W. B. Pollard Nov: 26/41 - and Decr. 20/41

MISSIONARY SOCIETY
C.
W. I M 7
1840-45
ARCHIVES

Recd. Feb 14/42 A
Com:
Ans Mar. 31/42

W. B. Pollard Esqr. to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Demerara [illegible] 1841

Since I wrote on the 13th poor Mr. Bernau has been in troubled waters - Mr Christian has again been laid low with fever, and Miss Edkins, the Lady employed in the Girls School is also ill - Christian is with me, having been sent up for medical advice, - my doctor who examined him this morning says that he must go away for a short time at any rate after he has got him through his present illness, and he does not doubt but that he will bring him round. I suppose the Committee will sanction his going to Barbadoes.

The Journals of Mr. Youd and Mr. Doyce are in charge of a Captain who will deliver them free of expense.

The Bill of £40 advice in my last has been drawn - it is in favour of Charles Young and dated 25th Novr. @ 35 D/s

I forward a sketch of Warraputa as taken by Mr. Christian when there on a visit to Mr Youd for change of air. - We are looking out for some one to supply Christian's place - but I know not where we shall find the man - I hope Bernau will not break down under his duties.

I am dear Sir in haste
your's very truly
(signed) Wm. B. Pollard

Recd. Feb. 14/42
Com:
Ans: Mar 31/42

Dear Sir A

December 20 - 1841

Mr Youd has come to town, and his movements in regard to Warraputa and Perara, he will explain himself in his letters. - The Committee have deliberated upon Mr. Youd's plan of proceeding and have advanced him £50 - I send you a copy of the Letter from the Governor to him annexed; I pray that he may receive wisdom from above to direct him, and hope he will keep himself clear of all polit -cal movements on the part of the Goverment —— Enclosed is a min from the Corr: Comee. which I hope will meet with approval. I shall send down a Copy to Mr Bernau, who as yet is ignorant of our appl -cation, with a view to get him to prepare Mr Muhlhauser's mind in the event of your acceding to our wishes — I expect the Schooner after Xmas, she has met with an accident, and will require a new mast I believe; Mr Doyce, has ceased to be connected with Mission; the cause is an improper marriage with a young of doubtful reputation, notwithstanding the interference of Mr. Bernau whom he deceived; - Youd, I suppose will write you the particulars, he approves of his leaving, as the wife would be a bad example to the School at Warraputa - It is proper to add that Mr Doyce appears to feel he has acted unwisely.

Christian has gone to St. Thomas, as the Quarantine regulations prevent his landing at Barbadoes, under 21 days - he got a little better in town, but again relapsed. The Doctor assures me, a month's absence will restore him - Miss Edkins is also here, for Medical aid, she will I hope be enabled to return about the beginning of the year.

A Bill of £350 - has been drawn, to pay off Messrs. Youd, Christian and Doyce, and as soon as Mr Bernau's a/c arrive another will be drawn to close the Society's a/c for the year ——. I shall then submit my half yearly a/c and send you a copy —— Some Registers have been received, please send some of the Gleaner and smaller publications for the subscribers to the Christ Church auxiliary Hoping to hear from you shortly..

I am My dear Sir, Yours very truly

(signed) Wm. B. Pollard

Recd. Novr. 14/42 A

Com:

Ack: Mar. 21/42

Mr. H. E. J. Young to the Revd. Mr. Youd

Dear Sir, Novr. 3d. 1841

This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr. Christian, the Inspector General, from whom you will learn that with a view to the re-establishment and protection of the Settlement at Pirara, and in order also to assert the British Claim to that territory, a detachment of troops, with two Officers and a Surgeon, has been ordered to take Military possession of the Place.

It will of course be desirable that this intention should be kept secret until the moment arrives for carrying it into effect. —— The detachment will leave this in the 1st week of December. The Governor reckons with confidence on your influence being exercised to ensure a cordial welcome and co-operation on the part of the Indians towards H. M. Troops; and that every assistance will be afforded by supplying such Paddlers, at an appointed rendezvous, as Mr. Christian may report to you to be necessary. The strictest orders will be given to ensure kind and just treatment to the indians, in every respect; and not to offer violence even to their prejudices, much less to any of those domestic ties the sanctity of which is recognised by the universal consent of mankind. The Governor sincerely hopes and believes that, with your assistance, the Settlement of Pirara may henceforth become distinguished as a populous, and orderly village; a focus of Christian light to the Aborigines; and (with the present assurance which Her Majesty's troops afford of protection to person and property) a source eventually of no inconsiderable trade with the adjacent Countries.

I am dear Sir, very faithfully your's

(signed)   H. E. F. Young Govt. Secy. B. Guiana

(Copy of Mr Young's letter Confidential)

Recd Feb. 14/42
Com:
Ackn: Mar 31/42

A   Minute of Members of British Guiana Corr: Committee Decemr. 17 - 1841

The undersigned members of the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society being assembled at a meeting convened at the desire of the Revd. Mr. Youd, to take into consideration his proposed journey to Pirara; and having weighed with mature deliberation all the statements submitted by Mr Youd in reference thereto, have consented to supply the necessary funds to enable him to carry out his plans. The Committee however cannot but contemplate with regret the peculiar circumstances of the Warraputa Mission, and Mr Doyce having by his late imprudent proceedings, disconnected himself from the Society renders the situation of the Committee still more embarrasing. ——

The Establishment of the British claim to the territory at Pirara will materially affect the infant Settlement at Warraputa in several ways. The Roman Catholics in Georgetown are endeavouring to send up one of their priests to fix himself at Pirara; and if once established there, his influence will be exerted to prevent the Indians from settling at Warraputa. The Committee deem it necessary to pre-occupy the ground, and on this account alone would cordially unite in Mr Youd's desire to visit his old station, and if hereafter it be deemed advisable for him or some other to fix his permanent residence at Pirara, while a third Missionary were sent out by the Society to prosecute its operations at Warraputa, the Committee think that the views of the Society "in a gradual extension of the Mission to "the Indians" would be effectively carried out. ——

An assurance that land would be granted to the Society as soon as the Pirara territory was ceded, having been given by his Excellency the Governor, and Mr Youd having intimated his wishes to remain at Pirara if the Parent Committee sanctioned the proceeding, the Corresponding Committee resolved to make an appeal to the Parent Committee for another duly ordained Missionary to occupy the Warraputa Station, and further, from the favourable report they have had of Mr Muhlhauser and from learning that the Society were about to withdraw their Missionaries from Trinidad, they take the liberty of suggesting that his services might be profitably engaged at Warraputa.

They venture to hope that, from one branch Society being already in operation, and at least two others likely to be established, the expenditure of your mission here may be soon in some degree diminished.

Demerara Dec. 17. 1841

(Signed by) William Fox C. Creighton
Moses Benjamin Wm Roberts
W. B. Pollard

Recd Jan 21/42
Commn
Ansd Mar 31/42

A

Rev. A. C. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Trinidad Nov 30. 1841

We are yet without further Instructions from you neither have we heard of the plans the Bishop or his Succeſsor may have with regard to our districts.

My last letter, the date of which I cannot now ascertain, owing to some unusual omiſsion, — was written either at the close of last month, or the beginning of this. At present I regret I am not able from the preſsure of busineſs to send you more than my Journal relating to the travel to Moruga in the first days of July. By next packets I hope I shall be able to copy some more information I have collected respecting the poor Indians on the Oronoco Delda the Guaraons. I hope you will feel interested for these poor heathens and will lay the information I have given in my Journal and what I shall send by next packet, before the Committee.

Being the Protestant Minister of a district comprising the Coast of Moruga, which is the nearest coast to the Oronoco Delda, where these poor heathen live, — I always considered it a sacred duty to watch every opportunity, to do something for these people: I often made inquiries if I could not get a Guaraon lad for instructions, but all my inquiries were unsucceſsful. At the same time God bleſsed my labours with Hose Ramos and opened his heart to receive the Gospel, but was ignorant that this man is half a Gyaraoon himself and knows their language; and much leſs could I have imagined that this man should receive a call to be made schoolmaster among those heathens. I see in this the finger of God, His goodwill towards these poor creatures, and the granting of my prayers; – and should I ~~have~~ to leave my present sphere of labour I hope for some real Miſsionary field, I shall always be thankful to God that he allo me to have been instumental in the instruction if not the conversion of Hose Ramos, the future teacher of the heathen Gyaraons; and in laying such information before the Committee of the C. M. Soc. as may induce one or other Miſsionary Societies to send out Miſsionaries of Peace to these heathen. Hose Ramos wou be of great service as an Interpreter between the Gyaraons and a Miſsionary speaking either French or Spanish

(Sd.) Alfred C. Eckel

Recd. Jan 21/42
Com.
Ack. Mar. 31/42

Rev A. C. Eckel's Journal July 4 to 12. 1841

July 4. 1841. Lords day. Preached at the Miſsion. In the afternoon rode out to go to Williams Ville but could not paſs a small river at the Gyarth Estate over which I generally can lead my horse over, but now it was quite swollen from the rains that fe in the morning. Was obliged to return. Visited a sick negro who had been married to a Roman Catholic woman but few days ago. Was told that the same day of his marriage he fell sick without any apparent cause. He had a great swell and pains. No Doctor for 10 miles and not under sixteen Dollars per visit. I had great suspicion of his having been poisoned, but as I was to leave the next day for Moraga I could not observe the progreſs of his disease.

July 5. 1841. Prepared for my trip to Moraga. In the afternoon went to Adam Andrews in the American Settlement six miles from the Miſsion. Here I slept to have good time for next day.

July 6 1841. Early in the day I started for Moraga with two guides, one of them carrying provisions and the other rode my second horse. We had not come out of the Village before we were joined by an old American Refugee, two young men and two young women. I wished to be left alone with my two servants, but afterwards had great cause to be thankful for their company.

First we traversed small hills, small rivers that were nearly dry – the border of a great Lagoon then again hills till we came to the river Paſo anche where the aſsistance of my uninvited companions was as welcome. Here I lost my horse in the river. It was let by one of my bags. In the middle of the it came in contact with large trunk of trees covered by the stream from which was extricated with great trouble. When it came to the opposite bank it freely out of the water, but the bank being very steep and the bed of the river muddy, it sank down and the strong current turned it round that my saddle, Portmanteau and Cloak that were fixed to it, were quite immersed in the water and under the horse, whose head alone was kept out of the water by the bridle. Some of the men then jumped in the water and loosened the saddle. The bridle gave way. The horse struggled with the Mudd the trunks and the current. The five men were all in the water to their neck and happily succeeded to land the horse safe after great exertions.

The other horse was then divested of its saddle and baggage before it was led in the water. It was led through a better part of the river but several men were necessary to help it up the steep and muddy bank. At the same place last year I rode through the river, the water not being high but at coming to the bank the horse attempted to extricate itself of the deep mudd, when I was thrown from the saddle. On the next hill we took our breakfast and I shared with pleasure to the uninvited companions what I had brought for my guides and myself. Our path brought us under the shade of high virgin forest of most valuable timber from hill to ravine and river. No vestige is seen here of human work and skill for these 20 miles except the shady small tract we followed; the few marks of cutlasses on the trees on our right or left and now and then few Corat leaves tied together over sticks which indicate that there had been a Camp of huntsmen that smoked their game for its preservation, or that kept up a fire at night to keep away the Muskitos and the larger wilds of the wood. We had only one other bad river still to pass which was not so dangerous as the Paporoke. My companions had several guns but none of them were successful except one of my servants who killed 5 Pawies or Wild Turkeys 2 red Monkeys and 1 Porcupine. Several wild hogs were close to us, but were not observed in time. Found several trees with the Vanille vine and fruit.

I arrived at Moraga at 4 o'clock, and was friendly received by Mr. Haves Lunny, the former Commandant of that quarter. I visited the School where few of the scholars were still remaining whom I examined to my satisfaction.

July 7. 1841. Went in a boat with the Schoolmaster to visit the Eastward coast from Moraga. Passed the Moraga river which is here very broad. At seven miles distance we landed there are here few Settlers that plant Corn, Rice and other provisions. Most of these are old Settlers but the land having never been given out in lots by competent authority, they are mere Occupants of Crownland or Squatters. I visited here every house and conversed with the people on the one thing needful. Never I believe has a Minister visited these places. The people are all nominally

Roman Catholics, this being the only Religion of the old Settler of this Island. Few times the Priest from the Miſsion paid a visit to Moraga, but generally the people depend on town for the offices of their church; but having so little intercourse with the Ministers of their Religion, or with other persons generally, they were not in the least prejudiced and gave a willing ear to my instruct At one place a child was presented for christening by a Spanish family, I invited all these people to come to divine service at Moraga on Friday. – Remark – We call here Spaniards the Creoles of the Main of mixed blood tha have settled in this Island and the descendants of the Spanish Creole Capt its of this Island. –

We returned half way in the boat to another settlement. The first hou I was brought to belongs to an emancipated Negro who lives with the maried women of the old man that joined us in the Village. I should now mentio that this old man and his daughter, a religious young maried women on hearing that I was going to Moraga, determined to go also, to have a talk before me with th adulterous women. Here I met a stubborn illtempered, ignorant, vicious and sickly African women unnatural to her children whom she has all forsaken unfaithful to her husband who in vain entreated her to return.

I conversed long with her, shewing her how much she had sinned, how dangerous her situation was, and did my best to persuade her to return to her husband and children; but it was all in vain, she would not return and would stand the consequences. I left most of my companions there and went down to the beach. I followed a trace by myself, which brought me to a high hill where I thought to come to Mr Paul's house that I visited last y I met there an old Spaniard in his house, I heard afterwards that he had been forsaken by his maried wife that I had met and conversed with in the morning, ignorant of her crime. I had asked her whether she was a maried woman and she said yes before several of the neighbours that had met together. The old man told me that Mr Paul was far off and that I shou either return to the beach or pass valley or hills to come to Pauls Cowalk. I prefer the latter. Rain had made the tracts on the hills very slippery and I found the wa I choose rather trackleſs. After a long walk on slippery falling and rising groun I arrived at last at Mr Paul's house quite exhausted and was much disappointe at not finding him at home. Conversed with his wife and children that we attentive to what I said. In returning to the beach I collected a few Specimens of natif Coal. Last year I found here an open bed of Coal on the beach. I saw several stratas of fine Coal about 100 feet in length and between 6 and 10 inches in breadth. This was now covered with land for several feet deep.

Some person that saw the specimens I took with me and had not seen the strates, said there was no bed of coal there but few pieces may have been swamped on the shore from some ship that must have been lost at sea, like at Bandel'at, where there is now an extensive Plantation of Cocoa Nut trees from the Cocoa Nuts that were swamped on shore from a french vessell that was lost on that Coast with a large Cargo of those fruits. I examined now the bank above the sea and found it consisting mostly of soft black slaty clay that contained hard round stones of ferraginous clay and detached small veins of very fine Coal. I took out of the ridge one specimen of ferraginous clay that was interwove with small veins of Coal as fine as Jet. This I took with me as a fair sample to prove the existence of native coals on that Coast. In returning I saw some turtles swimming near the Coast which they visit to deposit their eggs. I got a piece of a young shark that was about 18 inches long. I took it with me for dinner and found it very delicious

July 8. 1841. Went early with the other Schoolmaster along the coast, westward and visited the settlement for several miles. The Spaniards were very attentive and promised to send their children regularly to school and to come next day to Mr Harris' place to attend divine service. Several children were promised to be brought for baptism. Met also few American Refugees and other English Creoles that had settled there. At one place saw some liquid Asphaltum, which the people use like Tar. I mad enquiries about it and was informed that 3 miles inland, behind a hill there was a place where the liquid Asphaltum bubbles out of the ground, that at a short distance from it there was a small mud Volcano with bubbling mud. I could not go there being too late and the soles of my shoes being nearly off. I engaged then a man to bring me samples of each of these three articles. Found on the beach the same native coals as I found yesterday at the distance of about 8 miles. Was told by the Schoolmaster that these coals were generally used and that a small piece of it like a Wallnut, if over heated and laid in ashes would keep fire for more than 12 hours. Witnessed an interesting fight between some birds over high trees standing on a precipice of about 200 feet above the Sea. Some very small birds were chasing much larger ones with an extraordinary dexterity and alacrity. My Companions told me that the larger birds had come too near the nest where the small ones have their nest with eggs; and these fearlessly assault the larger ones and chase them for more than 3 miles distance. We could not return on foot as the sea was getting high and returned for several miles in a boat. Near the landing place the breakers came with great force. One broke right over our boat and filled it half with water. I was thankful this wetting was so near Mr. Harris place and at the end of my journey

July. 9. 1841. This day was appointed for the people to meet me for divine service at Mr. Harris's place. In the morning went to the beach and collected som very fine Iron sand which covers the sandy beach in various places for several miles. I found it mostly at the mouth of rivers and small brooks, which le me to think that it came from the interior, but it appears most likely that it wa brought with the other sand from the sea, and perhaps from the Orinoco that sends over many pieces of Iron trees, bush and wild fruits. Thus this sand should be found at the surface near the mouths of rivulets may be accounted for in this way; that at the time of the reflux of the tide or at great rains inland the rivulets that are then full of running water sweep away the lighter sand and leave the heavier. At some place I found this ferruginous sand two inches deep. It is very fair Iron and gives excellent desk sand. It could be collected in large quantity. Towards 10 o'clk the people began to arrive among others also the pious Spaniard Hose Ramos. I was glad to see him. the day before I had visited his camp and could not find him, and he also came to see me when I was absent. He is one of the few that can read, and that have profited by it. He has found in the word of God, what he never could find in the Rom Catholic Religion. He said, if he reads the word of God it gives him light and shews him the love of God and gives him light and shews him the love of God in His dear Son toward the Sinner. Like drops of water are dripping down on a rock, each of the drops help to dissolve the earth that it must gi way, — so is the word of God if it touch the heart of man. I had supplied him with books and tracts which he diligently perused. Once he brou another Spaniard with him who had the same sentiments as himself and who with some others sometimes meet together to hear him read the word of God. When I gave him some tracts to give to those that can read he entreated me to give him a Certificate stating that I recommended him to distribute and read these books I had given him. He is thus a Colporteur on a small scale among the few scattered Settlers of the Moruga Co When the room was full, containing about fifty persons I read and praye partly out of the French and Spanish Prayer book, my sermon was in Fr on the two ways and their ends, then came the baptismal service for fou children, part of which I performed in English and part in Spanish. Becau I have no French Prayer book that contains that service. The people were ver attentive and pleased with what they saw and heard. After the service, I conversed with some on the errors of Popery directing them to the Scriptural faith in Christ crucified for us, our only way to find righteousness and sanctification. The messenger came back with one bottle liquid black Asphaltum like Barbadoes Tar, one bottle Volcanic mud, and some pieces of Pitch. In the afternoon sent my servants to the Moruga River to get some loads of the large fine Oysters that are found there in great numbers on the roots of the Mango trees, and I paid a visit to the camp of José Ramos on the shore, - for he has another house in his Cowwalk ten miles inland. I found him at home with his wife and children. He had promised to visit me long ago and told me now that the reason of his having come sooner was that he had been called to visit the Guaraon Country on the Oronoco Delta. I was always so anxious about those people that I made many inquiries about them and to my great satisfaction he was able to give me very desirable information, of which I will give in the following paper a short sketch.

Statement of Mr. José Ramos about the Guaraons on the Oronoco Delta

The Guaraons are a race of inoffensive Indians on the isles of the Oronoco, among whom any stranger could travel without danger. Two instance of murder are known but in these cases the Indians were provoked to revenge themselves. In general they are very harmless people. In times of inundations some of them visit this Island for barter. They travel almost naked except a small string or band around their loins. This nearly total nudity is accounted for in the circumstances that their boats are very small and every thing in it getting sometimes upset, and generally wet during the passage, and when they arrive they have to carry every article themselves. All the clothes however they obtain here by barter are carefully brought to their Country and there used. Their bodies are with some red colour of the vegetable World which is a great preventative against the sting of the Musketoes. Ramos thinks they amount to 8000. Souls. The Captains that came with them in visiting this place are but Guides, who have been here before and who are entrusted with the temporary Superintendence of the gang that come with them. Each of these parties is always accompanied by a Priest or Doctor or Prophet as Ramos calls them, who pray for the people during the Voyage. In this our Country they are governed by Captains that have great authority, and these are under one Chief or King, to whom all must obey. It happened lately that a Schoolmaster was sent by the Venezuelan Government who opened a school for their education. The Guaraons were glad to have a School but were soon alarmed at the glaring Immortality of the School master, who kept nearly every day one or other of the finest girls of the School in his house. At first two or few more of the heads of families came to remonstra with him, but he could not speak their language and their remonstrance were in vain. Then several of the Captains came but with no better effect. At last a great meeting of Captains took place and they came to him with many other people, and proposed to him that they would allow him to select one or two of the finest young women and give them to him as his wives, but that he should not annoy them in keeping any other in his house. The poor Schoolmaster who read the earnestness in their faces, reproached by a bad conscience and not understanding their language took to flight. Sometime after he returned with an Officer of Government who came to investigate the matter. The Guaraons came again in great numbers and brought their complaints against the Schoolmaster forward, and neither of those two men understanding the language, they were frightened and ran both away. Thus matters stood, when the Guaraons began to apprehend that there may be false reports brought to the Government and they sent a Messenger to Hose Ramos who should visit the seat of Government and explain matters. Hose Ramos himself is a relation to one of the principal women of one of the late Kings, and as such his family is well known and respected among them He had lived for years among them and is perfectly conversant with their language. Hose Ramos accordingly went as Ambassador of the Guarãons to a great Officer of Government. He was well received and was encouraged to accept the office of Superintendent and Schoolmaster with a Stipend of Government. He is yet undecided whether he should accept it, but told me nothing could give him greater pleasure than to teach the poor Guara here to pray to God and how to serve him. I encouraged him to go there and promised to assist him in books, slates, paper and other School supplies and that moreover he could visit me I would further instruct him. I conversed then a long time with him on Religion shewing him what the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity were, and how to bring them near to the comprehension of these poor heathen. I encouraged them in the study of the Bible and directed him to pray much in the simplicity of his heart for the assistance of the Holy Spirit that alone could give him good understanding in the word of God and can enable him to preach it with effect. He told me that he called their Priests Doctors, because they administered medicines, and he called them also Prophets because they have often visions in which they can converse with Spirits and receive Instructions and Directions from the other world; that there are many such Prophets among them, and that always one of these accompanied each party that travel out of their country. He promised to come to me with the first party that should arive and would shew me one of these men. He said that most of these Prophets receive their Visions from Spirits that come from the Moon, or that during their Vision they think to be in the Moon themselves. They are however no worshippers of the Moon, nor any other Creatures, but believe in a supernatural God who has created all things, and wishes the good of every person; but that there is one evil spirit who is not God, who with other evil Spirits is the source of much sin in this world. That those that fear God and follow the advice of their Prophets shall be protected by God and bleſsed by Him in the other world. This subject was highly interesting to me. Much more was told me about them, but as I shall return again to this subject when one of those Doctors & Mr Ramos will both be in my presence and when I shall be able to know more about them.

July 10. 1841 I left Moraga early in the morning, with the same companions that came with me. Two miles Jose Ramos met me on the road and took his farewell from me, promising faithfully to visit me soon with the first arival of Guaraons. At the Rock river I wished to take breakfast and to visit a spot 900 yards on the right hand, where I was told there was Pitch. but we were all wet from the rain, that was falling for hours before and when we came to this river it was swelling so rapidly that we were olliged to dash through it at once before it grew higher. I rode through it one man leading the horse and the others held one another by the hand. The river was about 20 feet broad and 4 feet deep running water as a torent. From this moment I had no more dry cloth till I arived home. The day was very rainy and many smale brooks, that we paſsed before were high in water. Some of these places were very bad, but we pushed on as quick as poſsible in hope of finding the Coorpouke river not yet out of its banks. We arived there at 4 o'clock and saw to our dismay a torent of about 80 feet broad and 15 deep and rising stile. The boys immediately made use of all their Cutlaſses and broke down several trees one one side and then also on the other, over which sticks and long strong Wood strings were fixed by means of which we could go over. After great exertions and loſs of time such Wood strings were thrown in a clear place of the stream over to the other bank, in which the horses were fixed and drawn over. After this we paſsed the Lagoon that was about 3 feet deep in water for a Mile. Here were also some brooks now fully 5 feet with water, and while we paſsed these places the rain fell very heavy. We arived exhausted in the Village, where I intended to stop over night, to be on the spot next morning to preach, but every stitch of my cloth was wet and this made me anxious to reach home. I had to hire a boy to lead the other horse home, as my servants could not go farther. I reached home after 8 o'clock, thankful that my companions and myself were not left in the wood beyond the great river.

July 11. 1841. Rode out with the intention to preach in the village, but felt much fatigued and returned home. Was informed that the patient I visited last Sunday was dead and buried. Visited a Gentleman in the neighbourhood, one of whose Overseers, a Scotchman had also died very quick. This Gentleman had the same apprehensions as I had and promised to make an inquiries before this Corpse should be buried, but nothing could be done in the matter and in the afternoon I attended at the funeral.

July 13. 1841. Felt poorly and feverish yesterday, but am now recovering. The two servants I had hired for the travel to Moaga were unwell afterwards for a fortnight.

Recd: Mar 3/42

Com:

Ans:

Ack. to Revd R Panton Mar. 31/42

Revd J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Lucea Hanover Jamaica January 25th 1842

I am induced to bring before you the case of the Church Missionary Station in this parish which has been named Chichester and at which The Revd C. W. Winckler has for some time past officiated.

Towards completing the buildings of this Station certain Government grants with proportions from the C. M. S. were made: but the buildings beyond the dwelling house have never been completed, consequently the Government grants have never been laid out according to contract. I was in hopes that though the Society's mission in this Country was about being brought to a close that nevertheless actual arrangements already agreed upon would have been carried out and a resolution to that effect has been passed by the Western Committee. Since this was done I find by a communication from the Revd Mr Panton that no money can be drawn for on this behalf. This however, I hope has not yet been determined by the Parent Committee as it would in my judgment place the Society in at least a doubtful position in regard to good faith. Mr Winckler I know has collected £60. Stg and upwards from time to time from his congregation towards the building of the place of Worship and now feels himself in the unpleasant predicament of having called upon his people to contribute towards a work which is not to be performed. Our calculations at the last meeting of the Western Committee was that between £800 and £900 Stg including a grant of the Jamaica Legislature of £300 St.g (since I fear resumed from not having been drawn for). I am therefore, in the event of being under the necessity (which even now presses) of offering this Station to our parochial authorities, desirous to know how far your Committee feel bound to award the actual payment of the monies already granted by yourselves and Government towards this Station? There is no probability of Mr Winckler being appointed to the Curacy of the district in consequence I believe of the delay in making the application: an evil I fear which has impeded other movements of the Society in this Country. Please let me know the determination of the Committee as soon as convenient. —

I remain my dear Sir, Very truly yours

(signed) J. Stainsby

Recd Mar: 3/42
Com:
Ack: Mar. 31/42

Rev. J. G. Mühlhauser's Account Current for the half year Ending 31st of December 1841

Explanations

There were several expenses incurred previous to your intimation of abandoning this Mission, which would not have been the case had we known of it in time, but which otherwise were desirable, thus for instance the additional stable at Jordan Hill & you will perceive that the Balance I carried for next year is considerable, and this happens on account of having undertaken to build a School house at Dumfries, but as there were some difficulties to the title of the land, and as you seemed likely to withdraw soon from here, I gave up the project, though the whole house is ready to be put up, yet I am just now about to sell the whole frame and the boards sawn, so that I shall be reimbursed in a very few weeks, or a month or two.

I have been very unfortunate with horses this half year having lost two. Being obliged to have two for some season of the year, I bought two cheap ones, wishing to save money, but I fear they were too cheap and therefore turned out too dear. I have a horse now for almost 4 years, and it was only to assist her that I bought them, lest I should lose her by too much work. —— In the last half year I have travelled a good deal in search of proper and fit spots to build on. — By the by I forgot to mention that the last horse, which I above described as lost, was so reduced and sick that I was obliged to send him to the horse doctor, who tells me that she had the glanders, yet I sold him, but to a man from whom I do not expect to receive much for it. Had I not sold him I would have shot him, as that sickness is so very dangerous. The rest of my account I think is clear enough and I hope you will consider it satisfactorly, though, had we known about your removal from here I could have spared you some now unnecessary expenses. The whole of the expenses for last year, is about (deducting the Balance in hand) £1666 Sterling for my part; last year in 1840, my expenses were £2550 Sterling thus this is a reduction of 950 Sterling. and in my opinion I should say the Mission (my part) could in future be carried on for from £1450 to £1550 Sterling. – or perhaps the Whole for about. in the absence of a second Catechist £2500 Stg. I should say, it would fully suffice. ——— In the mean time I beg to remain

Yours very faithfully
(Signed) J. G. Muhlhauser.

Recd March 3/42
Com:
Ack: Mar. 31/42

Mr R. D. Woodman's Report of the Belmont Day School for the half year ending Decr. 31 - 1841

Remarks

Within the last six months twenty one children have been taken off the list. Twenty have been removed by their Parents. and one by death. Nineteen new names have been placed on the list - nine boys and ten girls. The School for the last month or six weeks has not been so well attended as in September and October, owing to the crop having commenced, the elder boys and girls are employed on the Estates - many of the Parents not knowing the value of Education, keep their Children at home, to go errands or to do some trifling work for them.

(Signed) R. D. Woodman Catechist
do. John Inman Teacher

Recd Mar 3/41
Com:
Ack. Mar. 31/42

Ack:

Mr P. Marsh's Report of the Mount Stewart Day School for the half year ending the 30th Decr. 1841

(Signed) Patrick Marsh

Recd Mar 3/42
Com: Ack.

Mr P. Marsh's Report of the Mount Stewart Sunday School for the half year ending the 30th December 1841.

(signed) P. Marsh Schoolmaster

Recd Mar 3/42
Com:
Ack. Mar 31/42

Mr P. E. Westmorland's Report of the San Fernando Boys School for the Half Year, ending December 30th 1841

Remarks

The number gone out of this School during the half year has been 30; the number admitted 22; decrease 8, which is comparatively small, when it is considered that a Wesleyan Methodist School and a Mico School have been in operation in San Fernando within the last five months.

(signed) P. E. Westmorland

Recd Mar 3/42
Com:
Ack. Mar 31/42

Mr P. E. Westmorland's Report of the San Fernando Girls School for the Half Year ending Decemr 30 1841

Remarks

Into this School five have been received, and six have gone out. Decrease 1. (signed) P. E. Westmorland
Schoolmaster

Recd Mar 3/42
Com:
Ack. Mar 31/42

Mrs S. A. Westmorland's Report of the "San Fernando Infant School" for the Half Year ending Decemr 30th 1841

Remarks

During the half year the number admitted into this School has been 37; the number left 22; transferred to the Boys school 3. Increase 12. (signed) S. A. Westmorland, Schoolmistress

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Recd Mar 3/42
Com:
Ack. Mar 31/42

Mr G. J. Jeffers's Report of the Jordan Hill School for the half year ending December 31 1841

(signed) George Jno. Jeffers

Recd Mar 3/42
Com:
Ack. Mar 31/42

Report

of the Point a Pierre School for the Quarter ending the 31st day December 1841

Rec. Mar: 3/42
Com:
Ack: Mar. 31/42

Mr. B. W. Stanton's Report of the Marabella Boy's & Girls School for the Half Year ending December 31 - 1841

Mr. B. W. Stanton's Report of the Marabella Evening Adult School. Half Year ending December 31 - 1841

Mr. B. W. Stanton's Report of the Marabella Sunday School for the Half Year ending December 31 - 1841
(signed) B. W. Stanton Schoolmaster Jan. 1/42

Recd. Mar 3/42
Com:
Ans: Mar. 31/42

Rev. A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Trinidad Jany. 15 - 1842

We are now at the beginning of this year, and know not what to do. We still draw on you as usual for our support and that of the Schools, but know not how long we can do so. My last letter is of the 30th of Novr. 1841 - A packet that is in now, brings in no intelligence either from you or the Bishop -

Sometimes it appears to me that the Committee wished us to discontinue the Mission all at once, yet on reflecting it appears again quite improbable to me that you expect us to do so in the absence of the Bishop, and as long as no means and no individuals are found to carry on our work, either supported by the Bishop, the Colony or jointly.

We are of necessity obliged to wait, our council appears also to wait, for nothing has yet been done with the church bill, except a report being made. If our new Bishop is energetic, or should Bishop Coleridge again come out, I have no doubt some local provision will be made for Parishes, Ministers and Schools.

Enclosed I beg to send you the copy of a letter of the Revd. Thomas Parry our Vicar General, which you will no doubt find interesting.

I send you enclosed the account of a conference I had with the Guaraen Doctor.

My account current of last year is also enclosed. I amounts to £ 886 - This is a large sum, but if the Buildings of the Williams-Ville Chapel School from a Parliamentary Grants is deducted, it will be reduced to near £ 700. - The addition of a Gallery at the

Parsonage was very necessary, and the expense was incurred before we were informed of the Societies intention to withdraw. The Williams Ville Bell will be paid for and also the whole. This with few other expenses, incurred early in July will reduce the sum of ordinary expenses to about £ 600.—

The Kurrappor School has been given up, and the Master discharged in December. In the Current year, if no immediate change will be made, there will be a large sum saved, if Mr. Hawkins has removed to Barbados which will probably take place in the first day of February. ———— I am very sorry to lose him.—

May the great Bishop of Souls guide the Committee and their agents in their proceedings in this year. Where he will direct my path to this years, I do not know, but I wait on him in faith and resignation.

I remain My dear Sir yours very faithfully
(signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Recd. Mar 3/42

Com:

Ack: Mar. 31/42

Revd. T. Parry to the Revd. J. G. Muhlhauser

My dear Sir, Barbados Novr. 15/ 1841

I hope you received a message from me, conveyed in a letter to Mr. Cummins, dated Septr. 30. on the subject of your plans in connexion with the supposed withdrawal of the Church Missionary Society from any farther assistance in Trinidad. I begged the Rural dean to say to you that I would write in reply to your note, so soon as I should hear from the Bishop on the subject, concluding from the nature of the case as well as from Mr. Eckel letter, that the Society would lose no time in communicating with our Bishop on the subject, and that I should soon be made acquainted with the result.

As yet however I have heard nothing either from the Bishop or the Society, and am therefore unable to give any definite answer. That the Bishop would be glad you should remain in the Diocese, if not at your present Station, I have no doubt. We are too ill provided at the best, especially with good active Clergymen, whose heart is in their work, willingly to part with any that answers to this description:— at the same time whether it would be practicable to provide the financial means of continuing you at your present post is a very doubtful question.

My own opinion is that the Colony ought to take upon itself the support of its own Clergy altogether; and from what I learn indirectly from the public press, concerning the proposed division of the Island into Parishes, I am inclined to hope that something of the kind, is in immediate contemplation.

As to further assistance from England you are aware that we have already received from Government official intimation of their intention to withdraw gradually after this year, the Parliamentary grant forming at present one moiety of the Mixed Fund, from which our School teachers are mainly supported. This will of course cripple our resources considerably. Even should the Secretary of the P.G.F.P. not follow the example of Government and of the Church M. Secretary, but continue their aid (which is not likely) to its present amount. Under these circumstances, I cannot venture to make any additions to our present expenses, until I hear from the Bishop what the Society for Propagating the Gospel propose to do. I cannot even take upon me to say that they would in this instance grant the £100 Sterg per annum, which they have heretofore promised (under different circumstances) in aid of local contributions towards the support of additional Clergy in Trinidad.

I trust however that every difficulty may be removed, in the case of yourself and Mr Eckel, by the Colony coming forward at once, and making an adequate provision for your different cases, either as regularly endowed Parishes or in some other way.

Should no local provision be made, I fear that your removal from Trinidad may become unavoidable, but therefore not from the diocese. The Bishop may be able to appoint both yourself and Mr Eckel to cures elsewhere which would perhaps be satisfactory to you, though destitute of that provision in case of sickness or death, which the Church Missionary Society holds out to you.

As to Africa, I scarcely wish to offer an opinion, certainly not to check any missionary zeal which you may feel in reference to its benighted millions. — I would only say that none but the very highest motives seem likely to sustain a man in such a field of labour. He must count his comfort and life itself cheap, before he enters upon it, and had peculiar need probably to be assured of a provision for his family at his death, as well as of ready Medical aid during sickness. But all this and more than this, you may be willing to encounter for the sake of contributing to the spread of the blessed Gospel amidst those who are now "sitting in darkness and the shadow of death". Nor would I hinder you. I only say, that it is a service of self-devotion, to be engaged in only, from soul motives.

You will see from what I have said, that if unable to assist in providing Clergy for San Fernando &c. we shall be still less able to provide for Readers and School-masters, at least I cannot just now undertake at all to say what the Bishop would be able to do for them.

But I shall hope soon to hear from Trinidad that some better and more adequate system has been adapted of providing for the spiritual wants of the people, than that of depending so materially upon the liberality and piety of others residing at a distance.

I also hope to hear soon from the Bishop, to whom I wrote on the subject by the first opportunity after receiving your note.

Will you have the kindness to shew this letter to Mr Eckel, who will I trust, amid my press of correspondences excuse my writing the same thing over again to him.

As to Mr Hawkins, I think his only plan is to come up to the College in February next, there to pursue his studies under the direction of the Principal (who is expected back in January) so as to be prepared to offer himself as a Candidate for Orders at the first opportunity, should the Bishop be satisfied. One Clergyman is better than a dozen or even a hundred Readers: and some previous residence at College will still be indispensible; whilst delay will only increase the difficulty.

I should recommend that Mr Hawkins should come at once to a decision on this point; and if he wishes me to speak to the acting Principal on the subject, I will do so.

The Orapouche title deed is satisfactory and I shall return the Bills for the first instalment to Mr Cummin by this opportunity.

With an offer of my bes respects &c &c

very faithfully yours

(signed) Thomas Parry Vicar General

Conference between a Guaraon Seer the Rev.

Recd: Mar 3/42
Com:
Ackd: Mar 31/42

Conference between a Guaraon Seer and the Revd A. B. Eckel, and Mr Hose Ramos, Interpreter, held October 30th 1841

October 30th 1841 Trinidad

To day I was visited by Mr Hose Ramos from Moruga, who brought with him about a dozen of Guaraons, who had come to Moruga to bring him a message from their people, that they wish him to accept the offer of the Government in the mainland, to be their Commandant and School-master.

As they came on such an errand, they brought but few articles for sale, such as dogs, hammocks, baskets, which they usually exchange in Tobacco, Calabashes, cut capes, Clothing &c.

These men were nearly all elderly, which is accounted for in the nature of their mission, out of respect towards Jose Ramos. Generally those that visit this place for bartering are young men. When I had seated them under my house, I offered them sugar and Water and Bread which they gladly received.

I had an opportunity of obtaining more information of those people, than ever before as Mr Ramos who would act as an interpreter, was with them.

I asked him to shew me the Captain and the Doctor or Seer, and when I had saluted these men I brought them upstairs, and after shewing them my house in which they took particular notice of the bed, muskets, netting and looking glass, I brought them to my study and questioned the doctor through the interpreter on their views on Religion. This man gave the following account of himself.

His name is Donisaw. In order to obtain the necessary qualifications to be made a Doctor, he put himself under the charge of an old Doctor of good reputation, who instructed him how to proceed.

The first step was to retire in the woods, far from other people and to abstain there from eating and drinking for five days, — doing nothing at the time, but smoking tobacco. Then he returned to his home and after some time he fasted again in the woods for seven Days. After his return he retired again according to the direction of his instructor, fasting in the woods for nine days and smoking tobacco. It was within these nine days that he had the first vision in a dream at night seeing a person in European Costume, who introduced to him two boys and commanded them to watch over him and to protect him. When he had passed some time again with his friends and the old Doctor, he then went out and fasted for thirty days taking only a very small quantity of food during that time. He had again the same vision of the white man and the two little boys and it appeared to him that the man was in a fine house full of small articles of mercandise such as the Guaraoons know how to make use of.

Since that time, whenever he wishes for directions he sees in a vision at night the two boys and the White Man, who directs him what to do, and what means to use.

I asked him whether he could command a vision at any time and in what way he had to prepare himself for it. He answered, that he prepared himself by fasting, that he never touches Wine nor strong liquor, and that when he wishes for directions he says a prayer by himself before going to rest, that the vision is only at night, that when the vision is over he has a perfect recollection of all that passed; that no person has any thing to do with his preparation, and that whenever he wished for a vision and says his formulary of prayer before night, he will be certain of obtaining it.

I asked him for a few instances to shew what kind of directions are given him.

He answered that if he intended to do any thing particular such as a journey, or a cure he prays, and in the vision at night, the white man will tell him whether he should do it or not. Sometimes he is warned of danger that is at hand, such as a storm, or meeting snaked persons or dangerous animals. Sometimes he is told at what time he should do a certain thing, or begin a journey, and whether it will end well, and what will befall him.

Before he left his country he said, he saw in the vision the white man who shewed him a fine house like mine, which he should see on his journey, and he was farther told that he shall return in good health with all his people.

He continued to relate saying that his peculiar vocation is to receive directions for giving medicines which he does by prescribing medicines of simple productions of nature and their mixtures such as leaves, roots, blossoms, or of certain plants or trees, prepared by boiling or otherwise.

I inquired then whether he had any notion of the existence of the soul in the other world and whether he had any intercourse with spirits of the departed. He answered that while he was fasting for 30 days, his grandfather appeared unto him in a vision and gave him a stick in the left hand and a sword in the right hand, for his preservation and defence, giving him many good counsels, telling him he should behave well to every-body and particularly to be kind to his family, that he should be able to give medicines and should do so willingly. His Father also he said visited him sometimes in visions, giving good advice, and telling him what will happen from time to time ——— I wished to know whether the Doctor had all the same kind of prayer, and what kind of prayer it was. To this he answered that there were two classes of Doctors, each class having different prayers. The other Doctors to whose class he did not belong were to prescribe and administer medicines, according to the directions they received in their visions, that their operations were confined to sickness that had natural causes, and they are in communication as they say with spirits of the moon.

The class to which our Domsnw belongs could obtain directions on various subjects, but that in administering medicines they were confined to remedies for persons under the influence of sorcery, and that he had power to prescribe remedies to annul the bad effects of sorcery. I put various questions on this subject to which he answered me to this effect. 'li tené mauvais Sorciers pour faire du mal a d'autrui. There are bad Sorceres that do harm to other persons. For instance. If such a bad Sorcerer prays against any one and throws scissars or a knife towards a person, though the instrument itself does not inflict a wound, yet a great wound will be made on account of its having been thrown by a Sorcerer. He touched a small box and chair and said if a Sorcerer prays against any one and throws that box or chair against that person a feeling will be created in or on the body of that person as if that article were actually in the body; - that these injuries of Whichcraft were very painful, dangerous and bringing on death, unless a Doctor of his class prayes against it, and administers medicines against it, such as roots or plants, prepared in a particular way as ordered by the White Man in the vision.

The white man told him that there is a bad place for the bad Sorcerers and other wicked people when they die and they will be very unhappy; but that there is a good place for the good Doctors and other good people. That both these places are up above the immediate air, and that the place for the good is above the other. I asked then if he knew there was One God, who created the earth, the Sun, Moon and Stars, and every thing that exists, and that he ruleth all and will judge as all. He answered he did not fast enough to understand that, or to know that from his own visions; that when he had advanced to some degree the White man told him he had enough and should not proceed; and that in fact he had committed some sin, and therefore could not advance, so much as to have visions of God, but that other good Doctors are permitted to have such visions; that, though he could not say from his own experience that there was one God, yet he believed the instruction that on that point of other more advanced Doctors who knew God. I asked then if he knew of the universal spread of sin in every man, and he said that all men are sinners, that all do some sin before God, but that there is a great difference in Sinners, as one surpasses another. ———— As he had such high opinion of the good Doctors, I asked him if they also and even the best of them were sinners. He said, even the best was a sinner, but if they are obedient to the will of God in their visions, God will help them with happiness and with a long life, and will preserve them from all harm, but that the wicked person will not be permitted to live long as God punishes them at once. He further said, that the small children go to a happy place in the other world, that is above; — that there is a good God, and a very bad Spirit that wishes men to sin against God; — that if he sins greatly, he smokes nine days tobacco and fasts to make penitence, else Satan has some account against him.

I was very anxious to know what kind of prayer he used for his preparations to obtain a vision but at that he was evidently confounded, and looked frightened towards his companion. Having considered for some minutes my question, he said he could not tell me what I wished to know, for fear of the white man, as he did not know if the white man might be angry at his saying his prayer to me. He said there was no other form or practice used but the prayer which is always the same which he uses to say before going to rest ——— I expressed then through the interpreter a desire that Domineo should ask the white man, if he dared to tell me his prayer next time, and that I should like to meet on of those good Doctors who could tell me more of the Guaraoons religion.

During the conversation I addressed him often a word of Christian instruction, but now I addressed myself more particularly to him on that all important subject.

I told him that we had a sure and certain revealed will of God all written in a Book which God gave us by holy prophets. I told him how sin first came into the world, and how the Son of God became man, to live a holy life and to suffer for us, in order to save us by his merit:— and that God wishes that all should believe in his Son the only Saviour of Sinners; and that the Spirit of God is ready to help us that we may understand these things, that we may resist sin and Satan, and that all that love the Son of God, and believe in him, shall be happy for ever with God in the other world. This was told to the two Guaraoons at proper intervals. They appeared both very attentive and interested at what was said. ——— The interpreter is peculiarly adapted for giving instruction to those poor people as he speaks with ease their yet unformed language, and at the same time knoweth and loveth the Gospel. ——— When I had done addressing them, I put the question, whither they rejoiced to hear such certain and good news from God and the Saviour of Souls? The answer was, accompanied with their gestures which expressed the same, that they never heard it before, and that it gave them great pleasure to hear those things. ——— I told them that I hoped Mr Ramos was going to their Country and would teach them all this and asked whether they would like him to do so, they said a hearty — Yes!

When I said that no Christian that loves God and his Saviour could be hurt by any witchcraft, Domineo said; ——— he believed that to be true. ——— I intended to ask about some of their words, but it being late on a Saturday Evening I could not converse much longer with them ———

They call the great God ——— dihawara ———

They call Satan ——— Hebu. ———

I wanted to know whether dihawara was composed of several words and what the exact meaning of it was but could not get a better answer than this. , li bon dieu, ca qui fais nous tout:" I asked them for their Names, and was told, that the Doctor's name was Domineo, and the Captain's Vanieo Pepé (John Joseph) (oanieo) which name they learn from the Spaniards of the Main, but none of them is baptized.

They know that the sign of the cross is peculiar to the christian religion, and some of them have been baptized by a Priest that once visited their Country for that purpose, but it appears, not the least instruction was accompanied with it.

As Domineo had such clear views of the universality and danger of sin, of the retribution in the other world, of the existance of a god the creator of all things, and who wishes well to his creatures, and if subordinate rebellious spirit — without the least intermixture of dualisue fatalisms or idolatry I put this question both to the Doctor and the interpreter, whether the knowledge they possess in Religion is derived in any degree from the Religions of the Spaniards. And I was answered, in the negative. They derive their knowledge altogether from the visions of the Doctors of both classes; — they have no notions of the Trinity in the Godhead; — that distinguishing peculiarity of christianity; — they are ignorant of the person and office of Christ.

So far my Memorandum of this conference

From another source I learned that most of the plants of the Oronoko, where many of the Guaraoon's reside, is very low land, which is inundated at high water, here they have houses on high posts, and that there are some parts which have small hills where they live on dry ground. This is a well known fact which children at home learn at an early age in the course of Geography but I repeat it here, having heard it stated from an eye witness.

I conclude with the following short extract of a late history of Trinidad by Joseph p. 121 — relating to those people

It may not be improper to state that immediately opposite, amidst the islets of the Oronaque and Guarapiche exists a harmless race of Indians, called Guaraons. These poor creatures, like most Indians, paint their bodies with "an otto and read earth; they live in and upon the Mauritia palm trees:" "they are inncent as infants, and in the lowest state of a savage life" "They often visit this Island, in times of scarcity, but never, as far as I" "could learn, settled here."

Note With the above is to be compared Mr Eckels Journal of the first days of July 1841 and letter of Novr 30 - 1841 -

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Recd Mar: 3/42 A
Com:
Ack: Mar. 31/42

Revd. A. E. Eckel's Account Current for the half year Ending December 31 - 1841

(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel Trinidad Jan 7 12 - 1842

Recd Mar. 5/42 A.
Com:
Ans:
Ack. l. Mr Pollard Mar. 31/42

Revd. J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir, Bartica Grove Decr 1 - 1841

Another eventful year drawing to its close, it is my wish and privilege to redeem the pledge given you in one of my former letters. And although this communication has been long delaying, yet do I hope for indulgence when you shall have learnt the causes which have occasioned the delay. — On reviewing our labours of the present year there seems notwithstanding all the discouragements — to be abundant cause for thankfulness. And altho' we cannot speak of any great success attending, yet is the little that can be said sufficient to cheer our faith that brighter days are in reserve for this benighted people. It is even so in the kingdom of God that sometimes he will be glorified by passive waiting, at other by active service. And though the latter seems to be preferable to all who wish to do good, yet is the former not less acceptable to Him, who not only was doing good, but also suffered the will of his heavenly father to purchase eternal redemption for his people. But before I state the causes which seemingly have retarded the progress of our labours, permit me to call your attention to a few individuals who have entered their rest. These, dear Sir, are they upon whose memory my soul delights to dwell with gratitude, as there is no cause to fear of doing them any injury by telling what the Lord has done for them, or of being disappointed any more. —

The first of these was an Arrawaik Indian, Franzen by name, whom probably you may recollect from communications of my predecessors in this Mission. In his younger days he had lived a dissipated life, and was renowned among his people as a great piï-man. It pleased the Lord to call him to the knowledge of his truth about five years ago, during which time he walked worthy of the gospel. But not living near enough so as to avail himself of all the instruction given to the people resident on the Mission, his knowledge in the way of Salvation was somewhat contracted; till when entreated again and again, he joined our people one year and a half previous to his death, from that period his views became clearer and his faith stronger; and often have I heard him speak with a glowing heart of the love of Jesus, earnestly inviting the people of his tribe to the living God. Being one night out a fishing, he caught a severe cold; and from that time his health began rapidly to decline. I saw him almost daily, and when telling him one day of this his trial being likely the last, his eyes brightened, and taking me by the hand he said, "Then you think I am so near heaven"? now then I will begin to settle my affairs, and only think on Jesus, for since I know aright what he has done, I have ever wished to be with him. On reading and commenting upon some verses of Rom: 8th he remarked. That is a lovely word, blessed Lord; and I thank thee that I feel persuaded that nothing in heaven and earth shall ever separate me from thee. The day previous to his departure he sent for me saying, I have called you to settle all about my wife and Children. I feel persuaded you will be their Father. Then calling in his three Children he said, my dear Children, you have no Father more, but the Domine will be all to you, follow him, love him, learn well, and soon we shall see each other again. I am going to your Mama — their Mother being dead —; oh my dear Children love your Saviour, for you know that he died for us; will not ye love him? he then gave them each his blessing, and joined their hands in mine said „go now with your Father, why do you weep? I know he will care for you.— After a little pause he said„ pray oh pray. I asked, "do you feel happy"- very happy, but sometimes it seems I am alone, as if walking through the bush; at other times it is dark all about me. But here — laying his hand upon his breast — here is light; here is rest; I am very happy. On leaving I observed, "Franzen look to Jesus, he will guide you, till" —— yes, farewell Domini, soon we shall meet again. I called on him the following morning, he seemed however not to take notice of any thing around him; but his eyes were moving as if engaged in prayer. We all knelt down at his bed-side commending his soul to the good Shepherd, when after a few hours more he entered into his rest.

The next was his favorite daughter Amelia. The death of her father seemed to have made a deep impression upon her, and her sickly body soon begun to shew that she would be not much longer for this lower world. For some weeks she was living with us, but when she became so poorly as not to be able to leave her hammock, she desired to be carried to her late father's cottage. Here I visited her after; and though but 7 years old, yet was her heart prepared to enter her rest. Many and happy hours have spent by her side, and after I have wished that her lot might have been mine. When one day praying with this dear Child, she pressed my hand saying, "thank you Sir, thank you". One day having read to her about the new Jerusalem, she sat up in her hammock and cheerfully discoursed on the subject; oh, yes, soon and I shall be there. Asking, what made her believe that she should go there? She said, did not Jesus die for me also? but you are a child, do you think you are so great a sinner as many others are?. "yes Sir, I am a child, but you told us often that even children need to pray for pardon, and for grace to change their hearts". — "I have thought on these words, and prayed, and oh" — here she sighed deeply and wept — "I have felt my heart to be very sinful; but I know Jesus has forgiven, Jesus has adopted me as one of his". I asked, but you are yet young, would you not wish to live a little longer? "yes, I might wish it, but I am afraid I shall be unthankful to my Saviour. I remember you told us that in heaven is no more sin, and grief, and death, there I wish to go; and" — pausing a little — "soon I shall be there". Being in a decline she was hastening faster to her rest than I anticipated; and not having paid her a visit for several days, she sent to inform me that she was going away and wished to see me. I went, and conversed with her on the joys of heaven; but she being very weak, appeared to take little notice of what was said. Having read and prayed that the Lord in mercy might shorten her trial, and receive her into the joys of heaven, she raised herself and uttered a loud and hearty Amen. I asked, are you in great pain? "yes Sir, they are very great, but" ——— do you wish for any thing I can do for you? "no Sir, but" ——— with a faultering voice, she said - you will please to send a little coffee, sugar and some candles, for I should like my brother and sister to watch over me. Well, and is there any thing else you would wish for? "no Sir". "I shall want nothing at all; for my friends I ask it; to night I shall be no more here but in heaven. She then called "John, where are you my Brother"? John drawing near to the side of her hammock, she said, "please watch over me this night, also my sister - Leonora -; and mind you love Jesus; see I am very happy, I die". Her feelings over-powering her, she reclined in her hammock and after a few hours breathed her last.

This was certainly a very remarkable child. Whenever she was at leasure at home, or at School, she would sit in some corner with her little Tesament, or hymnbook open; and though often urged to join the other Children in their amusements in vain. She read and spoke English well, and committed a great portion of Scripture and hymns to memory, apparently much pleased when she could say her task well.

But three months after her decease, Leonora, her sister was taken with the same disorder; and soon I convinced myself that she was likewise hastening into the grave. She was about 12 years old, and having lived for some time with Mrs Bernau enjoying many advantages, had made much progress both as to learning and domestic concerns. I frequently conversed with her, but found her not so open as her late sister, - yet, perfectly resigned, and I trust fully prepared for leaving this world. I never heard her utter one complaint; and though she must have been a great sufferer, yet was her demeanour truly edifying to those around her. When opening to her the true condition she was in, she replied, I thank the blessed Jesus, for his mercy bestowed upon me. I asked, do you, can you, trust your soul to him? Yes, of this I never doubted. Are you persuaded I continued, that your sins are forgiven? "I hope they will be forgiven me". What makes you hope so? why, I have often read the verse, the blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, cleanseth from all sin, and then I thought how can that be, till one Sabbath some time ago you made me understand it". And how do you think your soul is made clean? She then related to me the illustrations I had made use of, and adding, it is also said purifying their hearts by faith". And do you believe in the Son of God, Leonora! "Yes, from that very day I felt something working in me, I know not what; but I think the Holy Spirit which you say we all must pray for, he it is, I am ready oh blessed Jesus, receive me, for thou hast died for me". Is the word of God sweet to your Soul? "Yes, indeed, but I would beg to give me one with larger print, for mine eyes I know not how, are getting dark". This being done, she was often seen reading for hours together; and it was truly edifying to see, but much more to converse with this beloved Child.

Being told one morning that she had spent a very restless night, and that her feet were being swollen, I called on her at mid-day saying, well, and how are you to day? "this day I am to be quite well, for this I am sure will be my happiest day". Do you feel great pain? "none whatever, but my feet are stiff and cold." Feeling her pulse it was apparent that she was a dying. Are you at peace in your heart? and persuaded you shall go to heaven? "Yes, and please to tell my Brother John, I wish to see him before I die. Oh Sir, do take care of him; Jesus will bless you". He being called and standing by the side of her hammock, she said: "John my Brother, you are left alone of our family; oh do come to Jesus, for he is good. I am going" — her voice failing, after a considerable pause — "I am" — "to the angels in heaven; and this evening I shall be there". John, seemed to be very much affected, and begun to weep; but she looking at him, said, "no Brother weep not, I shall be very happy soon. - You learn, love" — . — Fatigued from the exertion she sunk into her hammock. Some of her friends being present, we commended her in prayer to the Almighty Saviour. And arising she beckoned with her hand, but was not able to speak. At 6 O'Clock p. m. she entered into her rest, sensible and very happy till the very last. — Thus scattering the seed, when we least think it, the Lord commands a blessing, and it accomplishes that for which he gave the word. Praised be His Name. — I must not forget to mention, that John is one of the number of the Normal School about 13 years old, a very promising young lad, of whom some hope is entertained of becoming a teacher should it please the Lord to convert his soul. ———

April 8 - 1841 - Fell in to day with an Old Arrawak Indian, a renowned pii - man and awful drinker, and begun conversing with him on the concernes of his Soul. "Ah, Sir, I tell you, I dont care going to hell"! I asked whether he knew what that place was? "Yes, you once told the people on a Sunday, it was a place where fire ever burns". Well, and you would'nt care to go there? "No, not a bit", he replied in rather an angery tone. Upon this I arose from the fire around which we were seated, laid hold of his little finger and held it as near the fire, as we both could endure, when on a sudden he cried out, "Akkai". (Oh) "you bad man, wish to burn my hand"! no, I replied, but I wish to make you feel how foolish you have spoken, when saying, you dont care going to hell. Being evidently at a loss what to say, he arose crying while he went along, "the Domine has burnt my hand"! — On my next tour among the people I found that he had made much ado about what had been done to him; and said how dangerous it was to come near such a man. I found him sick lying in the hammock. Having given him some medicine, I again begun where we left off on the former occasion. I asked, well my friend, are you still of the same opinion as then? upon which he answered, "I have thought more about your fire than I do like; but it always comes into my head, again and again". Having told him how worthy we are to go there, and how by living and dying in sin we certainly must be there; I preached Jesus unto him, who came to ransom all who believe, and left him musing at what he had heard.—

May 20th 1841 — Some eight or ten Akkaway Indians, called at our place with the intention of enticing on of the boys to return with them into the interior of the Mazaroony river.— The Boy standing at the water-side seemed for some time undecided what to do. When telling him, that he was at liberty to go, nevertheless, if he went he must not expect to be received again among the number of our boarders; when, moreover I told him that he would profit little, and when being there, how he meant to return? he for some time deliberated with himself and said, "I will not go now; by and by I shall come and teach you". The Indians then asked for payment, saying, you have had this boy so long. I know, I replied, that I am your debtor; if you will come here to settle and learn the word of God, you shall be amply paid, for the Karela (Bible) will shew you how to live happy, and enable you to die in peace. One of their number stepping forward said, "have you been in the other world; how can you tell the Karela speaks true"? "we have heard that long ago." "Have you rum?" if you are coming to settle and learn, you will get other drink, and tasting of that drink, you will no more want any rum; when all, on a sudden begun to burst out into a roar of laughter saying, we are no such fools! These peopel were some of that number who once resided with Mr Armstrong. After having marched up and down the settlement, and seen all that was going on, I again addressed them. They seemed to moderate a little, but were inattentive to every thing relating to their souls.—

May 28 - 1841 — Hearing that there was a party of Indians on the opposite side of the river, I went to see them. On entering their temporary, most wretched abode, I found that they were of the Akkoway tribe. But what a scene of misery presented itself, 9 of them were lying sick in their hammocks nearly famished, whilst only one woman was able to wait upon the others. This scene was truly affecting! I gave to as many, medicines, as I thought most needed it, and invited two of their number to return with me for a supply of provisions. This invitation was gladly accepted, and they seemed to revive at the prospect of getting some food. I had no sooner left, when I was followed by a woodskin; and on reaching the Grove sent over to them what I thought they might want. — Seeing them again a few days after, they were on the whole somewhat better, but two had died. I then conversed with them inviting them to come and see me; but they seemed afraid of the place, having heard a rumour from of old that this was the place where people once coming, never return again. I begged hard to leave some of their children, of whome there were four, but nothing could prevail with them. After much conversation, however, I elicted a promise that if they should come again, they then would come and see me and leave their children. But when will that be? Oh, that there were some children already sufficiently advanced in age, and duly prepared to seek these wandering sheep, and tell them of the love Jesus. ——

As yet I have not seen a single individual return from among the number of those who once lived with Mr Armstrong; and it would, seem they never will. How mysterious! how discouraging! We have however this consolation, "that the Lord knoweth them that are his"; and that in his own good time, he will call them effectually by his grace. Much, under God, must depend on raising efficient youths from among their own respective tribes; but also this requires faith and hope — yea, and time, for years may yet roll by before we see the desire of our Lord accomplished.

June 8th 1841 — Hearing that the old Arrawaik whom I mentioned under April 8th was getting worse, I went to see him, and found him quite alone lying in his hammock. I conversed with him for some time; and when asking whether he would like me to engage in prayer, he replied: "I wish you would, and also come and see me oftener, for I think, I shall soon die". "Do you think", he continued, "God will forgive me". Do you think I shall yet be saved? On being told, that God so loved the world, as to give his only begotten Son &c., he said, well, that is good: I will pray. But, said he, I cannot learn to read: I told him that what was needful for him was, to come at once to Jesus, and to ask in fervent prayer the forgiveness of all his sins, which, as he must be persuaded, were many; neither was there any other thing but the blood which Jesus shed, that could wash them away. — Well Domine, he said pray that God may be merciful to me.

August 9 — 1841 — Owing to Mr. C—s absence from the Grove, I have not been able to see old Pi — the Arrawaik before to day. On entering his lonely abode, he said, with a low voice, well Domini I am glad to see you; and so am I my friend; well, and have you found pardon of your sins; and are you at peace with that God, before whom you must shortly appear? I try my best, he replied, What do you mean when you say, you try your best? I pray, he replied, well, and do you think your prayer will be heard? for what do you pray? seeing he was at a loss how to answer, I went on to say, well, do you think your prayer will save you, that is, make you go to heaven? Yes, because I pray, I hope I shall go to heaven. Seeing that he was yet in the dark, I fully entered upon the way of Salvation through faith in Jesus, endeavouring to explain it in as simple a manner as I could. Having done, I enquired whether he understood me in what I was saying? Yes, but my pains in my chest are very acute. Thus I left him with a sorrowful heart, having never witnessed his eyes brightening at the Name of Jesus. The apathy shown, notwithstanding the desire of being saved, was very great. Could I have promised him heaven as a reward of his cries and what he called prayers, he might perhaps have gladly believed it, but the very name of Jesus seem to deaden his heart. — Thus he died, giving no evidence of being pardoned and accepted in the Beloved. ———

What regards the preaching of the word, I am thankful to say, that it has been carried on at the Grave without intermission with the exception of one Sabbath in August when I was laid up with fever. Mr Christian also has visited Oujah every alternate Sabbath; but alas! since more than six months he has been obliged to discontinue it on account of his failing health. Neither has he been able to do any thing in the School. The whole resting thus on my Shoulders, I have often been brought very low; and sometimes it seemed that my health was giving way likewise; but again and again I have felt the promise, "as thy day so thy Strength shall be": my support and rallying place. Seeing that Mr Christian's health was failing, I advised him to go to town, hoping that a change of air together with medical advise might soon bring him round. He returned, however, after after staying more than two months, very poorly. I then told him to try what a trudge into the interior might do. He accordingly went up to Warapoota, where he seemingly recovered, but as soon as he returned and but once had made an attempt at School, he again alarmingly relapsed. Under these circumstances I thought it might perhaps be well for him to go to some of the islands and see how this would answer, previous to his leaving us for home. The Lord grant that the result may be such as we hope and pray for. He left us in the begining of November since which time we have not heard from him. This may be said to have been the principal cause for not having written to you, for being incessantly engaged in some work or other, I have felt in the Evenings so exhausted that with all my wish and will, I have not been able to discharge what I consider a sacred duty. — Beside this trial William Simman was smitten by the Sun in January last, and thereby altogether disabled from taking any part in the School. But the Lord has been pleased to restore him again so far as in some measure to assist me in the temporal concerns of the Mission, tho' abruptly and imperfect. — The having to do with so much of a temporal nature, has often dejected me; and I do confess often disabled me in the execution of higher duties. But as I do not desire to burden myself with any thing not necessarily belonging to the prosperity of this mission, so I should consider it criminal to neglect that which I deem essential shall the work proceed and prosper. You may concieve some idea when I tell you how often in less than half a day, I have been obliged to practice the Minister, the School master, the Doctor, the Overseer of crafts and the manuel labours of the children, the Dentist beside the many petty trials in superintending and directing the building of our Girls School. However, they are past, and will be less I hope in time to come, when all the necessary buildings shall be completed, and what is most when an efficient assistant shall stand on my side to bear the yoke along with me. Willm. Simmon may be fully restored, yet it is my intention to place him at Onjah, to teach the Children, there being 26 in number, who since the discharge of George Albert, have been altogether left destitute. There he may do for the present, for the Children at the Grove he is not fit, as many of them would stand above their master. To this measure I have been prompted by the movement the Romish Priests are begining to make in this river; and he may hold the place until I shall be able to place a more efficient teacher there, should he himself not fully recover the energies of his mind.

To give you a better insight in our Ministerial labours it may be well to state in what manner we spend our day of rest. At half past 6, the people are convened for Morning prayers, when either the Collect for the day, or the Epistle is explained to them. At nine we begin our School which lasts to a quarter of eleven; half an hour after we have the full service. At three p.m. Catechising till four, or if many of the Arrowack tribe are present an address from Frederic one of the converted Indians. And thankful I am to be able to say that this is not the least blessed of our labours. At half past six Evening Service, when some text or other is expounded in a familiar manner. It is my custom before I allow Frederic to speak on any subject, to see whether his views are in accordance with the word. Thus some time ago I asked him what he was going to say to day? he replied, "I wish to speak on the first of John", I thought this rather a subject too deep for him, and interrogating him as to the meaning of some of the most difficult verses, I was truly astonished to observe the correctness and feeling he manifested. — Having delivered his impressive address, I asked one of the hearers, well, and what did Frederic tell you from the word of God? I was delighted to find that they had comprehended him better, than Might have been expected.

Throughout the week I expounded in the Mornings the Old Testament following its order; in the Evenings the New, in the same manner. Those who attend are thus taught to look upon and use the word of God as one whole, one part bearing upon the other, and in which from its begining to the end Christ is seen Sparkling as the pearl of great price.

Our Boy's School numbers on the average 35 Children though 42 are on the list. They are composed of various tribes of Indians and Coloured of Indian extract. There progress on the whole is encouraging and 4/5ths of them do read the Testament, also in arithmetic and writing they are not behind. It is pleasing to observe the first dawnings of the understanding, and to witness the eagerness of some to make progress. In the begining of the year we had 23 boarders, of whom three of the Carabeese have been fetched back by their parents; also two of the Arrowack. Observation and experience combine to prove that when children are poseſsed of parents, or have past the age of ten years, little may be expected as it regards their being trained up for teachers, on account of the indolent habits which they have already, thus young, contracted, or because they are addicted to drinking. Thus a Carabeese father came by night and carried off his two boys with him to town; and it was for many days that neither myself or any one else was able to say what had become of them, till after 5 weeks had passed I heard from Mr. Christian, that he had met them in town reeling in the Streets. From that time I have not seen them again. One of the Maraasie Boys, the most promising and he that had made considerable progress was found, being drowned, at the waterside. Another was sent back to Mr Youd being posessed of no talent for learning whatever. Two others have been apprenticed in town, the one to a Carpenter, the other to a coach-maker, which crafts they have chose themselves. Their number at present is 14, and of these 5 only seem to bid fair as to the object the Society have in view; but though the others may perhaps be never employed as teachers, what would become of them if left destitute of a home and instruction, for all are Orphans with the exception of one.

The object of an efficient Normal School, has not been realised as yet, for Mr Christian's health failing and W. Simman rendered unfit as an assistant, I have been obliged to carry on both the Schools; and tho' most of my attention has been bestowed on the elder Class, yet have I found it next to impracticable to serve both at one time. Nothing more has tended to depress my spirit and hope so much as this state of things; yet have I found comfort in believing that all things will work for good. Shall, however, the views, and wishes and hopes of the Society be realized; and the Indians of British Guiana together with their degraded offspring be really benefited then allow me to implore efficient help. For whilst thus engaged in Schools you will a once conceive that another and that not the least important, yea for the prosperity of this people, necessary branch of Missionary labour must be neglected, I mean that of visiting the scattered people in their own dwellings and conversing with them. In fact the falling away of some, the scanty attendance of others, whilst as yet by far the greater number never entered the place, has been too apparent so as not to cause me to sigh and to pray for help. This station, indeed, requires some prerequisites in a Labourer, which probably in others may not be so necessary, such as a little knowledge of Medicine, husbandry and mechanisms; but most of all an energetic, pious and well disciplined mind; for having so much to contend with apathy and lethargy in old and young, an enfeebled constitution will and cannot bear up. And although I know that all and every thing is solely owing to divine grace, and that nothing can prosper without the blessing of the Lord, yet will it be readily conceeded by those at all acquainted with Missions, that some things are requisite to put the Machinery of Missionary labours into proper and continued motion.

The Girls School was opened in July last and numbers on the average 21 - tho' 27 are on the list. Of these 12, being Orphans are boarders, and on the whole considering their degraded condition and the short time they have been under training, their progress and behaviour are cheering. A teacher and Matron of these Children we have found in Miss Edkins from Dublin; but she being rather of a delicate constitution has also been suffering for more than three months, and is at present in town to try a change of air – these being the holy days. — Since the recovery, however, of Mrs Bernau from her confinement in July, this department has been carried on without suffering materially, tho' it may be easily conceived not so regular as might be wished. Also here much remains to be wished and hoped for; but I trust the Lord will supply all our need. This institution is not the least promising one, for which I would ever thank the Lord – in raising the Indians to what we wish them to be, when we consider that from thence many may go forth who not only will shine as lights in this moral darkness but as christian mothers hereafter be enabled to impart to their offspring that instruction by word and example, which will make them grow up an ornament to Society, and a people prepared for the Lord.

It has been my object not to admit any Children as boarders, but Orphans, as these are the most destitute; and I may add the most willing to receive instruction. Yet wen I consider that scattered as these people live, and unwilling as most are to quit their old habitations, tho' not altogether un-wishful that their Children should be taught; I have been in some measure constrained not to shut the door also to such as have parents. For suppose they send their Children from a distance of Eight and more miles to School, it will be impossible for the Children to return to their respective homes, as all travelling is performed by water, without some grown up people will bring them. And whilst here, from whom shall they receive their meals? and as they come naked and bare by whom be clothed? For you will allow that it would be improper to send them naked among the other children, who all are decently dressed. Moreover, when I consider that what we build in School, is again broken down by the habits they indulge in at home; and that after this manner we would be only sowing among the thorns. Neither will they bring their Children to be instructed on the condition that they should clothe and feed them, because as to the former themselves go naked, and do not think that their children do want any clothing, and as to the latter they are famishing for want of proper Food. ______ I would hope and trust that the Lord will provide, for having settled things thus far, it will now be my endeavour to teach the Christians in this Country their duty and privilege by calling upon them to aid this Mission; and from the little success I have met with, I would draw encouragement to go on, for He who openeth the heart, can open the hand also, "for the silver and the gold are mine" saith the Lord. — It may be well to mention here, that a pretty large supply of your smaller publications would be very desirable, so as to give more publicity to Missionary exertions; and this should be at hand to be distributed at the quarterly Missionary meetings which through the instrumentality of the Revd. W. Fox have been established in town. The supply hitherto forwarded is altogether inadequate, thò for ourselves we with to be thankful for them.

In November last the Governor paid us a visit in company of the Archdeacon of Demerara; and I regret that he should have come at a time when myself was absent from the Grove; Christian laid up with fever; Mrs Bernau with sore eyes which confined her closely to her room; whilst Miss Edkins was hardly able to lift up herself in her bed. He seemed exceedingly disappointed; and as he stayed but a short time, there was no possibility of my meeting him at the place. They thus saw every thing in its natural state, with which nevertheless he expressed himself greatly delighted. He took hold of some of the Boys and let them read; and also looked at their copy-books; but what most he desired, was to see them examined in the various branches that are taught, in which he was disappointed. He has since requested the Archdeacon to favour him with a history of this Mission, together with every information which he may deem important. The Archdeacon being himself but little acquainted with our proceedings has forwarded a very kind letter to me, and requested to supply him with all the material so as to be able to satisfy his Excellency. This I am doing now; and may the Lord who directs the hearts of Kings &c. as the water-brooks promote cherely his honour and glory.

During the present year many, indeed, have been our trials; but abundantly more the mercies of our God. Sickness has visited us, the Children, and the people in general, yet have we not been consumed by it, and in most cases the medicines administered have been attended with his blessing. Praised be the Lord, Amen and Amen.

To the searcher of all hearts alone is known how far our labours of love have been pleasing to him, and crowned with his blessing; and although I might point out here and there a blossom, yet do I feel backward to say any thing, for unto us belong shame and confusion of face, but he will glorify his work. Oh that the Spirit of the Lord may breathe upon the remnant of this scattered and peeled people; then, indeed, instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree: and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a name. ———

Before I close this, you will allow me to bring one question before you, which has been a matter of great solicitude to our minds and this is "what do you for the Children of your Missionaries? our eldest Boy has entered his seventh year, which is the time when children of european parents in a tropical clime usually begin oiling. From the nature of my employment you will see that for us both with our best will, is is impracticable to devote any time for the education of our Children, without retrenching it from those hours which ought to be devoted to the work of the Lord. Oh Sir, please to inform us by what means we might have him educated at home, you would by doing so gladen our heart. It is our wish to avail ourselves of the first opportunity that shall offer, and thō by that time we may not have received an answer yet do we feel persuaded he would meet friends in England, where he might stay until some place shall have been pointed out for him where to go. And now dear Sir, recommending ourselves and the work entrusted to us to your prayers and sympathy ———

I remain, dear Sir, your obedient and faithful Servant

(signed) J. H. Bernau

P.S. We beg to be kindly remembered to all the respected Gentlemen of the Committee.

Summary of this Station at the close of the year 1841

Communicants ——— 48
Attendance at worship ——— 260
Schools ——— 2

Scholars

Boys	42	Girls	27

Youths on the Mission ——— 14

The Children are of these tribes

Boys		Girls	
Carabeese	1	Carabeese	2
Macoosie	3		
Akkaway	4		
Arrowak	6	Arrowak	10

Girls on the Mission ——— 12

Our out-stations from causes detailed in this journal have been given up, but with the commencement of the ensuing year Will: Simmon is to proceed to Oujah.

Appendix

I. The great hinderance in receiving more of the Children chiefly consists in our not being able to supply them with Cassava bread; and tho' we have substituted flower bread – which indeed increases the expense of the establishment to no inconsiderable degree – yet is this not relished by them. Neither is it in our power to remove this obstacle, as we cannot procure the same from the people around us. The reason of this scarcity of bread is owing to the iniquitous system of the woodcutters, who induce them to labour with them at the very season when they should plant their fields by, promising them high wages, which are mostly paid in rum. Thus it comes that their fields being neglected, they are almost in a starving condition during the rainy season and laid up by sickness. That ourselves are not able to make up for this deficiency is evident from the nature of our imployments; and tho' we have tried our best in planting in our own garden some vegetables, yet is the little we have reaped altogether inadequate so as to supply what would be required. Oh how I should hail the help of a Man, who from love to this people, would dedicate his time and talent to the works of Agriculture, for as in other respects so also in this the Indian is greatly behind; and in this may be found one of the operating causes, which diminishes their number to a truly lamentable extent. The people living at the Station are beginning to open their eyes; but their very system of planting is one so hetero-dox that one cannot help wondering why the should not at once adopt that which not only reasonable, but in the end the most easy and productive. – Such, however, is the strength and strong hold of their indolent habits, that a smile is seen on their countenance, when another mode of procedure is ever hinted at. They would be glad to reap and eat the fruit of trees, but never it enters into their mind to plant them. And as the woods abound in game, and the rivers with fish in their seasons, they would not trouble themselves to raise stock of any kind, nay, not even a pig, tho' they well know from experience, that they can neither find fish nor game at all times when they please. Notwithstanding all these discouragements, I have taken the lead to convince them of a better. Thus I have constructed a fish pond, which almost supplies us daily with a considerable quantity; and when they saw the first caught in it, they seemed to amazed without measure, tho' as yet not one of them has imitated so easy a mode of procuring fish at all times. I have also imitated Mr. Williams late in the South seas and introduced pigs, and am truly delighted to see that some are making preparations to follow my example. Oh, dear Sir, oft I feel what the apostle meant when he said, "Let patience have her perfect work" — for indeed unless we were upheld by grace divine, we would be ready to despair of ever raising these benighted wanderers into the scale of civilized beings. But what seems impossible with men, is possible with God; and praised be His Holy name for what he has done. ——

Let this account of the state of things not seem inconsistent with what may have been said some years ago, for you must know that the Indian is ever ready to cut the bush and clear a place for one year's planting, because then the fire will do the work for him; but no sooner does the grass begin to grow, than he abandons the place, because he is too indolent to apply the hoe, or, I would rather say, too ignorant to put the same to good account. Thus, some even at this place are very behind, to keep their little piece of ground in that order, as one might wish; but tho' they weed the same, they do not plant. Oh then, of how great use might it be to them, if there were some one, who dedicating all his time to this specific object, would thus teach them to improve what is now neglected; whilst at the same time such a man would in no small degree lessen the expenditure of this Mission; and enable the Society to enlarge its operations for the benefit of many hundreds of Children, who, when hearing that they can get no Cass-ava bread at the Grove are reluctant to come and learn.

II, The Colony, having been requested by the home Government to procure a penal settlement somewhere in the Country, have fixed upon a spot in the Mazaroony river about four miles distant from the Grove. The same is now in progress, and perhaps the ensuing year will not elapse before its operations shall commence. Under these circumstances the question has been raised, as to how and by whom the spiritual wants of those people shall and may be supplied and, indirect communications have been received from the Governor as well as the Archdeacon, that the Missionary residing at the Grove might undertake the charge, as the appointment of a Chaplain would necessarily increase the expenditure, which otherwise might be saved to the Colony. The Archdeacon in an interview I had with him, intimated that he saw no objection whatever to accede when the proposal should be formally made. I told him that I would communicate this circumstance to your Committee; and provided the requisitions were not such as to interfere with the Missionaries main work, I did not doubt but the Committee might gladly accede to the proposal, as it was their wish to do good wherever a door of usefulness was opened to them. As this, dear Sir, is not a personal concern but effects the Missionary resident at any time on this Station, you will have the goodness to instrict me what to do. For tho' as yet no formal communication has reached me, yet it is evidently in contemplation. And as the Archdeacon hinted at a certain remuneration to be made for any such services; please to inform me as to whether the same may be accepted by the treasurer as a contribution to the Mission or be declined altogether.

I cannot but look upon this circumstance with pleasure as much good may result from pious and devoted labours among that class of people, of whom some, nay most I may say never entered a place of worship before. The Lord guides us in all our ways, that his will may be done. And whether you deem it advisable or no to adopt the proposal to be made, you will yet please to furnish me with some tracts adapted to the forlorn condition of these people.

As there might be apprehensions of these people mixing with or molesting the Indians, I may as well state that the settlement is situated on the other side of the river, where perhaps there are not 6 Indians to be found living. And as the river is of considerable breadth; it at once excludes the possibility of coming in contract the one with the other. Moreover the precautions taken of keeping strangers without the range truly laudable, so that there remains no cause to fear for the poor Indians.

Recd May 23/42
Com:
Ansd May 31/42

A

Rev J. M. Trew to the Secretary

My dear Sir

Kingston Jamaica Ap. 9/42

In the midst of heavy domestic bereavements with which it has pleased the Lord to visit me, viz. the death of two of my daughters and of my beloved wife since I quitted England, I have heard with deep concern of the design of the Society to abandon its Normal School here.

On sunday last I had the privilege of worshipping at the Grove and of witnessing the labours of the Society in that District, nor shall I soon forget the impression then left on my mind - It is my firm conviction that the labours of the Society are about being abandoned just at a time when those labours appear to be experiencing the Divine blessing in a larger measure than at any former period - I can perceive it in the instruments who have been raised up to preach the Gospel thro' her means in this land - in the ardent desire of many of the congregations to do more toward the support of a Gospel ministry than heretofore they have done - in the work which is being carried on, in and around the Normal School for several miles, and in the fact that the entire Mission is now dwelling together in unity. Truly do I grieve to think that Christian Churches in England so blessed with Gospel privileges as they are, should allow the Society to relinquish a Mission which constitutes the leaven of the Church of England in this Colony - It must however be done, nor do I think the Society will be able either to sell the Buildings as Mr Stainsby advised, nor to secure thro' the medium of the British a transfer of the stations, except in a very few instances indeed.

However if the Lord bless the measure, and give strength to the instruments to attempt it, we trust at least to make one effort more by appealing to the congregation in order to endeavour to rescue some of these from perishing - The Normal School Alas! (for which I have but one ray of hope left and of which more hereafter) must be closed.

I thought you would like to receive a line from me to have your mind at rest that I will refrain from carrying out the design of engaging teachers (Sd) J. M. Trew

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Recd May 23/42 A Rev R. Panton to the Lay Secretary
Com.

Ansd May 31/42 My dear Sir; Kingston Ap. 2. 1842

After sending off my last communication I had made up my mind to come home for two or three weeks principally at my own expense for the purpose of seeing the Parent Committee, and explaining the present state and prospects of this Mission personally: for as some of my letters have not come to hand I am at a loss to know how far you are acquainted with our situation.

Just as I had come to this determination I learnt that Mr Trew was coming to Jamaica. I then resolved to defer my voyage, and wait

Rev R. Panton Ap 3/42

to see him. In the mean time I began to prepare a full account of all that had occurred during the last twelvemonth; and of the present situation of each Station; when I heard that Mr. Trew was commissioned by the Parent Comee. to make some changes of importance in the Mission. This induced me to keep back my statement until I should see him, and be made acquainted with your wishes.

We have waited long for him: and he has at length arrived; but since his arrival he has been plunged in the deepest distress. You are aware I suppose that he left England on the 1st. Feb. with Mrs. Trew and two of his daughters. At Grenada the youngest (five months old) died on the 4th. Mar.. Four days after his arrival here, his eldest daughter died on the 24th. & Mrs. Trew was taken suddenly on the 29th. & expired after a few minutes illness from internal hæmorrhage! This is indeed affliction! At first, (for a few hours) his mind appeared to wander. He came immediately, being unable to attend the funeral, to my house, where he still remains. He is of course deeply afflicted, but how wonderfully sustained. His plans and business I have not yet been able fully to enter upon with him: but he seems most anxious to exert himself. As soon as he is sufficiently restored, and something is done I will address you again.

In the meantime I send the Account Current, which will close Mr Ogill's connection with the Society. I hope to manage the money matters in future without incurring any expence in the employment of a Treasurer or Merchant.

The Accounts have been audited and found correct with two exceptions. There are two sums which are charged to my account which were drawn by me.- the one for expences at the Grove, the other for the Western Comee.. I have not drawn more than my stipend. I shall draw considerably less on that account this year (Sd.) Rd. Panton Secy.

Ap 12/42

I regret extremely that the utter derangement of our Packet system has delayed the transmission of the enclosed accounts and of the foregoing letter. Our communications have been generally interrupted; and I find by your letter of March 1st. lately received, that the Comee. have been inconvenienced in consequence of not receiving advices from me. It has not been altogether my fault: and I will endeavour as soon as I return home to transmit full information.- I am now on the way with Mr. Trew, to visit the Eastern Stations; and to consult with Mr. Griffiths on our next steps. I will (D.V.) immediately inform you what has been done.

Mr Trew has written by this mail, respecting the Normal School. We are deeply distressed at hearing of the difficulties of the Society, and are using every means of reductions. We are obliged however to draw £1080 for this quarter – and perhaps a further Draught may be shortly necessary: but if so, the reduction in the next quarter will be great.

The Bills are

£500 – @ 35 d/st. £500 @ 40 d/st in favr of the Jamaica's Planter's Bank
£60 – @ 35 d/st. in favr of the Rev H. L. Dixon
£20 – @ " in favour of John Nelson Bond Esqr

R. P.

Rec May 28/42 A.
Com
Ans June 15/42

Rev J G Muehlhauser to Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir,

San fernando April 4. 1842

I am sorry to have postponed so long writing you some particulars about the progress of your Mission carried on in my District, but waiting for one and another thing it was delayed until the present moment – You will no doubt have before this received my last half yearly account, as also the one which we made out according to the form you sent us lately. By the bye I have to correct some mistake which I made concerning myself, viz I charge you in the half year ending June 31st 1841 for the expenses of my children and then I discovered that I charged in the last years account for the whole year, but which mistake I shall make good in my next. – As it regards the instruction you sent us we shall act up to them, and I hope in our next we shall forward you the application which we now intend to send to the Colonial Government. I myself saw the Governor and mentioned to him the substance of your Instruction but he said very little about and I believe that he is very sorry that you withdraw, because he fears that the Colony will have to come forward and to lend a helping hand. I have also heard, indirectly that the Governor expressed himself very doubtful, as to whether the Colony will take over the whole Establishment in order to carry it on. No doubt he would be glad were you to do it, but it will become a question whether the Colony will do it though they have well nigh £100.000 sterly in the chest doing nothing –! I rathe fear of the success of your application and in my humble opinion it would be best were you to consult the Col. Sec. Lord Stanley about the matter, since I see very little chance of your managing it well with the present Governor, who is so much afraid to give offence to the Roman Catholics, although I believe he does not like them. – However time will make mention – Concerning the^s prospect of this Miſsion I conceive that they are very encouraging, in fact the Miſsion is so much enlarged, that my labours and that of a Catechist are as mere nothing, when compared to its actual wants. – At my coming here, every thing was to be established, there was no Church, no School and what is worse no people who would attend them, but the circumstances have now changed. To give you an instance only take the town San Fernando. It was the most discouraging place that ever I put foot on; whatever I might do I could not muster above from 8 to 15 hearers; but now Sir, we have a neat Church and we count an average number of the morning service of 200, besides an evening service of from 70 to 100 persons. Our number of Communicants is also daily increasing and I have thought it but right to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper regularly every first Sunday in the month, and count on an average about 22 each time. You will bear in mind that a good number of these are young people and have willingly joined the Lord's people and I have reason to hope that it will be yet considerably increased by the same kind of people. Another year I expect to have about 50 Communicants, in this once destitute ungodly & wicked place. – I have mentioned this to you, in order to show how considerably this place has increased, and indeed so much so, that in no distant time, this town ought to poſseſs a Minister of its own. You *might* feel inclined perhaps to think that the increase of population was chiefly attributable to this place being a town, but I must beg you to take this as a very fair test of the increase generally. In former days I had my certain country Estates where I attended and I *could* attend them, but now they are every where. The emigration from America, the old Islands, from Sierra Leone &ca have so much added to the former number, have so much extended my labour that it is impoſsible for us to look now after every member of our Church. Our Miſsion has now become unwieldy, unmanageable. We must go now there, where we think we can do most good, and sacrifice places, if I can expreſs myself so, of minor importance and let the people have their own way. I say we must do so and that from neceſsity, because the extent of work is infinitely more than two men can attend to. At present I have every Sunday *four* services besides riding about and Mr Woodman has three, and still we must neglect a great number of Estates & a large district of land. Proceedings of this kind are doubly disadvantageous, first, too much work causes a general superficiality, that is the work is not done properly and secondly the effect it has upon the people is again detrimental to their morals and habits, as well as to the regular attendance at Church &ca — what I wish to say then is, that our work has overgrown our strength, that our work cannot be done, therefore, so well either to the satisfaction of ourselves, or to the advantage of the people, and that therefore the present state of things require aſsistance from whatsoever quarter it might come, if the present favourable moment will not be allowed to paſs, to establish the standard of our beloved Church, in preference to that of the Church of Rome.

It is my opinion that the Society is fully justified to withdraw from this Island but I only hope, that it will not be done until provisions are made to carry on their labours at once. Nothing could be more injurious than the withdrawal of your Miſsion, before other parties have engaged to follow up your footstep and I trust the Society will be enabled to wait until this can be effected. The reason I say so is, because I am afraid that the Col. Government wont come to a determination to take it over before another year or two, if it depends on them. — Of course a great deal will depend on the new Bishop and I have no doubt his presence will effect more than many letters of ours. Our Schools are going on very well with the exception of Jordan Hill which at present numbers but a small band. I intend to put a Schoolmistreſs there. — I have now finished the Chapel School and residence for a teacher at Oropoucha and hope shortly to open it, its name is "St Matthews". The whole will cost about £600. Oropoucha is a quarter isolated by itself and can only be approached by water. There has lately been erected a Roman Catholic Church, but the Priest there is a great drunkard and immoral man and has little influence. There is also a large number of Protestants there and who in the absence of a Protestant place of worship frequently attended at the Roman Catholic Church and they are now glad to have a Church of their own. Besides there is no School in the whole Islan and I hope that our labour there will not be in vain in the Lord. I have already engaged a Schoolmaster, (of course on account of the Bishop) and he is to read a sermon every Sunday, besides some prayers, then every month I intend to go there in the afternoon so as to establish and to keep up regular services in that long neglected quarter. — The expen attending upon this new Station will be considerably, because every time it will cost from 5 to 6 dollars. My plan therefore is this. I intend to apply to Government for a part of a salary whilst I do the duties of that district. Mr Cummins for instance has a similar station and the Government pays him £ 50 stg per annum and as you intend to withdraw it will be but just toward the future Minister that he should be spared to incur such expense and that he should receive some part of a stipend. Were I to stay here, after your withdrawal I would then keep the rest i e that what remains after the expenses are paid if not I should of course remit it yours. I do so, because at all events because it will be a great saving to you in so far as all Boat expenses will be saved. I intended to write you more at large about the Mission and its progress, but the sheet of paper is full before I properly have begun. I shall send you therefore soon another letter with more particulars; All the Mission are well, Mr Hawkins leaves this week for [illegible]. In my opinion he is wrong in so doing, because his health is exceedingly delicate and I doubt whether he will go through such an arduous work without getting sick. However he has your sanction and permission in so far he acts not in opposition to your directions. I wish him God's speed, he is a good young man but has had bad health!

Please remember us in your prayers as well as our work.

(Sig) J G Muhlhauser

Rec May 28/42 A
Com
Ans^d^ Jun 15/42

Rev A D Eckel to Lay Secretary.

Trinidad 9 March 1842.

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you on the 15 Jan. enclosing a letter to us of Arch D^n^ Parry - The Account of my interview with two Guaraons - and my account Current to the end of Dec last.

We have received since your letters of the 1st and 10th Jan. The first of these letters gave us great satisfaction under present circumstances. I must defer answering it for another time, but merely write this to acknowledge the receipt of those letters and to enclose Mr Hawkins Journal for Oct, Nov & Dec 1841. - also a statement of accounts of both stations for the last half year made up in the way you advised us on the 1st Jan. In preparing that paper I could not do otherwise than to appropriate separate columns for each Station, as our accounts have always been distinct one from another. The model form sent by you is much the same as that of the Account Current I sent in my last letter, and the few observations given in my last on my Account Current will therefore be equally applicable to this account.

The Archdeacon has written that Mr Hawkins may come at once which he will do after Easter and he also mentioned that Bishop Coleridge up to the last date of his communications had received no overtures as yet from the C. M. S. with regard to their proposal to withdraw from this place.

I beg to advise you of the following Bills of Exchange drawn on you this year

No 119 Jan. 22 for £110 favour of Gerald & Urick. This is the same Bill as mentioned in my Account Current under date 31 Dec. 1841. as Wm Cunningham the former having been annulled and the payment therefore belongs to last years accounts.

No 120 Jan. 22 . £120 of Gerald & Urick
121 Feb 28 " £200 " Watt Scott & Co
122 Mar 14. " £100 " Gerald & Urick
123 Mar 16 " £70 " Chas Young
} for the current expenses of both Stations.

(Sigd) Alfred E Eckel.

Rec May 28/42
Com
Ack June 15/42

A Account Current of Trinidad Mission. July 1 to Dec 30. 1841.

A Mr J. E. Hawkins' journal Oct, Nov & Dec. 1841.

Oct 3. 1841 Lord's day. Held service this morning at the 3rd Village, had a pretty good attendance, and some appeared very attentive. - Went after to the 1st Village had there a pretty good attendance.

Oct 5. 1841 Had occasion to day to ride to Williams Ville, to assist Mr Graham the new Schoolmaster in commencing his undertaking. Visi a lad on the road who was very seriously ill. I had some religious conversation with him which he appeared to understand

Oct 6. 1841. Rode to day to the 4th Village, had a good attendance for evening service. I hope some were impressed

Oct 7. 1841 Visited this morning a very aged man in the village he appears to be fast drawing to his end. His faculties seem quite unimpared but I have not been able to find him at all susceptible of religious impression. - On the road home spent some time with the children in the Williams Ville School, and visited round the neighbourhood of the Mission inviting the people to the evening service at my own house

Had a very encouraging attendance for Evening Service and the people appeared much impressed.

Oct 10. 1841. Lordsday Held the service at the Mission this morning had a large attendance and there was a quiet attention. Rode after to Williams Ville, here I had not so good an attendance as usual, but there appeared a quiet attention.

Oct 11. 1841 Spent considerable time to day with the children in the Mission School. Was also sent for to visit a woman whom I found in a very distracted state of mind. She said she had felt the favour of God, but now had lost it. She does not belong to our neighbourhood but was visiting at a neighbours house. I found she was a Wesleyan. I endeavoured to speak what seemed suitable to her case and prayed with her. She appeared no more composed when I left her but calling soon after I found she was better and returned to her home.

Oct 12. 1841 Set out to day to hold my usual services in the 5th Village but was obliged to return. Felt unwell when I left home, but I became so unwell that I found it impossible to proceed. Was obliged to have immediate recourse to medicine. Finding my sickness increase I was obliged to call in medical aid. The Doctor thought my case very serious. Was some time confined to my bed but was able through the goodness of God on Sunday 31st to hold the morning service at the Mission Was extremely weak but was remarkably strengthened to go through the service. Had a good and attentive Congregation.

Nov 7. 1841. Lordsday. Held the service this morning at the Mission, had a pretty good attendance. Rode afterward to Williams Ville, had not so large an attendance as usual but our subject of discourse was solemn and appeared to receive serious attention.

Nov 8. 1841. My disorder returned upon me and confined me again for the whole week, and also made me quite unable for any duty on the following Sabbath

Nov 21. 1841 Lords Day. Was able this morning to hold service at the Mission. The morning was very wet and the Congregation very small; but I trust some impression was made by our subject of discourse. Have been able this week to spend some time with the dear children in the Mission School.

Nov 28. 1841 Lord's day Held service this morning in the 3 Village. Had but a small attendance. Our subject was solemn and I hope the people may not have heard in vain. After service visited a Woman apparently near death who wished to have the ordinance of the Lord's Supper ap to her. She was able to say but little but I much hope that her frame of mind is good. I prayed with her before leaving and spoke seriously to her husband with whom she has for a long time been living, but to whom she is but just married. – Had much trouble in reaching the 3rd Village and did not feel able to attend the 1st Village as I should have done. Spent some time through the week with the children in the Mission School.

Dec 5. 1841 Lordsday Held the service this morning at the Mission Ho a good attendance. Was taken very unwell in the course of the service and had a great difficulty in getting through it – I hope some impression was made. Being the 2nd Sunday in Advent the subject was solemn. – I was much disappointed after the service to find it impossible to proceed to Williams Ville. I was obliged to go to my bed, and was confined nearly the whole week with severe ague & fever. Have been for the last month confined to my house. Was ordered by the Doctor to leave home for change of air. Was very kindly entertained at Mr Muhlhausers for a fortnight and received great benefit from the change. Was not able before Christmas day to resume my duty. Held service this morning at the 3rd Village, but as usual for these festive occasions the people are restless; but some appeared attentive. Rode after the morning service for a second service in the 1st Village but here I had a very small attendance.

Dec 26. 1842. Lordsday. Conducted the service this morning at the Mission The attendance was very good; and the people were attentive. . Rode afterwards to Williams Ville. Fearing the fatigue of two days duty together I got Mr Graham the Schoolmaster to read the prayers after which I as usual addressed the people. Our subject both this evening and in the morning was the closing up of the year. The quiet attention of the people was gratifying. Could not but feel thankful at returning home well after the two days labour in my weak state. I have reas indeed thankfully to acknowledge that natural as well as spiritual strength is from the Lord.

Dec 31. 1841. Was called this evening to visit an aged man in sickness Found him very low. I talked a little and prayed with him and am led to hope that he evinced some concern for his soul.

Rec. May 28/42
Com
Ack

A £ Account Current of Jamaica Coorboom for the year 1841.

W. B. Pollard Esq. May 14/42

Ack June 15/42

A
A

M. W. B. Pollard's Account Current of the British Guiana Mission
July 16. 1841 to Mar 31. 1842

Rec.d June 10/42
Ans.d July 1/42

A

W. B. Pollard Esq.e to the ~~Lay~~ Secretaries

Dear Sirs,

Demerara May 14. 1842

I am in receipt of your esteemed favour of 31st. March with its enclosure which I hope to send you by the next packet properly filled up. for at the School House at Greenfield was undertaken to be built when I resided in the Country and ceased for the time to be a member of the Committee Mr. Roberts, who acted as Treasurer, must assist me in filling up the return for the Colonial Office —

It was only to day the Rev Mr. Bernau left us for Bartica, having been engaged in prosecuting a journey overland to Berbice for the purpose of establishing Branch Missionary Societies — He paid into the Funds of the Society to day £30 — — amount of Collections made by him and he proposes (if spared) going over the same ground annually — The Rev C. W. Cleeve has formed his Branch at Enmore and I think with the Xt Church auxiliary we shall muster £200 annually to the Society — I have suggested to the gentlemen who kindly assist us in this matter that the money collected had better be paid to the Committee here instead of remitting it to you in a Bill, and I would credit it in my accounts but if you prefer the other place, please name it, that I may have your wishes followed out. The Publication were received a few days ago — their arrival was most opportune and Mess.rs Fox & Bernau have parceled them out for distribution in Demerara and Berbice.

We are gratified to learn that the Committee approved of the way we acted in regard to the removal of Mr. Youd to Pirara — You will learn from his own letter, what the prospect of usefulness is there. Under present circumstances. the Corr. Com: were thinking of advising him to fall back upon Waraputa, particularly if the Soldiery were not better restrained, the officers in charge seem unexperienced young men. We are very anxious about Youd, and write him to try and preserve the single eye — and not to meddle with their Politics. — From the withdrawal of so many Blacks from the Cane cultivation, the Colonists are in great pecuniary difficulties at present and the taxes are becoming oppressive, for although the negroes are becoming rich and buying land every day, yet it is not cultivated with system, and the taxes as they are at present levied reach very few of them — I therefore fear we may not expect any thing from the combined court this year. but we will nevertheless use our influence with the local government, so soon as we know that your application to Lord Stanley has been made and referred to the Governor and perhaps we may procure something from the fund set apart for contingencies.

I much regret to inform you that Mr Christian's health is again failing and I am of opinion that he will not live long under the Tropics— Can you not find him a station in a cold Climate? I merely throw out this by way of hint— Mr Bernau will see him when he goes to Bartica and write particularly about him— Miss Edkins who is still ill— is succeeded by Mrs Quarless as teacher of the Girls School.

The New Church is to be opened on Whitsunday— The Committee drew a Bill of £500- on the 12th. inst to pay the Carpenter an instalment as the money given towards it by the Combined Court and the few Collections on account of it were all expended— I trust they will not need to draw any more on this account as a couple hundred more will pay the Building, but from all accounts it is substantially built and worth fully $8000— The Account Current to 31 March last was sent you by a private conveyance last month and doubtless will have been received

Wm. B. Pollard

Recd June 24/42   A

Com:

Rev. J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

Ans. Sep 1842

My dear Sir, Kingston 20 May 1842

Having been brought into this neighbourhood, chiefly for the purpose of seeing and once more bidding farewell to my dearest earthly friend, Mr Trew. I arrested yours of the 15th April before it got to my own home in Hanover. I instantly shewed it to Mr Trew who chiefly explains the cause of your embarrassment by the fact mentioned on the arrival of this Mail that no fewer than four Mails from Jamaica were due in London at the date of your letter. Communications have been addressed to you I learn by Rev. Rd. Panton since the beginning of the which, I trust will be explanatory on many, if not on all the points on which you enquire. I believe the partial cessation of correspondence must have been occasioned by the delay in the first instance on your side caused by the miscarriage of one of Mr Panton's letters. (I find the same has been the case with your letter to me in reply to my first about Sept: last. The copy has arrived but not the original). In regard to the Mission, we proceeded in the Western Comee to cut matters short in December last pursuant to your resolution of July 1-1841. Some delay has taken place in carrying out our Resolution in consequence of the tenor of a subsequent letter which led us to suppose that you were not in so great a hurry: but recent letters sets us to work, (I mean, Trew, Panton and myself) last week. The result is that after this quarter a very considerable reduction will take place, I may say nearly an utter relief in our Western Committees business. This will be further explained by Trew. Panton and myself are a deputation to see the Bishop about getting Winckler and his station transferred to the Island Establishment. We shall see the Bishop tomorrow. I am personally interested in this as the incumbent of the Parish of Hanover. We all deeply lament the falling off of the funds and the effect of withdrawing seems like cutting off one's right hand. But God's will be done. May he raise up among ourselves a spirit of liberality so that we may be able with our own means to carry on in some degree that work from which the Church Missionary Society is withdrawing! In hase I remain

My dear Sir, Very sincerely yours

(signed) I. Stainsby

Rec July 25/42
Com
And personally

Rev H L Dixon to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir,

On board the "Lady Katharine Barham" July 4/42

I copy from my Diary a few Extracts since the date of 27 Dec 1841 when I sent in my last Report to the Rev C J P Doriét, one of the Secs of the Jamaica Corr Comee. The general deficiency of my health; the great number of arduous duties, the increase of travelling and unsettled state of mind in seeking out a proper vessel for home, together with the uncertainty during the past half year of the continuance of the Mission in Jamaica, are reasons which have unitedly caused me to desist from that full Journalizing in which I used to indulge.

A few details however, relative to my first and important Station, Siloah, over which I have had the pastoral superintendence, ever since I removed from the neighbourhood, deserve to be penned. The Comee I think know but little of the importance of that Station, of the encouragements to retain it as a field of labour and of the great & cheerless state of destitution, to which it is now reduced.

Old England, my late charge, is not by any means so important much good however has been done there. Singular enough it is that both the Stations, at which I have laboured with so much ſucceſs and where I have fallen into such deep and long continued ſickneſses: through, I am not afraid to say, the abundance of my efforts are now closed. This is indeed a most trying circumstance. Help is not at hand. The Congregati at Siloah is willing to contribute nearly £200 per annum if encourage whilst alas! the only channel of supply the Church Miſsionary Society is dried up.

Rec July 25/42

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Ackd personally

Extracts from the Journal of Rev H. L. Dixon Jan. to May 1842.

1842. The last day of the old year, and the first day of the present one, were most pleasingly, if not profitably, to others as well as myself, spent in endeavours to further the cause of the Redeemer. I was then engaged in a pastoral visit to the lowlands of Naſsau, once the scene of my most arduous labours, and now of my choicest delight, when contemplating the great measure of succeſs which has attended the preac ing of the Gospel there. The climate is sickly to an extreme degree, the country around by no means inviting to the eye; but the simple heart manner of the most of the people; their civility, kindneſs, gratitude, and in so many instances, lively and intelligent piety gladden ones heart, and for a particular reason my own especially.

The last day but one of the old year, had been important, for that was the day appointed for the marrying of eleven couples and for the meeting of the Communicants and Candidates for the Lord's Supper. Nearly forty persons of about twelve months standing as Candidates, were desired, upon my enquiring into the manner of their paſsing their time of probation, to come forward, and unite with us on the next occasion at the Communion of the Lord. How did my heart welcome these peopl whom I hoped I could look upon as my Brothers & Sisters in the Lord; many of whom had given testimony to the grace of God as proclaimed from "my mouth" when I was among them.

The present Meeting however (31 Dec 1841) had eagerly been anticipated. The cause of our holding Divine Service and of paſsing the day together, was that on this, the last day of a most trying event year, the year of our separation, we might close it with a feeling of repose in the love & faithfulneſs of him, who, notwithstanding all the changes of this mortal life and the revolutions of time, is the "same yesterday, and to day and for ever."

"Lord thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations" &ca to the end of the 2nd verse of the 90 Psalm, was the portion of Scripture on which I spoke on this occasion.

In the afternoon, the dying love of our Saviour was commemorated in such a becoming manner, that I could not help remarking upon the pleasure I felt, and in one instance of commending the people. I had witnessed, I told them a perfect contrast to their behaviour when administering these sacred elements, only a week before at a distant place where the Communicants drank so largely of the wine, as to make them appear to take a sensual repast at this solemn ordinance. "You I observed", use such a very pleasing moderation, as to indicate to me, that your minds are set upon the receiving by faith, the body and blood of Christ, in so lively a manner, that the sign is almost forgotten in the thing signified."

I have here made mention of only the higher, and more sacred duties which occupied our attention this day; the whole of which was spent in doing or in devising something to be done in the cause of the Saviour.

Curiously enough, a letter had been put into my hands in the morning whilst I was busily engaged with the people in trying to form some plan by which they might support a Minister among themselves, now that the funds of the C M S had obliged the Comee to withdraw the Missionaries and Catechists from the Island. This letter had been sent by a very respectable and aged individual at Old England to one of the leading persons at Siloah the purport of which was, that as I had once been the Minister of Siloah, and now the Pastor of Old England, both congregations should unite their efforts to retain me among them. The letter is as follows.—

Dear Sir, Bel. Retiro.

As you is a friend of mine and a member in our Society I have taken the liberty of asking you a favour and I think you will grant it as it is for the good of the Church and the benefit of all people. Our Society is not strong enough and it will be a pity to have our Church taken from us for the want of a little exertion. The Church is to be under of the Bishop and if we have a petition drawn out and a great many names signed to it the Bishop will grant the Church to us and as we like the Revd Mr Dixon he will allow him to stop with us providing we have a great quantity of names signed to the Petition I shall have drawn out and I hope you will have no objection at getting as much names to sign as poſsible for I shall get as many as poſsible. He will be going to England in a few months time, and if we do not vote for him they will not send him back. You better send me an answer by the first person that I might know your intention. I remain your sincere friend.

Mr Caleb Robinson. (Sigd) Thomas Hall.

Determined not to lose the opportunity of setting on foot some plan by which the Siloah people might hope to secure the permanence of the means of grace, at the conclusion of the sermon I spoke a few words with reference to that subject and sought to know their willingneſs to exert themselves to the extent of their ability in behalf of the support of any person approved by the Comee. – W Coke Esq spoke also in a very appropriate and encouraging manner and it was resolved at length that the several district visitors should each have a list made, in which he should insert the names of all persons in his neighbourhood willing to subscribe, and to what amount, as well as, that there should be lists kept by the Catechist, Schoolmaster and others for the same purpose. The morning was terminated in the undoubted display of a sincere intention, on the part of each one to do his duty.

The diſtreſsing case of a large party of Maroons was brought again to my notice to day. They do not know to whom to look for a friend. They think that I can by some means help them "We do not like to be forced to leave the Church of England in which we were brought up to go to the Baptist Society" they say. "We cannot tell what will become of our more than fifty children. We have no body to help us, no one to read to us, or even to give us any instruction." "Meet me at the Rectory Black River to consult the Rev T F Williams on Monday next, was the most definite answer I could give them.

O Accompong! in thee once dwelt the wickedest of men who hearkened not to the voice of their teachers until Mr Gillies came, who in a melancholy frame of mind left thee, when the seeds of the word of God had just taken root in the minds of many of the inhabitants.

Hearing that the Rev David Wilson Island Curate of Lacovia, was laid up with a fever, I consented to take his duties on the morrow the Sabbath Jan 1. 1842. Rose early and after a ride of eight miles to Carisbrook where Mr Wilson resides, I took breakfast with him & Mrs Wilson. I was truly glad after what I had heard of his sickneſs to see him come out from the first time from his room. After breakfast a ride of 5 miles further brought me to Lacovia. The Chapel at this place is the most trying one in which I have ever preached. Small, crowded and in a hot Savannah the Preacher streams with perspiration. After the services of the day two gentlemen came to claim as they said my company. If I purposed to go up again towards the Naſsau, then the one said, you will be my guest; but if, as it happened I was going downwards towards Black River; the other said I must be his. I accompanied the latter gentleman and his wife to Lavonia Estate Great House and took refreshment, after which I proceeded to the Rectory, Black River and arrived there in time to meet the Rector returning from Church.

Jan 2 1842. The next day, three men according to my appointment found their way from Accompong at an early hour and their cause gained the closest attention from the Rector. They were a deputation from their town to wait upon him, whilst I was there to beg his advice & co-operation his advice as to a suitable teacher for themselves and their children, his co-operation in beseeching the Bishop to aid with a half stipend in support of their teacher. It was finally arranged, that I should proceed on the following Wednesday morning to see all the Maroons at their houses, to ascertain the number of people well disposed towards the Church, and the amount of subscriptions which might be expected from them.

Jan 4. 1842 I went to Accompong on the following Wednesday. At the request of the Maroons I drew up a Petition to the Bishop on their behalf, to be transmitted through the hands of the Rector. Every thing was most encouraging. The peoples reception of me was in the highest degree respectful, and thankful, and to please the many applicants who desired me to visit their relatives and to see their houses, I was all but exhausted by the many walks I was obliged to take.

In the evening we had a religious service and I preached to an audience which could not by any means be contained in the house, though some had gone into the bed room. I was prepared to take my leave of them that I might return to Silvah in the cool of the next morning; but the Parents of the children, who we hoped were about to be formed into a School, did all but insist upon it, that I must stay & see them aſsembled in the School room before I should go away. I postponed for a few hours my departure in the morning, and as so many people were waiting at the School room, I thought it best to give them 'prayers'.

P.S. I am quite distreſsed to find that all this good feeling and delighted anticipation on the part of the Maroons of supporting their own teacher with the aſsistance of a moiety of stipend from the Bishop ends in disappointment. His Lordship has not funds, and the sum of £33 currency which is the utmost they are able to raise among themselves, is not sufficient to provide for a Schoolmaster. I hope to provide a Female Teacher, willing to undertake the tuition of the children, with whom the Parents will be satisfied.

Jan 16-17. 1842. Went with J. R. Tomlinson Esqr. to Alligator Pond to treat with Captain Baker of the ship "Black River Packet" for a passage home for Mrs. Dixon and myself. He requires £100. We made no agreement with him

Jan 23 1842. Was gratified to day with a remark made by a Gentleman in the neighbourhood (Dr. B.-) that the people were doing well under my charge; the gratification arises in a great degree from the fact that this Gent said so, because he is by no means favourable to the cause.

Jan 26. 1842. Rev Messrs. Douet and Littlejohn, and J. R. Tomlinson Esqr. came this morning to Old England, to be present at a meeting convened for ascertaining whethe or not the Congregations of Pratville and Old England would unite, in the purpose of supporting a Minister or Teacher between them; and what amount of annual subscription might be expected from them both.

The prayers of the Church were read, and the Rev C. J. P. Douet addressed the people, concerning the nature of the meeting, calling upon them to unite in a libera subscription, for the maintenance of any person who may be obtained to take charge of them. Rev D. Littlejohn and Mr. Tomlinson also spoke to the assembly, which amounted to about 250.

A Deputation, with Mr. Manning, their Catechist, attended from Pratville. A willingness on the part of the congregation at Pratville was signified by their four leading men, and the meeting terminated with promised effort to obtain lists of subscriptions at both places, and, on a future convenient day, to meet agai compare lists, and ascertain if the whole would amount to a sum large enough to support a Minister.

It was a sad day to most of the Old England people. The Chapel, might with great propriety have been called "Bochini": the many saying: "We have had two Ministers" (Rev W. J. Woodcock, and myself) "and now we just used to our own Minister, him taken away from we".

P. S. The subscriptions promised at Old England amount to £106..8..4 Currency; at Pratville to something upwards of £80.-..- Currency

Jan 28. 1842. Preaching at Hermon, I met with an old man, a Baptist Teacher, who had heard of my frequent enquiries about him. He came this morning to shew himself. We had not exchanged many words, before he let fall the expression, that "God Almighty makes people speak as well without the Book, meaning the Bible, as with it!" As this was said publicly, and I had reason to fear its baneful influence on the mind of others, I bade him consu himself. He said 'No! many people preach as well without any Book at all; as if they had the Book.' I told him that he was very ignorant to speak in that manner. He replied 'Well I know that what these people say, the Book never contradicts.' 'O! that is a very different' I remarked. 'Why Misi,' said he 'you look here! Cannot the Good Spirit of God teach as well without the Book as with it? And, do you know, Him teach many who can't read Book, who know nothing about it, and yet they are just as good as they who read out of the Book.' 'What is this contempt,' I asked, 'which you are putting upon God's own word? What are you doing, making it out that the Spirit of God now teaches men without the Book, when we know that He taught men how to write the Book, in order that they might learn out of it.' 'God can do what He pleases,' said the man, 'God no want Book, if Him choose to do without it.' 'God could,' I assumed, 'if He chose, but He never does, and He would,' I remarked, 'if he had said so; but He has never given the promise; but the contrary. You cannot shew me any individual,' I continued, 'who has ever been taught but by means of God's Holy Word.' He here grew very warm; told me that I was the same way of thinking as another Minister, whom he named, and said, he knew plenty of good teachers, who never could read one word of the Bible, yet the Bible did not contradict what they said. 'One question, Friend,' I said, remarking at the same time that I [illegible] he did not mean to put dishonour upon God's Word, which, [illegible] a letter, a large letter He had left to His children always to read, and, [illegible] of their instruction. 'One question I must put, before I conclude, whether [illegible] to God. When you say that others speak good things, [illegible] which your Ministers tell you, and which the Book does not contra- [illegible] themselves do not understand how to read it, tell me, are they [illegible] they who well know the Book?' 'That is true Misi,' he said, '[illegible] know the Book well, but not they themselves.' Here I smiled, [illegible] my point and told him that though he was called [illegible] in the wrong. 'Now Friend,' I said, 'when you go telling [illegible] Teachers can speak all the things of the good book, though they [illegible] and sprinkle them if you can; that when they cleared [illegible] the trees without a single matchet, and [illegible] without their having first put their hands to [illegible] not telling you, then frankly confess, that good [illegible], either as the Teacher has learned it from [illegible] of its contents.' I then offered [illegible] by what [illegible] and afterwards joined in a hearty amen, when we prayed for the blessing of the Father of Spirits to rest upon our endeavours.

From this place, three young females have lately come forward, desirous of approaching the Lord's Table.

Jan 31. 1842. Went to Clifton School not full, some of the children making progress in cyphering. I asked them a few questions, and endeavoured to impress upon their minds the importance of seeking Christ early, diligently and perseveringly, from the fact of the five foolish virgins coming too late for admittance to the marriage festival.

Feb 6 1842. Lords Day. Congregation about 200. a number which exceeds the average attendance. It concerns me to notice that whilst many persons come to Old England chapel to worship, from a considerable distance, yet others, who live almost close at hand, almost disregard the means of grace. I cannot but observe also how pernicious the example of an Overseer, or of any person of influence is, who, by his conduct, sets at defiance God's holy commandments, and makes the Sabbath, a day of more than ordinary business, visiting, and sending messages.

The village of Brokenhurst so finely situated, so near to Old England, and once so populous, but now rapidly sinking in numbers, affords a melancholy proof of the sad consequences to a Property and its inhabitants, whose Overseer pays little or no attention to the divine institution of Christianity. Nor is the adjoining property of Plinlimmon much beyond Brokenhurst, in point of morality. The cause in this last mentioned place is much the same as in the former. Overseers thinking that they still retain a great degree of importance in the Island, disdainful of the negro population, venture still to exhibit a spirit of despotism, of angry passions, and profane abuse on the slightest occasions, regardless of the consequences, which to the unconscious proprietor, are fatal. The Negroes, who before were in the quality of slaves, well know, that at the present time, a few doubloons will purchase for them a quantity of good land, on which they can settle, and acquire every comfort in an independent manner, are, therefore impatient to bear even a salutary control, much less harshness and contumely, and leave the property in almost dozens of families. The loss is the Proprietor's, who, in return, is told, that the people are so lazy and impertinent, that they will perform no labor.

In the evening, after the public duties of the day, I walked to Plinlimmon, to perform the last service of our Church at the grave of a person who had been a Communicant at [illegible], and whom I had lately gone to visit. A great number of people had assembled. They formed the most interesting congregation I had seen during the day. I determined therefore, in addition to the prescribed form, to say a few things to them in as short a manner and as pungently as [illegible] I felt whilst speaking [illegible] and whilst conversing with them [illegible] temperance, righteousness, and judgement to come, I observed the people attend to me in good earnest.

Feb 11.1842. Instead of the Thursday evening lecture, we had a fast service this morning (Friday) nearly a hundred people came out, which number considering the time and the place, is encouraging. At the close of the duties in the Chapel, I examined the candidates for the Lord's supper.

Although the number of people living at Old England is very small, yet one of the men is of a brutal character. About half a year ago, this man so shamefully beat his wife, that the bruises she received quite disabled her for a time. Since that cruel treatment, he has bruised her in several parts of the body, with a heated iron, and just now has renewed his ferocious attacks. Yet this man is one of the best of our readers; one of the most intelligent in the congregation, and an almost constant attendant on the means of grace.

Feb 16.1842. For several days, I have been much engaged in the Day School, which has more than doubled in number since I have been at Old England.

Through the prevailing breezes of the present and past week, I have almost every day taken cold. These reiterated attacks have produced quite a fever; my head has been, in consequence, so much confused, that I have deem'd it necessary to apply a blister and make a free use of medicines.

Feb 19.1842. I felt delighted this morning at the unusual sight, at Old England, of two parties coming to be married; and in performing the ceremony.

Feb 24.1842. Wandering I knew not whither, and wishing that I had as at Siloah, a great number of interesting people under my charge, I met a person on the road, who informed me of the sickness of the Mother of one of the School children. It was a great relief to my spirits, to find some definite object to render my walk a useful one.

I bent my steps at once toward the house. The woman whom I went to visit, is a person of good understanding in general; but has scarcely ever opened her lips to me concerning the instruction which she needs, in our holy Religion. I addressed her on the all important subject, asked her what she was doing, and what could be the reason why she had apparently trifled so long a time with her soul; adding, that I hoped she would not allow me to leave the house, before she should give me a promise of bethinking herself in a serious manner, of begging the forgiveness of her many sins through the atonement of Christ Jesus, and seeking for the grace of God; which should teach her to live 'soberly, righteously and godly.' Her notions of religion in general, and of regeneration in particular, were very confused. I explained to her, that the new birth was a living principle, imparted by the holy spirit. She said, she would think about coming to the 'Table' 'Not yet', I answered, and warned her against the dangerous trust, which so many persons put in that Holy Sacrament. 'Seek first the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit,' was my advice, and to make the subject as plain as possible, I asked her if she thought, that, because some strange piccaninnies should be allowed to come and eat at her table, that that circumstance would make them her own children? 'No' she said, 'because they were not mine before time.' 'But your own children, what will you say about them,' I asked. 'Why they have a right to come there,' she said. The application was scarcely needed, that, when she should become a child of God, she would then have a right to come to the Lord's table. I knelt down, beseeching God of His great goodness to put this woman among His own, and induce her afterward to receive the holy communion.

Feb 26. 1842. Yesterday I travelled as far as Huntly, on my way to Siloah; and, today, the remaining part of the distance. Before I had come further than one mile, the rain, which afterward poured down rapidly, began to fall. I arrived at that Station in a very wet and uncomfortable state. Two persons were already waiting there to be married.

Feb 27. 1842. The heavy rains which have been falling nearly the whole of the day did not hinder, as I feared it would do, a goodly number of people from coming to Church. The place was almost filled, and, though my voice seemed in danger of being overpowered by the noise of the rain upon the roof, yet the people, as I found afterwards, distinctly heard me. In the afternoon, the people according to my request repeated to me many parts of my mornings discourse. Two or three of them were so conversant with it, as to prove to me that they had digested all its principal features. Though I cannot often sum up boldness enough to examine a congregation upon the Discourse which I have myself preached to them, yet the example of this afternoon convinced me, that it is a very good practice; from the readiness with which many were able to recollect whole sentences, by my merely prompting them with a word or two; from the pleasure they manifested in recalling those sentences, and from their afterwards expressing to me their warmest thanks. About 200 persons were then present.

Mar 1. 1842 Left Huntly in company with J. R. Tomlinson Esqr. with a purpose to go to Mt. Hermon to make some important enquiries of the Rev G. J. P. Orcet respecting Siloah, in the event of the removal from it, at the end of the month, of Mr. Smith, the Catechist. May the Lord send some faithful, affectionate and laborious Pastor to take the oversight of those dear people!

Mar 2. 1842. On my return to Old England I was greatly delighted in being informed by Mr. Dixon, that a female who was present at the grave at Plinlimmon, where I was called upon to commit the body of a departed sister, and who heard my address at the close of the service, (referred to under date Feb 2) had felt in her heart at that moment an impreſsion occasioned by the addreſs, which has since remained indellible, and influenced her to come and speak about her soul. She declares it now to be her determination to seek its eternal welfare. "I had thought of coming to give up myself to the Lord before," she said, "but after what I heard that night, I could keep back no longer."

Mar 4. 1842. I went in quest of some new settlements which the labouring claſses from this neighbourhood are making. After travelling about six miles over roads so steep and slippery, that I was obliged to walk; my knees trembling beneath me, and had much trouble to induce my horse to follow me. I felt in some degree repaid, by finding about ten individuals, who were proud to shew me the effects of their labour. When we had spent a considerable time in conversation, I read and expounded to them the 121st. Psalm, offered up a prayer, and returned by the same mountainous track.

Mar 10. 1842. Accompanied Mrs. Dixon to Roxbro' to be present at the anniversary of the birth of the youngest child of J. Lewis Esqr. – Mrs. L. in conversation with Mrs. Dixon remarked upon the benefit she hoped she had derived from my last Sabbath morning's discourse, and, indeed, my discourses in general. May the Lord multiply multiply these instances of persons of good understanding, as well as of the more ignorant portion of my auditory, deriving benefit from the means of grace! Generally speaking, however the poorer, or at least the plainer, and more simple the persons are, the more readily do they apprehend the bleſsings which are contained in the gospel.

Mar 11. 1842. Spent the greater part of the day at Hermon with the people at that place. Some friends accompanied me from Old England. On the road, when paſsing the Watchman's gate at Green Pond, the Watchman called out to me, desiring me to come and see a sick man, who had for the last week, taken up his abode with him. 'Minister Minister!' said the poor man, who was lying down in a most wretched place, without a pillow, and only a mat made of trash to stretch himself upon, and this mat placed upon the most uneven and rocky ground floor, I have ever seen. "Me upon dying"! were the only words the man uttered for some time. At length, whilst I was enquiring how he came thither, what friends he had in the neighbourhood; what his complaint was &c he raised himself a little, and by degrees told me, that he lived at Alligator Pond; had come to see his brother, and, after staying there a few days, his brother had turned him out; that he had gone two or three miles on the road, with the hope of returning to his home; but, that feeling a very acute and unusual pain in his stomach, and not knowing any one at the place he had reached, thought it best to return, and had been the Watchman's guest, since that time. "But" me upon dying, me upon dying!

were the words upon which he dwelt. Ah! my Friend, said I to him, you upon dying; and have you thought what it is to die? Are you prepared to die? What has been your past life? He made, indeed, an ample confession, told me that he was not fit to die; that up to the present time, he had lived a wicked life, and had no hope, either for his body, or his soul. I continued with him as long a time as my other engagements would allow, pressing upon his attention the important duty of seeking true, deep and heartfelt repentance toward God, the beseeching of faith to be given to him from on high, and, that he should cast his fearful burden upon Him who has said "Look unto me and be ye saved all the ends of the earth.

My companions then escorted me to Hermon, where I found the skeleton of a house erected, since the last time I had been there, for the purpose of hoding divine service. The simple, pious, and honest hearted individual, on whose gro the house is in progress, in answer to some questions on my part, told me, that he had thought it an honour to have a house erected for the purpose of worshipping God in it, on his portion of land; that his motives were, that when I came to teach the people of the place, they might have a house set apart for the purpose; and, that when I I could not come, he and his Brothers might be able to hold prayers together. He said, that whilst it was true, that the house stood upon his land, yet it was not he alone who built it, but all his brothers helped in the work, and he hoped that God would bless the house, such as it might be, when they gathered together in His name. "Amen"! was my prayer, and the same, would, I am sure be the language of everyone who knew the people place, and circumstances.

Mar. 12. 13. 14. 1842. Mr Taylor from Churchill with us at Old England. He rendered me very acceptable help on Sunday the 13th.

14. The Rev C. J. P. Douet having desired to meet Mr Tomlinson and myself at Siloah on the coming Friday, in order to consider what could best be done for that Station, now about to be vacated by the removal of Mr Smith, I went to Huntly, and remained until to day.

Mar. 18. 1842. When Mr T. and myself reached Siloah at eleven o'clk. Mr Douet soon followed. Lists of subscriptions, promised by the congregation for the support of the cause of the Redeemer in that important sphere of labour, were handed in by the District Visitors. It was calculated by the Lists exhibited, that no resonable doubt could be entertained of the Peoples raising the sum of £200.-.- sterling per annum, provided the Station be kept up. In the course of the conversation respecting the interests of the Chapel, the following Resolutions were adopted. viz

1st. That J. R. Tomlinson Esqr be requested to be Treasurer to the congregation a- bling at Siloah;

2nd. That each District Visitor consider himself bound to do his utmost, to collect from quarter to quarter, the sums attached to his List, and, as far as poſsible, to increase the same.

3rdly. That the first collection be made, on, or before the 31st. of March, and handed to the Treasurer.

4thly. That those parents or friends who are subscribers of 12/- per annum or upward shall be allowed to send their children to the Day School free of payment, as well as those who are well known to be so poor as to be unable to afford it; and that non-subscribers to the Chapel are to be charged 1/6 per quarter.

The 5th. Resolution relates to the employing a person to take care of the Property. — The great and alarming question, however, remains unanswered: "Who shall be the Teacher or Minister? May the Lord send a faithful, active, selfdenying Laborer! We returned to Huntly the same evening, and the next day.

Mar. 19. 1842. Mr. T. — came with me to Old England over the 20th. Lords day, which was one of the most discouraging Sabbaths I almost ever spent. The day was very wet; the Congregation quite small; but Mr. T. expreſsed himself much pleased with what he had seen of the people, and more especially in two particulars: 1st. The humility, earnestneſs, and ability, which several of the Bible claſs evinced in an early Prayer meeting held among themselves, and 2dly. In the case of several young persons, coming of their own accord, to repeat to me from memory, long paragraphs of those portions of the Holy Scriptures, which they felt most interesting to themselves.

Mar. 27. 1842 Made my fourth Collection, during a residence of ten months at Old England. The sum of money gathered from such a handful of people gratified me. It was £6.-.- sterling. With this sum I shall have sent to the Correspond-ing Committee £24.-.- Stg. from this place. Several persons have been received into communion to day, all of whom I have known from the time of my first coming to this District"

"The Lord knows that I cannot afford to give any more," said a little boy about 9 years of age, of poor parents, — at the Collection, when he threw into the plate a ½d. piece, and expreſsed his wish to have given a 3d. one. I am very sure from the knowledge I have of the little fellow, that his expreſsion was most sincere, and ought to put to the blush many who could afford to give more, if they felt the inclination.

Ap. 13. 1842. Was much pleased to hear Mr. Dawson speak well of a young man about to join our Communion. His words were: "I have often said to Mrs. Dawson, that if you had done no other good, since you have been at Old England, than what has been done to that young man lately."

I met a man this morning as I allowed my horse to take his course, and as slowly as he chose, whilst I was waiting near Mandeville for the Post to come in – He was a Baptist, and told me that he liked the Baptists very well. "but," he said, they get such a deal out of we – ticket for man; ticket for him wife, and for him child, and all in one house, take away much money".

Ap. 15. 1842. Service at Old England. Nearly all the Communicants and Candidates present – Some, neither the one nor the other, were there. I preached first, and catechized afterwards. The people say they will present me with a surplice.

Ap. 16. 1842. A person came to offer herself a Candidate for the Communion this morning – she is very ignorant.

(Private). The Lord has not left himself without witness here. Among many interesting cases, the following claims a place. For a considerable time past, Miss T— who has lived with Dr — for the space of ten years past (who was invariably kind to her) has been in the habit of attending [illegible] chapel when I officiated. She tells Mrs Dixon that when she came to hear me preach, her conscience always told her, that it was wrong to live in the way she was doing). The consequence was, that after struggling a long time with an awakened conscience, she gave him notice, that, in two months from that period, she would be obliged to deliver up the keys to him; but, that in consideration of his kindness to her, she could not leave him abruptly and unprovided for. He endeavoured to persuade her to remain, but she told him that unless he married her all solicitations must be unavailing, for, though she felt many obligations for his kindness, yet she could not ruin her soul for his sake. Mrs D. – asked her, how she intended to support herself? She replied, she would take in washing and needlework. The woman has taken a house in fact at Old England, and for many weeks obtained a livelihood by her industry. She came to Prayer regularly every evening.

Ap 23. 1842. Mrs Dixon accompanied me to Siloah. We remained there four days.

May 1. 1842. Lords day. Very few Sabbaths have been welcomed by me as a day of rest, both for body and mind more than the present one. The winding up of affairs, even upon the smallest scale and the making preparations for a removal necessarily absorb the attention, and produce anxiety of mind. I have thus been engaged during the most of last week.

My farewell sermon to the people of Old England was founded on the words "This I say brethren, the time is short:" a time of much weeping. The people are become remarkably affectionate. After the service, was the sacrament of the Lords Supper.

A Gentleman sent me a letter this morning, just as I was about to commence Divine service, to inform me that he could not convey my goods to Black River: thus breaking the promise he made me, a quarter of a year ago. I felt in consequence greatly embarrassed and told the circumstance to another

Gentleman, who immediately offered me kind and prompt assistance. Here I felt an interposition of Providence.

May 3. 1842. An accident threatened to interrupt the whole of my arrangement. One cart loaded with my goods, was, by some incautiousness on the part of the Driver, on its descent from the door of the house, to the foot of the hill, upset, and rolled over and over three times in succession, loaded as it was, and the mules in the shaft, yet without serious harm either to mules, cart, or goods.

May 4. 1842 Finally left Old England.

May 7. 1842 Came to Siloah and met the Communicants and Candidates. I was somewhat affected at perceiving that eight persons were present from Old England, the distance from which place is 34 miles, and the roads very rough and mountainous. These good people had walked hither, for the double purpose of seeing the last of me, and joining, as much as the locality of the places will permit, the interests and sympathies of both congregations. Some individuals were by me admitted, after private examination, to become Candidates for the Lord's supper.

In the afternoon, as I was sitting engaged with some of the people, an earthquake shook the house gently but for a long time.

P.S. This earthquake occurring at the same instant with that dreadful one at Hayti, which caused a loss of life there to the amount of 4000 individuals, is supposed to have been the same shock.

An incident related to me in the evening, by one of the Communicants, is not unworthy of notice, as it may serve to show, that God of His goodness has rendered my labours useful to some, who have within the last three years left Siloah to join the Baptists.

"Leah Rowe of Bagdale died in March 1842. She was one of my first attendants, when I came into the Nassau. When some others left Siloah Church to attend at Ruthven, she was one. Mrs A. the Communicant who related the case to me, visited Leah Rowe, and found her very unwell, and in conversation remarked to her: 'Now that you are become old, and can expect little pleasure whilst you are in this world, I beg you seriously to think upon your soul and your Saviour'. The old lady replied: 'Yes Miss, I can never forget what my dear minister Dixon taught to me, because all what I know, I receive it from him I never knew a minister that labour among us so much as he do. I leave him but I dont say that, because I dont satisfy with him, but I leave him only to follow the rest. I say this because I know I can't stand before my Judge, and say that he dont tell me the truth'.

These words she uttered to Mrs A. who paid her merely an occasional visit, and did not know the poor woman was unwell. She appeared however as I was informed; to ease her mind of a burden in communicating the abovesaid, in addition to the statement she had volunteer'd, continued to relate with lively emphasis, the recollections she had of the several interesting meetings of the Communicants and Candidates, which she attended; when they were held at my former residence Barton Isles - The good old woman died on the following Saturday.

May 8. 1842. Lords day preached in the morning to a Congregation of about 700 persons - It was evidently a time of trial to the people, as well as to myself. The sacrament of baptism administered to about ten persons, occurred at the commencement of the morning service. In the afternoon about 230 communicants partook of the elements of the Lord's Supper. The people bidding me 'Good bye' afterwards, made me all but faint; they were obliged, in fact, to desist. They desired me to purchase a gown at their expense.

In the evening was a Prayer Meeting, but the people held it among themselves - I went occasionally to the door; but was too much fatigued to mingle among them. Many engaged in prayer, and those who did so, uttered their sentiments most kindly and fervently, on behalf of Mrs. Dixon, and our daughter, the Ship in which we are to sail, the Captain, Passengers, and Sailors, as well as myself. Thus we were all commended to the care of our Heavenly Father, by these simple people, in language at times most striking and appropriate. I could not help feeling myself, during the whole of the day, a happy man; borne as I am on the prayers of so many people. It is not improbable that this ship has been, and will be, the subject of as many prayers from a number of pious and unsophisticated individuals, as almost any one which has ever crossed the Atlantic.

May 9. 1842. Returned to Huntly quite unwell.

May. 10. 1842. Better in health, but so many letters to write, and things to adjust, that I was weary long before night.

May 11. 1842. Finally left Huntly early in the morning, in company with Mr. & Mrs. Tomlinson. We all breakfasted at Fairfield, where were present the Rev Messrs. Zorn & Spence, with their Ladies. One thing attracted my attention as being a singular, though a very good custom. Mr. Zorn keeps a book, in which a space is left for every day in the year, and in the space allotted to the day of the month, in which the birth day of a friend occurs, he inserts the name and age of the individual, and at the Breakfast table on the anniversary of the day, the friends name is mentioned, and he becomes the of the family supplication at the throne of grace. In this book Mr. Zorn inserted Mrs. Dixon's name and my own, and I felt gratified in the anticipation, that, when we may be far distant; yet on the morning of our Birthdays, if alive, we shall be thought of, and our particular cases remembered before Almighty God.

After our morning's repast, and very pleasant conversation, Mrs Tomlinson, Mrs Dixon and myself travelled as far as Mount Hermon, the residence of the Rev C. J. P. Douet.

May 12. 1842. Mr Douet went to visit some of his flock. In the mean time examined the school at Mount Hermon.

I observe in almost all schools taught by colored people, a want of solidity and depth, in what the children are taught. They learn; but are not grounded: they know something; but generally speaking, their knowledge is extremely superficial. This defect on the part of the children, can, of course, be traced to their Instructors, who, in communicating knowledge, are too hasty and too general. In fact, the great charge I have to bring against nearly all these colored Teachers is, that, they allow the children to read so great a quantity, without examining them upon what they have read, and, that they instruct in a proper manner, only here and there a favorite child, and leave to that child, the imparting of what he knows, to the others, without endeavouring to make all the school thoroughly understand the principles of education.

In examining a reading claſs, one finds universally the busy officiousneſs of the Schoolmaster in prompting the children, and when the claſs meet with a puzzling question, the Master says: 'Sir if such a boy were present to day, he would answer every thing you asked him'. Again, in the singing department, the reason aſsigned, why the children do not sing well, is, because 'Thomas or John such a one is not at school to day to lead them'.

May 13. 1842. Addreſsed about 60 people at 7 o'clock who had come to the Chapel to the Evening Lecture.

May 14. 1842. Accompanied Mrs Tomlinson to one of the Brethren's Stations, delightfully situate on the Santa Cruz mountains. There we took breakfast with our friends the Rev Mr Renkewitz and Mrs R. who were in the act of removing from Jamaica to the Island of Tobago, to superintend the Brethren's Miſsion at that place. I afterwards returned to Mount Hermon.

May. 15. 1842. Quite a large party left Mt. Hermon to attend Grosmonde Church, one of the places where Mr Douet labors. Mr D. read the morning prayers, I preached.

May 16. 1842. The Rev J. P. Williams, the Rector of St Elizabeth, and daughter arrived at Mount Hermon and spent the day. The Rector on his way to Kingston. He desired Mrs Dixon and myself to make the Rectory our abode, until we should go on board the ship destined to convey us home. By this arrangement I was enabled to render him aſsistance, in the performance of his Clerical duties at Black River Church.

After having paſsed a most pleasant week with Mr + Mrs Dowet, the time was come to leave their abode. Our mutual 'Farewells', were once more of a sad character. We could not but feel a severe pang, at parting from the kind and amiable families of the Dowets and the Tomlinsons, the latter family having remained at Mount Hermon all the time we did ourselves. We reached the Rectory, Black River about the middle of the day.

May 29. 1842. To day has completed the performance of my duties at Black River Church whilst waiting for the ship 'Lady Catharine Barham'. I have preached six sermons, and undertaken the duties of Marriage, Baptism and examination of Candidates for the Lord's supper at this place, in the room of the Rector.

Several persons have behaved in a very friendly manner both to Mrs Dixon and myself since we have been at Black River, among whom are C. Prince, and — Scott Esqrs.

When at his house, Mr Scott, who is Clerk of the peace, related to me a fact which certainly reflects credit on the inhabitants of the Parish of St Elizabeth viz, that two persons only, are, at the present moment, confined in the House of Correction, on account of crime committed. It is to be regretted that Houses of Correction in Jamaica, are commonly used as places of confinement for Lunatics also, from the want of a greater number of Public Buildings.

May 30. 1842. Mrs Dixon and myself came on board the 'Lady C Barham' at Black River. The Rev D. Wilson Island Curate of Lacovia accompanies us. He is in a very delicate state of Health.

June 1. 1842. Left Black River for Bluefields.

June 5. 1842. Weighed anchor this morning at Bluefields, to bid adieu to the Island of Jamaica. Weather warm in the extreme. Myself very weak, and almost fainting, nearly the whole of the day.

June 8. 1842. We were called up about six o'clock to take a look at the Caymanas, to which we were contiguous, and in a very short time, a number of Canoes with their little sails up were pointed out to us, whose owners were solicitous to come on board our ship, to offer for sale a great number of fine turtles, shells and a few parrots. The approach of the boatmen, was noisy beyond any thing I had ever heard. Nearly two hours were occupied in negociations with the fine looking men. Here, as every where else, human nature displayed itself. The Boatmen eager to obtain the highest price poſsible for what they offered; the Purchasers equally desirous to poſseſs them on the lowest poſsible terms.

June 12. 1842 Read Prayers on board, and after them a Lecture taken from the 'Christian Visitor' by the Rev W. Jowett, on 1 Sam III. 1-10 which followed the first Leſson for the morning, and the subject was particularly adapted, as so many Passengers are quite young.

Obs. A Sermon would have taken up too much time, as we cannot well begin before 10 o'clock, and it is desirable that the Service should be concluded by half past 11 o'clock to afford time enough to prepare, to take the daily observations from the sun at noon. All the Passengers were pleased, both at the contents and at the length of the Lecture, and so very compendious and comprehensive are those Lectures though unfortunately none of them written expressly for the use at Sea, that I will dare to say, that a separate volume, written on purpose to be read after the Morning Service, on board Ships, and Packets, on the Lord's days, as a kind of Mariner's Vade Mecum, would be highly useful, and command at once a very extensive circulation. Entered the Gulf of Florida this morning –

June 16. 1842. Nearly, if not all of us congratulated each other on our escape from a night of distress. We are out of the Gulf, but not removed from its influence. At one period, we proceed at only about 2 knots an hour, at another we are obliged to take away sail, in order not to be driven away by the hurry of a squall. O! I hope that I perform in some measure my duty (all I can do) as Intercessor on behalf of the ship, and her lading; but more particularly for the souls who travel with her.

I am so unwilling further to trespass on your attention, by beginning another sheet, that I shall here terminate my present communications, by begging the God of all Grace, to cause His richest blessing to descend upon yourself, the Committee at home, and all the Corresponding Committees, together with all your Agents wherever employed; – not forgetting the Institution at Islington & Students; &c

(Sd.) Henry L. Dixon

Recd. July 27/42
Com:
Ans: Oct 1/42

A Rev. A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, Trinidad, May 30th 1842

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st of March. We are directed by you in that letter and the accompanying blank form to furnish a Statement in detail of the appropriation of the sums received by the Society out of the Parliamentary Grants for the promotion of Negro Education distinguishing each year.

This return has been prepared and left with Mr. Muhlhauser on Friday last, he promising to enclose it forthwith in a letter by the packet that was then in. (Having not been sent by him it was returned to me and is enclosed with this) I beg now to offer a few observations on that return.

1st Concerning the years specified by you. There are the years 1837. 38. 39. & 40. We have not received grants for each of these years and on that account I thought it proper to give a list of all the Grants we had, leaving it to you to select such parts of the return as you may require for the return to be laid before Government. Between the statement of years, as now stated by you, and the previous informations and directions I gathered from your letters there is some difference. and it will be desirable therefore to give a summary list of all the Grants we obtained, stating the years when such were given and the dates of your letters about them.

In a P.S. to your letter of the 30th June/37 you give a recapitulation of Grants given to Schools, viz.

2 for 1835. vide your letter of 2 Dec/35

2 for 1836. " " " 1 June. 30 June. 1 Novr/36.

2 for 1837. according to this letter of the 30 June/37. These two are transferred from Berbice and probably of the year /37

Again in your letter of the 2d March/40. we are informed that Lord John Russel gave his sanction to the transfer of one Schoolhouse grant from Demerara which you anticipated in the letters of 1 Novr/39 and 15 Janr/40. This grant appears to be of the year 1839 but may be of a previous date. The other grant that belonged to this was applied in Demerara, vide your letter of 15 June 1840. In all there are seven grants 2 for /35. 2 for /36. 2 transferred from Berbice for /37. and one frome Demerara for /39.

2ndly Concerning the dimensions. The Dimensions of our Schoolrooms would all be too small for the real want of the rising generation, if the benefits from Education were understood by the Parents of Children, but with the exception of the Sanfernando School - (where boys, girls & infants are separately instructed, divided by canvas partitions) they are larger than required for the use of the Schools. Again with the exception of Sanfernando where a Church has been built, each of our School-houses is used as a Chapel on Sundays and other days, and in some of them fixed Pews are placed without inconvenience to the Scholars.

In giving simply the dimension of the School-rooms, I thought the return would be deficient, and have therefore added one column for School masters and Catechists residences under the same roof as the School, and another column of separate houses of Residences.

(In you letter of the 1st Novr/37. You stated that you had no objection that the School-master's house be under the same roof as the School-house, and on the same ground, I thought also to save expense that the Catechists Residences may be under the same roof. At the time we were building for the Catechists we were sure that for years to come two Catechists would be permanently stationed in each of our districts. As for the Column stating how many Scholars the room can hold I was obliged to place it more in advance in order to place it next the Column stating the dimension of the School-rooms. In other Returns these same School-rooms are returned as Chapel-Schools.

3dly Concerning the estimated cost. Here I substituted a column for the return of residences both within the School-houses and separate houses for teachers and Catechists belonging to those Schools. Knowing how expensive building was in this Island we found it impossible to build good houses under £250. which was the maximum allowed by you; but in fact in some instances we could not form estimates. I never got tradesmen to work for Contract but partially the Carpenters. Generally I was obliged to engage the several Sawyers, Carters and Carpenters and to purchase timber in the forest, Cattle horses and Cart &c. Per Carting a large Item of £138.- is accounted in my acct. Ct of June/38 which has not been charged to the several buildings and individuals of the mission. For the teachers residences an additional sum of £50.- was allowed 1 Novr/36.

4^{thly} Concerning the actual cost. Here I added corresponding Columns to those of the Estimates. We frequently wrote to you on this topic. I gave similar returns on the 21 July/40 and 9 Sep./41.

5^{thly} Concerning the Portion defrayed by Parliament. — According to your letter of the 2d Decr/35 the Portion defrayed by Parliament is 1/3 of £250,- viz £165.- and we must suppose that the same sum has been allowed for each of the subsequent School-house grants. Some years ago I asked for permission to build two School-houses out of one Grant of £150, but this I could not have effected without building thatched houses.

6^{thly} Concerning the amount appropriated towards Salaries of Teachers out of grants. On this point I cannot speak with certainty. At first we were informed in your letter of the 2d Decr/35. that no such grant was made for 1835, but from your letter of the 1st Novr/36 we learn that subsequently Government allowed out of the Parliamentary grant £50,- per annum, on account of the Salary of each Master, of the two School houses of the grants of 1835 and likewise of the two of 1836. But whether subsequently any more such grants were made, or whether any more withdrawn we could not say.

Or/

7thly The actual cost of common School-masters is in the average $ 400. Sometimes young men have been placed under Catechists with a salary of only $ 250. at 300. Dollars, - but then the Catechists were expected to take an active part in the School duties, and, considering the heavy expenses incurred on account of the Catechists, and considering also that this return is to be laid before government, that have contributed £ 50, towards some of the teacher's salaries, we think that not less than £ 100, can be stated as the average of salaries of lay-teachers. Indeed if the salaries of catechists were fully taken into consideration, the average actual cost of lay-teachers would be more than, double of the sum returned.

I have the honour to be, My dear Sir

Most respectfully, Your very Obedient & humble Servant

(signed) Alfred E. Eckel.

Recd July 27/42 A

Com:

Ans: Oct 1/42

Rev. A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, Trinidad 6th June 1842

In accordance with the resolution of the Committee, with reference to Dr. Meiklehams bill for attendance on Mr. Redford, I have addressed a letter to him offering him the half of his demand $ 57. - which offer he accepted. The charges of some of the Physicians are very exorbitant and in this is added the distance of 9 miles from San Fernando (at the mission) at two dollars per mile. To remedy the evil in some measure for the general good of this quarter which extends six miles in several directions beyond the mission, I have encouraged a promising young gentleman of that profession of unimpeachable moral habits, to reside in the mission Catechists residence. For two months he resided there in Mr. Hawkins's spare room as a guest, during which time he freely attended on Mr. H. in his fever and ague, and since his departure he rents the whole of the Catechists residence at $ 16. a month.

Mr. Hawkins has safely arrived in Barbados and has entered Codrington College. He likes the situation of the College and is pretty comfortable there, but I am sorry to say that his old complaint, the fever and ague, has also followed him there. He says it is quite settled that Archdeacon Thomas Parry is to be the Bishop of Barbados, and that Trinidad is to be a part of his Diocese.

The documents requested from Messrs Reid & Co. about the grant or sale of land for the Williams Ville School has not yet arrived, but Mr Stuart assures me that all is right and that the land is the Schools. However, it is very desirable that the title deed should be given.

In the afternoon of sunday the 8th of May I opened the Williams Ville Chapel for the first time. It was a delightful occasion about 200 labourers were present and several gentlemen. Mr. Stewart, the agent of Messrs Reid & Co. attends very regularly and often engages his visitors to attend likewise. On this occasion all the benches were filled and every one seemed to rejoice. The singing also went on remarkably well. I preached on part of the 84 Psalm. "How amiable are thy tabernacles O Lord of Hosts, blessed are they that dwell in thy house, they will be still praising thee". May the privilege of attending public worship be deeply felt, and may the blessedness attending it be richly enjoyed, by those that frequent that humble house of prayers. May the Name of the most high be glorified there, and may his Spirit accompany the preaching of the Word, and the prayer of Minister and people, that souls may be won for the glorious kingdom of Christ. While we delight in the privilege of the Lord's earthly house, may we look forward far higher than that and anticipate the glories of the house that is above.

I feel very severely the loss of Mr James Graham, a Scotchman, the School-master of Willams Ville, who died on the 14th of April, and since that time, having not met with any applicant to my satisfaction, the School is still shut up. Only ten days before his death, I wrote to the Archdeacon, about him, stating that he was a very promising young man, who had received a classical education and is desirous of prosecuting his studies to offer himself a candidate for Ordination. While I was sorry to loose him or his services at School-master, yet for his own sake I recommended him to the Archdeacon; but he is now in better hands & is doubtless better employed. He had fever for eight days. I preached once in the Old School-house while he was on the sick-bed, another time when I visited him he asked me to pray with him, which I did. He died in peace, believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. Among his papers which were secured for his relations at home, there was a theme written on the corruption of the human heart by sin, & another on the words of our Lord; "He that believeth in me has eternal life."

Since my letter of the 9th of March the following bills have been drawn on you for our current expenses.

March 30	No 124:	favour of	Gerald & Urich	£125 —
May 16	" 125	" "	Wm Urich	200 —
May 26	" 130	" "	Gerald & Urich	140 —

We have received nearly sufficient for the half year expenses. You may be assured, that no new School nor other extraordinary expense is incurred in either station. The last instalment for the Williams Ville School-house has been paid, this half year in all it will not amount to more than the grant of £250-, and £50 for Teachers Residenc It is one of the best planed and finished Chapel-Schools—

The rainy season approaching very fast, I shall be obliged to draw on you for some advances towards next half year's salary in account of supplies. I have to purchase for several months to come. – I have mentioned these things not to alarm you if I should draw another bill before July and Mr Muhlhauser I believe wants only a small amount more for the end of this month. Next half year no bills will be necessary but for salaries of ourselves, one Catechist and the School-masters of whom there are only three in my district engaged for the Society.

The Rev. Mr Goldstein who lately arrived from England has informed us that the Rev. Mr Trew will soon pay a visit to this Island and that he is authorised by the Committee to confer with us relative to our position should the Society withdraw from this mission. Perhaps he is not exactly authorised to do so, but may be wishful to confe with us as a friendly adviser. In either case I shall be glad to meet him. The intended withdrawal of the Society from our mission necessarily must greatly afflict us, and as far as we are personally affected by it, we have not yet come to a resolution what we should do. While speaking on this subject I must give you an extract of a letter of the Archdeacon addressed to me dated 17 Feb/42 he says – "If your place could be supplied in Trinidad I should be glad to propose to you at once another field of duty which might perhaps be equally congenial to your taste; but I am unwilling otherwise to withdraw you from Trinidad without at least giving the Government and the inhabitants the option should you wish it, of retaining your services there".

My answer to the Archdeacon was as follows: "Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for the kind attention you have shewn to me, in proposing to me another sphere of labour, should my removal from here be desirable. Perhaps you would be kind enough to inform me what place you have in view, as by knowing this I should be more able to judge. I must however say that while this intrim lasts it would be most difficult to me to make any change. While this intrim lasts I can count on the Society for medical assistance & for provision. Should sickness oblige me to return home, or should my wife be left a widow. – Besides we are much attached here on account of some near relations, and on Missionary grounds I should like to watch for an opportunity to do something for the Guaraons, about whom I have written to the Church Missionary Society, and as soon as the new appointment will be known I shall lay this case before the Bishop. How gratifying it would be to us all if in that person we should soon be permitted to recognize yourself. Colonel Short who was lately here while riding with me through some parts of my district informed me that he, or his friends, had made an application a short time ago for a Clergyman to St Lucia where there is a small Colony of German Emigrants. When I told him that I had an offer to a place unknown to me yet, in another Island, he said, that if it were for that place for which he had desired a Clergyman, he would not advise me on account of usefulness to make that exchange". (6 April 1862)

In a short time I intend to write to you jointly with Mr Muhlhauser in reference to our position and prospects.

In the letter to the Archdeacon I spoke of family ties, since then most of these relations have either left or are on the point of leaving this Island. My Mother-in-law Mrs Gray with a Son & daughter has left for England. She is very solicitous to know about my future proceedings and while she is in London she may be wishful to call at the Mission house to enquire if anything has been decided upon regarding us. In this case I am assured you will kindly give her such information, and for any kind attention you will shew her accept beforehand my sincere thanks. Also a sister of my wife with her husband Mr Colin Campbell are on the point of leaving for England and will probably go to Kandy in Ceylon where our dear brother Oakly is labouring, and where Mr Campbell's brother Col. Campbell resides. After these separations, one one sister of my wife, also married, is left with us in ~~the~~ Island. These ties are strong no doubt but should not be allowed to present hinderances to the missionary in his movements, if he is sure that the Lord has called him to another place. But to know his will and to be enabled by divine grace to perform it, for this I should pray more earnestly.

Believe me My dear Sir &c

(signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Rec.d July 27/42 A

Com:

Ack: Oct 1/42

Statement of the appropriation, in detail, of the sums received by the Church Miss.y Society from the Parliamentary Grants of the years - for Promotion of Negro Education.

Year	Colony	Station	To hold Scholars in School-room	Dimensions of			Estimated Cost			Actual Cost			Portion defrayed by Parliament	Amount appropriated towards Salaries of Teachers of Grants	Actual Cost of Lay Teachers on the average
				School Room	the whole house including residences of Teacher and Catechist.	Separate Residences of Teacher and Catechist	the School room	the Residences	Total	of School room	of Residences	Total			
1835. 1)	Trinidad	San Fernando	200	Feet 40-by-29	40-by-29	20-by-24	£250.	£100.	£350.	£330.	£150.	£480.	£165.	£50.	£100
2)	Trinidad	Mission	120	30-by-21 also Garret included for Dormitory 30-by-50. and Galleries around School and Residence 10-by-50 & 10-by-15	30-by-50		£300	£300	£600	£250 Dormitory 50	Teachers 40 Catech.t 350	£690	£165.	£50.	£100.
1836 1)	Trinidad	Belmont	180	49-by-20	49-by-20	26-by-40	" 250	" 350	" 600	" 350	" 400	" 750	" 165.	" 50	" 100
2)	Trinidad	Dunmore Hill	140	30-by-25	40-by-25 40-by-25 upper Story 10-by-25 Gallery		" 250	" 250	" 500	" 250	Teacher 50 Catech. 265	" 565	" 165	" 50	" 100
1837 1)	Trinidad transferred from Berbice	Jordan Hill	120	30-by-22	12-by-30		" 300	" 100	" 400	" 400	" 100	" 500	" 165	" ?	" 100
2)	Trinidad transferred from Berbice	Ne plus ultra	150	36-by-20	36-by-20	32-by-20	" 200	" 200	" 400	" 250	" 250	" 500	" 165	?	" 100
1839	Trinidad transferred from Demerara	Williams-Ville	180	35-by-25	35-by-25 and 12-by-25		" 250	" 50	" 300	" 250	" 50	" 300	" 165	?	" 100
Total Seven Grants			1090				£1800	" 1350	" 3150	£2130	" 1655	" 3785	£1155	"	" 700

(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel
J. G. Muhlhauser

Recd. July 27/42 B

Com:

Ans: Oct. 1/42

Mr. E. J. E. Hawkins to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Codrington College Barbados June 15 - 1842

I beg to take this opportunity of respectfully informing the Comee of the course I have been led to adopt with regard to my future employment.

I had indeed thought the alarming state of my health would oblige me to return to England; and I sincerely thank the Commee for the concern they expressed for my state in a recent letter, and the readiness which it appeared to imply on their part to receive me should my state of health oblige me to return.

But it is now my duty to inform the Committee that I have at length entered into an engagement with the intended Bishop to become one of his Clergy.

And now let me be permitted to lay before the Committee my reasons for doing this; and to express my sentiments concerning it.

It will be remembered that the Committee have more than once expressed their wish that the Catechists should if possible, still find engagements in the Colony; and that it was particularly expressed respecting myself that I was at liberty to enter into any engagement with the Bishop considering the present state of the Societies funds. I thought that by this it appeared the Society according to their present plans would not easily find another appointment for me. The late Bishop had also sent me word that if I thought of going to England and obtaining ordination there, I should be disappointed for I belonged to his Diocese and he could not allow such irregularity. Considering too, that having laboured for nearly four years in the West Indies had afforded me some little experience of the West India Character, and that there were important openings on all sides; finding also contrary to my expectation, that my health had improved; - laying all these circumstances together I was led to think that to remain would be the most proper and desirable course.

But I have not come to such a conclusion without considerable regret. I most highly esteem the sentiments of the Church Missionary Society, and do not without great reluctance separate from a Society which so strenuously upholds the distinguishing doctrines of our Church, and is so briliant an ornament to it.

It will also be seen that I submit to considerable self-denial in the course I have persued. The permanent and liberal provision which the Committee makes for all those whom it employs is a matter of great consideration to a person, in the declining state of health in which I am. I have no reason to expect that my situation under the Bishop will be at all a lucrative one.

I must further beg leave to express my high sense of the Christian liberality of the church missionary society, and also beg them to accept my sincere thanks, and to allow me to express my sense of a lasting obligation. Had it not been for their kindness in first receiving me, I could not have stood in the respectable position in which I now do. I trust that some opportunities will yet remain to me of evincing my gratitude and of showing my attachment to the Society.

I am now spending a few months in Codrington College previous to my ordination, which I expect to take place in September or October.

It was with the most painful feelings on all sides that a parting took place from those with whom I had been so long connected; (my only friends in a strange land;) My parting address was an affecting occasion. I was conscious before, that I loved the people, and that they loved me; but I did not till now find how much affection existed between us. But I hope that I shall soon again be situated near them and that the wish of the Committee will be complied with, by my being placed on ground which was before partly at least occupied by them. I have left Trinidad with the full expectation of being appointed there again if no obstacle is laid in the way by the Government.

Hoping that as I began my Missionary labours under the care of the Society, I shall still be considered not a stranger, but be still regarded as be-taking some degree of relationship.

I remain with much respect &c

E. J. E. Hawkins

Recd July 27/42

Comd

Revd R. Panton to the Lay Secretary

Ansd Aug 11/42 My dear Sir, Kingston Jamaica June 24. 1842

I am extremely sorry to find myself unable to complete a long statement I have been preparing of the present condition of the Mission. Since Mr Trew's departure I have been suffering from continued illness and have been scarcely able to perform any part of my several duties. I sincerely hope however that this delay is of less importance; as Mr Trew made notes of our proceedings as well as of the actual state of the Mission on his arrival amongst us; and will have been able to give you a very exact account. I also hope that some of my missing letters will have come to hand; though both our Packet and Island Post Offices are still in the same state of confusion and wretched mismanagement. - Your letter to Mr Stainsby respecting Chichester Station has never come to hand, but this is now of no consequence as the Parish will complete the Chapel.

I have been obliged to draw more money than I expected, in consequence of having to pay a quarter's salary in advance to several of those, with whom we have dissolved connexion, and the travelling expenses of some who have required to be put down where they were taken up. These are extra expenses inseperable from the closing of a Mission but they are last expenses: and our draughts will in future be under the rate of £2000 per annum. If we succeed in selling any of the property of the Society we may save more of this: but please to send us a vote of the Parent Com., authorising us to sell as soon as possible. The delay of this is very embarrassing.

The Rev A L Dixon has at length sailed for London in the Lady Katherine Barham. His health was much restored before his departure, but we think that he would be always subjected to these fearful illnesses in this climate. He leaves us in the same spirit of a devoted Missionary, and is a very great loss to the Island.

I will not say more, as I think it probable that this letter may be detained at Turks Island, and that you will receive at the same time the statement I propose to send by next Packet.

(Sig.) Richd Panton.

Rec Aug 10/42
Com
Ans Sep 15/42

A

Rev J Stainsby to the Lay Secretary.

Lucea Hanover Jamaica
7 July 1842.

My dear Sir,

Yours and the Rev Messrs Venn & Davies' joint letter arrived by express Mail yesterday dated 31 May inclosing copy of yours to Rev R Panton of same date, and I again write a few lines of reply with a heavy heart.

By a letter I despatched on or about the 21 May by the same Packet which our dear brother Trew departed in you have learned generally our movements and Mr Panton purposed by the following Mail to make out a particular return of what had been done or determined to be done at each station belonging to the whole Mission. This will have been done also I trust by Mr Trew who might be expected to arrive by the 20th to the 25th of June.

The two principal Stations in this quarter are Winklers (Chichester) and Taylors (Church Hill) What Mr Taylor purposes to do I do not just now know; but the Comee offered him a passage to England from the early part of this year pursuant to a Resolution passed at our Meeting soon after the receipt of your Resolution of July 1. 1841. In regard to Winckler Mr Panton and myself were a deputation to wait on the Bishop with a view to forward his appointment to the vacant Island Curacy of the district. His Lordship promised that if the vestry of Hann would take the station and engage to put up a place of worship on the terms which I should propose he would recommend the Governor to appoin Winckler. I have not yet made the arrangement with the Vestry as there has been no Meeting since our conference with the Bishop. The Vestry will meet on the 15th of this month when I intend to bring the case before them. I am to offer the Parish not only the land but also the Parliamentary Grant with the Society's proportion amounting I rather think to about £400 stlg.

I cannot say with how heavy a heart I thus again put my pen to paper and review the withdrawal of the Society's aid from the Church in this Island. A blessing has truly rested upon its operations. But the will of the Lord be done! May he still vouchsafe his blessing although in some other way and raise up instruments to forward the work of evangelization and the pastoral superintendence over his elect! A goodly number of pious Clergymen have been brought forward direc or indirectly by means of the Society's operations. It was for some years the bond of union among several brethren and myself who "bore the burden and heat" of former days of trial. I cannot but look upon those days with great satisfaction when we met together to "converse about the Kingdom of God," and consult how we might best oppose the rampant wickedness of the time. In the course of years we have been separated, but still the work has prospered and one after another been raised up so that when Trew, Panton and myself, reckoned the other day up we found that instead of Trew and myself, as was the case formerly we had a list of upwards of twenty ministers in the country teaching and preaching, with more or less ability, "the literal and grammatical sense of the 39 Articles. And in this statement I am borne out by our Diocesan who hesitates not to say that some of the Church Missionary men are the most efficient labourers in his Diocese, and of our dear brother Trew and my own most unworthy self he has been recently heard to say that he cannot but look upon us as "pillars of the Church" because on his arrival here seventeen years ago we were the only working Clergymen in his Diocese who took special care over the then slaves of our districts. This is testimony which we did not look for, and for which I desire to be more and more humbled on account of past unfaithfulness. But altogether in view of this altered state of things I desire to say "This hath God wrought" and for this we give him thanks. But to part with the Society after such fruit, arising mainly from its instrumentality, is surely to part with a dear friend and therefore one's heart bleeds. But the residue of the spirit is with the Lord. May he therefore more abundantly pour out of the same upon his Church here and everywhere! and especially prepare the youth of this land to become able Ministers of the New Testament and give an abundant blessing to their labours!

I remain &ca , Sig , J Stainsby.

PS I forgot to mention that the Rev W Ashby is also to be sent to Spanish Town and Revd W Hylton to Somerset Hall and the Rev Mr Cork to Rural Hill. This arrangement takes Mr Ashby off the Society's funds leaving Mr Cork.

Recd Aug 29/42
Com
Ansd Sep 15/42

Revd R Panton to the Secretaries.

Gentlemen, Kingston Jamaica July 19. 1842

1 I had been preparing for Mr Coates, as sickness & many other engagements would allow, a detailed account of the Mission, with a recapitulation of the proceedings of the past year - but your letter of May 31 which has come to hand, has led me to lay my notes aside; and to address you in answer to this last communication.

2 The Parent Comee find great fault with me and complain of want of information. They have some reason to do so; but less than they imagine, and there is much to be said on the other hand.

3 I always warned the Parent Com^ee, and they had many opportunities of observing; that I was not a proper person to be appointed their agent on account of my un-business like habits. I have frequently recommended the Com to select some more fit individual:- but as they still required my services, I have endeavoured most anxiously and faithfully to conduct their business in the Mission- constantly sacrificing my own interests to those of the Society,- and I believe I may add that in no instance of importance have those interests suffered in the Colony through my negligence,- which at the same time I admit that having a pastoral charge, and the superintendence of several schools besides the harassing business of the Mission, I have often neglected minor matters. I am truly sorry that it has been so: & the more when I recollect that what may have appeared a minor matter to me, may have been a matter of importance to the Parent Com=

4 But the Parent-Com have themselves - especially of late - contributed not a little to cause that neglect. - They could not expect that our communications to them would be full and cordial, when it was made sufficiently evident to us that those communications were not received with confidence. We have long perceived with pain, that the misrepresentations of a few discontented individuals have had more weight with the Com^ee, than the repeated assurances of their old friends. The Corr Com. gave expression to this feeling in the series of Resolutions adopted by them in March 1841 in which they state their intention "not to resume the conduct of the Mission, "until they shall have been reassured of the full confidence of the Parent Com^t." These Resolutions were acknowledged: but together with some other letters to the same effect, have remained almost unnoticed. The Corr Com. in consequence never again meet. In the mean time the Parent Com deemed it advisable to constitute two new Com^s instead of the old Corr Com^ee for the "Eastern" & "Western" Districts and it became my duty to state in Dec. last (in one of my many missing letters) "The Eastern Com has never met!*** I must candidly state that the old feeling of devoted attachment to the Society, which long characterized the Corr Com here does not now exist. The great distress caused by the misconduct of some of the Missionaries - the disappointment experienced at the view taken by the Parent Com. of our representations of this misconduct, & above all the feeling that our labours, always performed at great person

inconvenience, were now no longer for the continuance of the Miſsion; - have together contributed to damp the zeal, which is neceſsary in this climate for the performance of any duties that are troublesome or distreſsing.

5 I have still to say that the Eastern Comee has never met. The Western Comee has met, I believe, three times. The members which constitute it, have always been leſs engaged in the busineſs of the Society, and have felt leſs the altered tone of the Parent Com. In this feeling of unwillingneſs to continue in the service of the Society I have strongly partaken. I have often felt hurt at the proceedings of the Parent Com; and have endeavoured to escape from painful feelings by devoting my mind to my pastoral duties, when I should have been communicating with the Parent Com. I would glady have given up the Secretaryship, if I could have found anyone, capable of conducting the busineſs in the Island who was willing to make the neceſsary sacrifice. - I expreſsed these feelings fully to Mr Frew when he was here and proposed to resign my salary at once: but he did not think it fair that I should resign the whole, while I was still exposed to so much expense & trouble. I would give an instance of that which has hurt our feelings from the letter I am now answering. The Parent Com speak of my long silence, and of the want of information. They might have been aſsured that the miſsing letters contained much of the information required - but they appear to have aſsumed that the letters were never written. We attribute this want of kind feeling & confidence to the impreſsion produced upon the minds of some of the Parent Comee by the representations of those who left the Miſsion in a jaundiced state of mind. It appears to us that while the Parent Com have remembered to "be pitiful" to their Miſsionaries, they have forgotten to "be courteous" to their friends.

6 My first determination on receiving your letter was to be silent myself and leave Meſsrs Stainsby and Griffiths to answer it. But as I do not think that either of them can give an account of the whole Miſsion and as it is important that the Parent Com should be correctly informed, I have determined not to be a "defaulter" on this occasion perhaps the last.

7 Almost every point of instruction contained in the Resolutions of the Parent Com has been anticipated - there is therefore no neceſsity for calling the Corr Comt. The Eastern Com would probably not meet (Mr Hall might be disposed to attend but in the present

state of his health it would be cruel to call on him.) The Western Comee will have nothing to do, if they meet:- though perhaps Mr Stainsby may call them together in obedience to your instructions. - Most of the busin has already been done; and when Mr Trew was with us we held two Provisional Meetings,- one for the Eastern District at Mr Griffiths' hou in Portland, at which one member of the Eastern Comee (Mr Griffiths) was present:- another for the Western District at my house, at which one member of the Western Comee (Mr Stainsby) was present. At these Meetings, as well as previously, steps were taken to bring the Miſsi to a close as speedily as poſsible. Some Stations were closed: some was directed to offer for sale:- and some were provided for in the best manner we could devise. The following List will afford particulars:- 1 Port Morant. Closed this month. We have only a School-house here, and I have advertised it for sale; but no offer of purchase has been made. It is well situated, and could easily be converted into a Dwelling House. We therefore expected a ready sale, but there is no money in the Island:- most persons are, or expect soon to be ruined. The money we expected to get for the building here was to have been laid out in erecting a dwelling house at Rural Hill.

2 Amity Hall. - in the Bishop's hands, and now occupied by a National School.

3 Rural Hill. The Rev J Cork has just succeeded the Rev W Ashby at this Station. A different arrangement had been made by us with the Bishop. We had proposed to his Lordship that Mr Cork should go to Somerset Hall, and be appointed Island Curate at St Dorothy's - wi the object of saving his salary (£300 per annum) for the Society. Hi Lordship at first aſsented; but afterwards proposed to send the Rev Mr Hylto (a member of the Corr Com) to Somerset Hall - to give Mr Hylton's appointment (the Island Curacy of St Catherine's) to the Rev W Ashby; and to place Mr Cork in Mr Ashby's situation at Rural Hill. - As this was equally advantageous to the Society (in saving Mr Ashby's salary £300) I could not do otherwise than agree to the proposal. There is one disadvantage however. Mr Cork being a married man, the neceſsity of buildi a house here, becomes still more urgent & we have been disappointe in obtaining the means of doing so by the unexpected failure of the sale of Port Morant School house. Mr Cork has a very small dwelling of only two rooms, in which he cannot permanently reside: & the

says he cannot rent a house in the district. I fear this excellent Station with which there are 750 persons regularly connected, will be abandoned in a short time.

4 Port Antonio Mr Thomas Tollemache (a coloured person) the oldest of the Society's servants in Jamaica is still labouring here. He has serves the Society during his best days, and is now fast sinking a ripe shock, into the grave. He ought not to be abandoned in his old age; nor ought Mr Hesler (also a coloured person) at Port Morant. Could not the Society make a small allowance to aſsist in supporting them? Mr Trew agreed with me in thinking that something might be done, and we led Mr Hesler to expect it. We learnt (not from himself) that when he was about to join the Society many years back, the Rector of the Parish warned him, that the Society would desert him in his old age. Is this taunting accusation to be verified?

5 Moore Town Mr Gibson, a European Catechist, who joined the Miſsion in this Island is still here. He is one of those whose connexion with the Society will be diſsolved on the 29th Sep. As the Rev Mr Griffiths will doubtleſs answer your letter and give an account of this Station, which is in his parish and under his charge, I need not say more here.

6 Birman Wood. The Rev Mr Leſsing still labours here. We fully expect that both he and his station will be transferred to the Island in January. – A Bill has paſsed our Legislature constituting a part of this Parish (St Georges) & a part of St Marys, into the new parish of Metcalf. If this Bill be allowed by the Home Government, the second Island Curate of St Georges will become Rector of Metcalf and we have no doubt that we shall be able to obtain the vacant Island Curacy for Mr Leſsing

7 Woodford. Since the removal of the Rev J Cork has been in charge of Mr G Spencer, under my direction. He is a European Catechist who joined the Miſsion in this Island. He will shortly leave the Society in consequence of the Resolutions just received. After his departure I will endeavour to carry on the School by a Normal youth; and will pay him as I best can; – until the Station be provided for by the Bishop or the Parish. – I had just returned from a visit to this Station where I was engaged for two weeks in re-organizing the Congregation & had promised them steady instruction under Mr Spence. They will now I fear be scattered! I will induce as many as I can to join my Congregation at the Grove, but the distance is great.

8 The Grove: Normal School: - transferred to the Mico Charity - Mr Trew will have put the Parent Com in possession of all particulars of the changes which have been made here. I enclose the Correspondence which passed. The sum of £300 is required to make the premises sufficiently commodious for the object in view. It is earnestly hoped that the Society will be able to allow this expenditure, and that all parties will approve the plan. It has more promise of good than any other place ever presented to us here. - Mr Byrne is doing extremely well. I am now waiting to hear from Europe before I proceed to involve the Society in the above mentioned expense of £300 - I had been authorized by members of the Cor Com to proceed with the Buildings, and had engaged with Mr Trew to do so; - but have been induced to delay by hearing of the Society's difficulties at home. - Before this comes to hand (if it ever does) I shall, I hope have been instructed to carry out the plan

9 Somerset Hall. - transferred to the island - but we have not yet been authorized by the Parent Comee to give a Title.

10 Salt Savannah - is still unsupplied. The Parent Comee censure us for its being so, and desire that an efficient Catechist may be sent there immediately. - It is not the fault of the Cor Com: that this Station has remained so long vacant. We have been in a difficult position with respect to it, have asked the instructions of the Parent Com and have received none. In Feb. 1841. I wrote, "If Salt Savannah be resumed, some building will be needed there. The house erected by Mr Wildman contained both the School room and Teachers Apartments on one floor. The Rev Mr Ashby in his anxiety to accommodate his increasing Congregation, pulled down the partitions, and threw all into one - & went himself to live in an out office. These partitions which are of board can be replaced but in that case there will be no accommodation for the people. A large School house, or a Dwelling house should be erected: - & the land belongs to Mr Wildman. The station has thriven under the Messrs Ashby. There are more than 200 children in the School. Please to instruct us whether the station is to be resumed. Mr Wildman was our earliest friend, and we owe him much. We have never been instructed what to do in this difficulty; and we have not felt ourselves justified in risking the life of any of the Missionaries by sending one to the premises at Salt Savannah in their present state. The Cor Com considered that Mr W Ashby exposed his health to great danger, when he pulled down the partitions, & w

to live in a small brick building, which I have been told was erected for a Rabbit House, where he was without a floor in a most unhealthy Parish in the Island! — Mr. N Ashby, his brother, who succeeded him, lived in the school room — sleeping at night on the benches, or on a stretcher which was removed in the morning. We felt much distressed that these young men should thus risk their lives, and in the first instance prohibited the removal of the partitions, and afterward directed that they should be restored; — but we were answered that we might as well give up the Station, for the premises were wholly inadequate to the to the accommodation of the School & Congregation — We could not venture to build on Mr Weldman's land without reference to the Parent Com: we made the reference, but received no instructions. — Since the receipt of your letter of May 31 I have asked Mr Spence now at Woodford, if he would go to Salt Savannah; — though at the same time I warned him, as a friend, that in so doing he would be risking his life improperly. He replied that he did not mind that and thought he could do as the Ashby's had done before him. — but he did object to going, as he would be there probably only a few months, when the Mission would be closed and he would be removed just as he was getting acquainted with the people and becoming useful unto them — that he preferred returning at once to his Mother's house, and reading for Orders. The other Catechists are Mr Taylor (from the Parent Com) and Mr Gibson (who has joined here). — The former has been instructed by the Western Comee to return to Europe more than half a year ago for the health of himself and family: but he still lingers here under one excuse or another I think he will return when these last instructions from the Parent Com are communicated to him. He lives near Mr Stainsby who will probably say more respecting him. Mr Gibson will be asked to go to Salt Savannah, but I doubt whether Mr Griffiths will let him leave Portland. Both Mr Griffiths & Mr Stainsby will I presume write in answer to your letter but I have not heard from either of them yet.

11 Prattville closed at present. The Corr Com. have proposed to hand this Station over to the Island Curate of Manchester, the Rev Mr Littlejohn on condition that he will supply it with the best schoolmaster he can procure and pay & superintend him. Mr Littlejohn has engaged to do his best for the Station.

12 Elstree:- closed.

13 Old England:- closed. I have advertised the premises at these tw Stations for sale; but have had no offer.

14 Siloah:- partially cared for by the Rev Mr Douët, the Isla Curate of the Parish, to whom this Station has been handed over on the same terms as those on which Bratville is given to Mr Littlejohn.

15 Mount Hermon- transferred to the Island Curate Mr Doue, who resides in the house, gives service in the Chapel alternately with his own, and directs the School which pays the Master's salary

16 Nain:- transferred in like manner to the second Island Curate, the Revd W Forbes, who superintends the School, and gives an occasional service. This Station supports itself in the same state in which it was supported by the Society.

17 Pedro Plains- transferred to the Island: but we have not yet received authority to give a Title for the land.

18 Chichester. The Rev Mr Winckler is still here. We have arranged with the Bishop that he and his Station shall be transferre to the Island, and he will become Second Island Curate of Hanover. Some preliminary arrangements are being made by the Rector, Mr Stainsby, who will be able to give you a full account of this Station, which has always been under his direction. The amount of a Government grant (£250) was drawn some time ago with the intention of proceeding with the Chapel; but this, together with a grant from the Parish was expended in completing the House &ca I do not know the exact positi of affairs at present; but Mr Stainsby will doubtless communicate with you.

19 Church Hill. Mr Taylor who is here, has been expected to leave the Island for Europe many months since: but is not yet gone. I believe Mrs Taylor is about to be confined.- The Resolution of the Par Comee will now determine him to go; or to seek employment here;- perhaps at Salt Savannah. Mr Stainsby will perhaps be able to say what plan he will pursue. This Station is handed over to Mr Stainsb to be provided for in the best way by him; as Bratville, and Siloah are to be provided by Messrs Littlejohn & Douet. I take Woodford in the same way.

8 It will be seen in the foregoing list that the Society Stations 19 in number,

(1) has been taken & supplied by the Bishop viz Amity Hall.

3 have been transferred to the Island with the concurrence of the Bishop viz Pedro Plains, Mount Hermon, and Somerset Hall.

2 will shortly be transferred in like manner viz Birman Wood & Chichester.

5 have been taken charge of by Island Clergymen viz Church Hill, Siloah, Pratville, Woodford and Nain.

4 are closed viz Salt Savannah, Old England, Elstree & Port Morant

3 are still in the hands of the Society viz Rural Hill, Port Antonio and Moore Town.

1 is transferred to the Mico Charity. Total 19. The Grove Normal School

9 The Missionaries and Catechists who will receive stipends for the quarter just ended – Rev Messrs Sessing, Winckler, W Ashby & Cork. – Messrs Taylor, Gibson, Spence, – Tollemache and Hesler – and Mr Byrne for part – The same parties will claim their stipends again on the 29th Sep – except the Rev W Ashby, Mr Hesler and Mr Byrne. – After 29 Sepr The Revd Messrs Winckler, Sessing & Cork will draw £300 each – and if, as we hope, the two former are provided for by the Island, the only stipend to be paid next year will be Mr Cork, if he remains at Rural Hill. I shall advise the three last named Missionaries after 29 Sepr to draw their stipends directly from the Parent Comee quarterly by Bills of Exchange for £75 each. If this plan would give trouble at home and the Parent Comee would prefer my drawing the whole in one Bill, they will be pleased to direct me to do so. I draw by this Packet a Bill for £550 to pay:

The Rev Messrs Cork, Sessing, Winckler, & W. Ashby	£75 each	£300
Mess Taylor, Spence & Gibson	£50 each	150
Messrs Tollemache and Hesler £25 each. & Mr Byrne	£30	80

and some Medical and other small accounts. – I have very little money in hand.

10 The Parent Com. limit the expenditure of the Mission this year to £2,600 – but do not say when the year commences. – If from the 1st Jan we must have already exceeded that sum! If (as I suppose) from the commencement of their own financial year, I do not know how far we have already gone; for I do not know what Bills had reached the Comee at that date. Please to let me know what I am to do: for I shall be unwilling to draw on the 29 Sep. unless I am authorized to do so. But the stipends due on the 29th must be paid.

11 It has caused me great pain to find that my connexion with the CMS is to end unpleasantly. – As the rebuke of my merciful Father

I bow under this painful disappointment, and confeſs that it is inexpreſsibly leſs than I have merited. – As coming from the Com, I feel on looking back on the last fourteen years, that with all my faults and omiſsions, I have not deserved that it should be so. But I owe the Society, much, very much and trust I shall always have a grateful and affectionate remembrance of the past. – The Society has been an unspeakable great bleſsing to this my native land! I can wish them nothing better than that they may be equally a bleſsing to the other lands in which they labour! And in those several fields may they have as devoted friends as they have had here, – a more efficient Secretary – and better Miſsionaries than the majority of those sent to Jamaica!

With kind remembrances to those at Salisbury Square, who still think kindly of me I remain &ca

(Sig) Richd Panton.

Rec Aug 30/42 A Correspondence with the Rev J M Trew respecting the transfer
Com of the Grove Station to the Mico Charity. –
Ackd Sept. 1/42

Rev R Panton to Rev J M Trew

My dear Sir April 29. 1842.

You are acquainted with the present position of the C.M.S. with respect to their Miſsion in this Island, and there wish to draw it to a close as soon as poſsible. In a letter by the last Packet, I am informed, as their Agent that the Normal School at the Grove, which we had hoped was about to be made useful to Africa, as well as to this Island, is to be given up with the other Stations: and that they have consequently resolved not to send out the Master whom they had recently appointed to superintend the Institution.

The Society have been compelled most reluctantly to adopt this Resolution in consequence of the depreſsed state of their funds. They have already gone – perhaps beyond their means in endeavouring to continue and extend the advantage of this Institution, and now, if no other means can be provided for its continuance it must be closed, and our hopes of benefit to Africa from this source are at an end.

Your acquaintance with the present state of the Island enable you to form some estimate of the loſs, which the closing of this Institution would inflict on the population, - at a time when its benefits are beginning to be felt and when the means of education are, to a great extent about to be withdrawn. The Mico Charity and the CMS are contracting or giving up their operations; and the Parliamentary Grants are not to be continu Under these circumstances the education of the people can be maintained, - if at all - only by a much less expensive agency than we have hitherto employed. We shall not have it in our power to engage Europeans: and if the means of training Native youths be likewise withdrawn how are our Schools to be provided with Teachers? The Society's Institution at the Grove has been already of great use in this respect. but in the exigency before us, it cannot be too highly estimated. How distressing and painful then is it at such a time to send away the twelve youths at present under instruction, and to be deprived of our best prospect of procuring an agency, to impart a religious education to the young persons in our Congregations and to the destitute around us!

You, have yourself, my dear Sir, had an opportunity of seeing how great a benefit this Institution confers on its own neighbourhood in Sunday & Day Schools - some of which you have seen. And you have also, in travelling along the North Eastern Coast of the Island, witnessed, in the number of Schools you saw conducted by black youths, trained in the Institution the advantages and blessings conferred on the Island generally.

Are all these benefits to be lost? Can you devise no plan, by which this Institution can be maintained, and carried on in increased efficiency and more extended usefulness? Your interest in the people of Jamaica and in the cause of Africa will, I know, induce you to give this question your anxious consideration; and I am sure you will be disposed to do every thing in your power to ensure to our poor people the blessings of a religious education. I am &c

(Sigd) Richd Panton.

Recd Aug 30/42
Comd
Ackd

Rev J M Trew to Revd R Panton.

My dear Sir, Kingston Jamaica May 5. 1842.

I have heard from you with deep regret that the CMS in consequence of its financial difficulties has been compelled to signify its intention of withdrawing its Normal School Institution at the Grove i the Parish of St. Andrew in this Island - an Institution for which they had so very recently engaged the services of a Teacher, formerly connecte with the Mico Charity, and commiſsioned me before my departure from England to select some native youths of promise in order to their being trained unit for labouring in Africa. Under these painful circumstances, having been an eye witneſs to the rising promise of the Institution and the benefits which it was instrumentally conferr upon the Island, I do most sincerely lament the inability of the Societ to continue its operations.

That an establishment every way so conducive under God's bleſsing, to the well being of this country, and also of Africa ought not to be abandoned, any one interested in the training of native Miſsionari and Schoolmasters must admit; but how, or in what manner to preven its being given up, must now be considered.

The Mico Charity, it is clear, in its ordinary mode of proceeding, cannot engage in any work which is not modelled on its own principles and conducted agreeably to its own plans - contemplating as you are aware, a union of the various denominations of Christian in the work of education. But when I come to consider what have been the actual effects produced by the working of the system in its Normal Department in this Island from its commencement in 1836 to the present time, I am free to confeſs that those principles have, in their mode of being carried out, operated somewhat unjustly on the interests of the Church of England - so far at least as this, tha there have always been at the head of that Department, individua who however excellent they were in character, or efficient as Teachers, have neither been of the communion of the Church, nor perhaps, in some instances, very well effected towards her.

Under such circumstances I am not surprised that the Cler of the Church of England in Jamaica have not availed themselves of the benefits intended for their communion in common with others, by the Normal School of the Mico Charity; and the more so from th circumstance that the Church Miſsionary Society was engaged in a similar work. At the same time I am firmly persuaded, had the Masters of the Normal School been selected from among the members of the Church of England, rather than from the Diſsenting bo in Jamaica, the Diſsenters themselves would have been, wit very few exceptions, equally reluctant to have availed themselves of those advantages, as the members of the Church of England have been.

The nature of the information your letter conveys to me, and the important question you have proposed with reference to it, have led to these remarks, and induced me to consider seriously the position of the Mico Charity in Jamaica as identified with the interests of the Church at large; and how far the funds of the Charity are being equitably divided amongst those who are dispensing the blessings of a Christian education among the people; and I cannot help arriving at this conclusion, that the extent to which either Churchmen or Dissenters will be expected to co-operate with the Mico Charity in the training of Native teachers will mainly depend upon the religious persuasion of the individual, who for the time being may happen to preside over its Normal Institution.

To you, my dear Sir, whose anxiety for the best interests of the whole religious community are so well known, I am free to make these admissions, and I do so the more readily, as it opens a door to the consideration of the question, whether, under the present painful circumstances of the abandonment of the Normal School at the Grove by the C.M.S., some plan may not with propriety and advantage be devised by the Mico Charity, whereby the blessings to result to Jamaica and to Africa by a Christian Native Agency through the medium of that Establishment may not be perpetuated.

The great object at which the Trustees of the Mico Charity desire to aim, is the Christian education of the Negroes & their offspring irrespective of denominational distinctions, so that in the prosecution of their labours no person whatever is excluded from a participation in these benefits on account of his religious belief.

In looking at the several religious bodies, who for the last twenty five years, to my own knowledge have been engaged in the education of the Negroes in Jamaica I find them to have been comprised in those two great divisions of the Christian Church namely the Established Church & Dissenting Ministers of divers kinds. In dealing with this question then, it is perfectly clear that whatever plan places the Normal Schools of the Charity on the footing of an equitable apportionment of its funds & benefits, in a way likely to secure the peace of the Church at large, as well as the separate interest of each individual community, must prove satisfactory to the entire body, but especially to all who either have been, or are now engaged in the spread of religious knowledge. This object I propose to keep in view; and if I shall be able to discover, that without lessening the amount of actual benefit conferred upon the Dissenters in our existin Normal School, I can by a different arrangement of the funds no expended in the support of that School, and an appropriation a less advantageous to them, rescue the interesting establishment at the Grove from perishing, and thereby afford to the Church of Engl a reasonable participation in those benefits, and at a time too when the entire energies of the whole Christian Church are called forth in behalf of perishing Africa, I shall esteem it the highest privilege to have been in the humblest measure instrumental in its accomplishment.

To this end however, I must submit to your considerati on behalf of the Trustees of the Mico Charity the following propositi as the ground upon which I shall feel it my duty to recommend to them the reception of the Institution at the Grove into their list of Normal Schools viz

1 That you place at the disposal of the Trustees of the Mico Charity the Normal Premises at the Grove, so long as you may think fit to occupy them on the conditions hereinafter to be named; - that the premises be fitted up for the reception of at least fifteen student delivered up to the Trustees and kept in good and sufficient repair at the expense of the C M S :- free from Rent, Taxes, or other incidental charge.

2 That a Normal School to such an extent as the funds of the charity may from time to time admit of, shall be maintained by the Trustees. - The annual cost from its commencement on the 21st day of May 1842 - not to exceed the sum of seven hundred & fifty pounds sterling

3 That the Revds John Stainsby, Griffith Griffiths, Richard Pant and Charles F Hall, shall be responsible for the just application o these funds - that they be the Visitors of the Institution, by whom the Students shall be nominated, and admitted on the Report of the Master at the end of weeks to the full benefits of the Instit

4 That the Rev Richard Panton be resident Director wit power to fill up all vacancies in the Normal School not suppli in due course by his brethren, and that in the event of a vacan taking place among the Visitors, the same shall be filled ex

by the Visitors from among the Laity or Clergy of the Established Church

5 That the appointment of the Master be in the Visitors, subject to the approval of the Trustees who may remove him at pleasure.

6 That the Master shall forward to the Visitors monthly returns of the Schools, with Quarterly Reports of the state and progreſs of the Pupils &ca to be certified by any one of them, and afterwards transmitted to the Trustees.

7 That the Trustees shall have power to visit & inspect the Institution in the person of their Agent from time to time, in order to ascertain the just appropriation of their funds, & the progreſs of the pupils.

8 That the Visitors shall have the power of conducting the internal affairs of the Institution as they may deem best calculated to insure its efficiency. and the basis of instruction to be the word of God.

9 That this agreement may be cancelled at any time upon either party giving six months notice of their wish to do so, to the other party.

10 That no expense shall at any time be incurred by the Visitors without the expreſs sanction of the Trustees in writing, beyond the sums actually allowed by them for the support of the Institution.

11 That at least one third of the accommodation provided for the Normal Students shall be reserved for persons intended for labouring in Africa. The Trustees however reserve to themselves the right of adding to, or diminishing from the numbers here stated.

12 That the payments in aid of this Institution shall be arranged by a person appointed by the Trustees for that purpose, into whose hands regular accounts and vouchers for all disbursements shall be placed in order to their being transmitted to the Trustees Quarterly.

Such, my dear Sir, are the terms, on which I shall feel myself to be justified in adopting for the Trustees the Institution at the Grov as a part of their future labours, and of recommending it to their very cordial support. Under such regulations I believe it will prove a great bleſsing to this Island and to Africa; and a likely means under God, of calling forth on her behalf the energies, the influence & the prayers of some of the very best friends of the Negro, who are connecte with the Established Church whilst from the arrangements which are about to be effected in the Normal School at Kingston, our Diſsenting

Brethren will be made to partake even to a larger extent in the boun
of the Trustees, for the same noble and benevolent objects.

Should you concur with me in the adoption of these sentim
and plans, I shall be prepared forthwith to ratify that part of the contract which applies to the Trustees of the Mico Charity; and I will only add, that in doing so I can conscientiously say, I am led to this conclusion, from what I believe to be for the interests of all Denominations in the Island, who have ever yet engaged in the elevation of the Negro to his present civilized condition.

Praying that God may own & bless our efforts in this good cau

I am &c.

(Sig) J M Trew Sec Mico Charity

Recd Aug 30/42
Comd
Ackd

Rev R Panton to Rev J M Trew

My dear Sir,

I have received with the greatest satisfaction your letter of May 5. 1842 proposing that the Normal School at the Grove be placed on the List of the Mico Charity, and detailing the conditions & rules according to which the Institution will in future be carried on. I beg to express my ready concurrence with the proposal, and my thankfulne that this valuable Institution is thus to be rescued from ruin. I have further to say in answer, that, having had an opportunity of consulting some of the old friends of the C M S. - Members of the Corr Com; I am authorized by them to conclude the proposed arrangements, & make the necessary alterations and additions in the premises at the Grov

These premises can be immediately handed over to the Visitor and the School can still be carried on, while the additions are being ma and no time will be lost.

Hoping that the arrangements now made may meet with the entire approbation of the parties whom we respectively represent; & that God will mercifully bless our poor endeavours to promote his cause. I a

(Sig) Richard Panton.

Recd Aug 29/42 A
Comd
Ansd Sep 15/42

Rev G Griffiths to the Secretaries.

Port Antonio Jamaica
19 July 1842

Dear Sirs,

Your favour of the 31st May together with its enclosures be

Revd G Griffiths July 12. 1842.

upon the financial embarrassments of your communication reached me yesterday; and as the Packet is now in post I am unwilling to pretermit this opportunity of an early reply. I do most cordially sympathize with you in your existing difficulties. Surely if his people give him no rest He whose is the silver and whose is the gold, and who has all hearts at his disposal, will soon bring them out of their distress. You have I trust long ere this received Mr Panton's despatches which would show you how vigourously your communications here had addressed themselves to the discharge of the very painful duty imposed upon them of carrying out the instructions of the Parent Society to reduce the expenditure of the Mission with a view to its final relinquishment. Had you been acquainted at the time with the strong measures we had adopted here your resolutions of the 27th May would have been unnecessary - So fully had they been anticipated. I could not attend the Western Comee and consequently cannot state with certainty what reduction took place there, but think I may venture to assert that the whole expenditure of the Jamaica Mission is now brought considerably below £2,600 the maximum named in your letter to Mr Panton. There are farther reductions though not in immediate yet in no distant prospect. Our worthy, but deeply afflicted friend Mr Trew was of great assistance to us in all these arrangements. There is one part of your Resolutions which I beg to bring under your special notice and the operation of which I entreat your communication with all earnestness, to suspend so far as they affect Moore Town. Mr Gibson who at present occupies this Station is, I believe, the only lay teacher (European) at present receiving salary from the Society. But his case is a peculiar one, and should I submit be considered by itself. He is a young man of piety and talent, has taken his M.A degree, is very self denying and works hard in a part of the country where few would labour from choice. When he came to this Station it was with an express understanding on the part of the Corr Com that he should present himself to the Bishop for Deacons' Orders and had it not been for the delay occasioned by the irregularity of the Packet, in obtaining the Certificate of his age, he would have been admitted at the last ordination. By extraordinary exertions a permanent & substantial Chapel measuring 78 feet by 38 feet has been very nearly completed at an expense exceeding Fifteen hundred pounds. The population of the

District amounts to 2,000 souls having at an average distance of more than 10 miles from any other place of worship, of these more than 300 adults are members, and 150 children are attached to the School. This is one of your earliest stations in the Island next to Mr Wildman's Estates. This too is the spot on which most of the Society's battles have been fought. And now, that the Maroons have at length obtained their privileges, the Chapel is so near its completion the House formerly occupied by the Superintendent together with 12 acres of land given up for the use of the teacher and difficulties vanished, I feel persuaded that upon a deliberate view of the case you will not, you cannot, in justice to your Com here, to Mr Gibson, and to these destitute people, do otherwise than sanction our arrangement for Mr G's ordination to Moore Town.

I may add that Mr Trew most cordially concurred wit and I beg you will consult him before you set aside our decisio You will remove much uneasiness from our minds by informing at your earliest opportunity, whether the Com (under the peculiar circumstances mentioned) consents to Mr Gibson's ordination. I remain &c

(Sigd) G Griffiths.

Rec Aug 29/42 A
Com
Ans Sep 15/42

Rev J Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir,

Lucea Hanover Jamaica
20 July 1842

On Friday last the 15th inst I brought before our Vestry the case of Chichester and offered the land and premises with the ma already appropriated by Government and the C M S to the parish as site for the Chapel of the Eastern District of this parish. There was a general inclination to accept the offer but owing to the thinness of the vestry the members connected with the Eastern district being nearly all absent I was constrained to put off the decision of the question till the next (quarterly) vestry. The principal and nearly only objection to the proposal was Mr Dr Sinclair the attorney managing the properties of Neil Malcolm E He first complained against a want of courtesy on our part b Mr Malcolm as he Mr Sinclair was unacquainted with the in tion on our part to offer the land to the parish when perhaps Mr Malcolm would wish to get the land back again himself. T this I replied that it was the farthest thing possible on our part to manifest any discourtesy towards Mr Malcolm or to his agent. And as to the case in hand it appeared to me that the course the Society was now pursuing was with a view to carry out Mr Malcolm's own declared wish and intention to the best of my recollection when he gave the land; as to the best of my recollection the deed of conveyance contained a clause that if the CMS should withdraw its operations then the Station should revert to the Church Establishment if received and only in case of its not being so appropriated it would then revert back to the donor. I shall take the first opportunity of getting a copy of the deed so that I may be certain that I am right if I am right.) Sinclair being thus replied to then took other ground and said it was not in a centrical situation &c giving us to understand that he knew better what Mr Malcolm ought to do than Mr Malcolm himself - but in short Mr Malcolm in his view ought not to aid the Church with a view to get its ministrations near to four of its properties. - The key to this opposition I scarcely need hint is evidently a soreness at being so effectually replied to by Mr Winckler. - I write all this to you to ask whether it might not be as well for the Com. to state their views and intentions directly to Mr Malcolm for the purpose of obviating any misrepresentations which may be made to him by the above named adverse party. And if you can forward Winckler's appointment as second Island Curate of the district through the Colonial office it would very probably facilitate the acceptance of my proposal to the Vestry.

You will have received information before this of our rapid movements in bringing the Society's affairs to an end

I remain &ca (Sig) J Stainsby.

Recd. July 27/42
Com.
Ansd. Oct 1/42

A

Rev A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Trinidad May 31, 1842

You will receive with this, my letter of yesterdays date, in which I confined myself to remarks explanatory of the return of the appropriation of Parliamentary Grants in this Island which return has been forwarded to you by the Rev Mulhauser.

I beg also to enclose the letter which we jointly wrote on the 18th of April to the Governor, as directed by you on the 1st. of January. I endeavoured to draw up this document as much as poſsible in the very words of the Secretaries of the Soc: so as to expreſs as accurately as poſsible the sentiments of the Committee on that subject. I would have communicated it sooner to you, but expected that before this the subject would have been introduced in Council and that we could have informed you of the result. I hope however this will soon be the case. In an interview with the Governor he remarked that he thinks the Bishop would engage to pay part of the Societies expences. I suppose that the Governor sent home* for Instructions, before bringing the subject before the Council; and it might therefore be expedient on the part of the Committee to send a Copy of our letter to Lord Stanley, or to send a Memorial of the Committee to His Lordship on this matter. No doubt the Committee will bring the subject before the new Bishop, while he is in London. His Excellency also said that he thought no aſsistance was given by the Council toward building schoolhouses, but I reminded him that most of our schools are at the same time Chapel schools, and that applications for such have been entertained by the Council.(×) The Council will be guided

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(×) An instance of this is given in the Proceedings of Council of the 1st. of Sep. /41 viz:–

"A letter from the Rev. G. Cummin A.M. was laid before the board and read – praying for a grant towards "building a schoolhouse at Chaguanar. The Rev. gentleman stated that the cost of the building would be "£425. Stg that His Lordship the Bishop would give £150, – that he had already in hand £100 "and prayed the Council to grant the sum of £175.– which would be required to complete the "building.

~~"His Excellency gave notice that he would move for the grant of £175. at the next meeting of the board.~~

*) An instance of this is found in the proceedings of the Council on the 1st. of May 1841 as will be seen in the following extract of the Port of Spain Gazette of May 6/41

"A letter from the Rev G. Cummins was read which referred to a Com"munication dated Febuary 17. 1840. when His Lordship the Bishop of Barbados "had proposed to aſsist in the erection of several Chapel Schools and also for a house "for a clergyman at Carapochaima. Mr. Cummin stated that the aid from "the Government was anxiously looked for, for these purposes, to carry out the "view of his Lordship the Bishop.

"His Excellency, – – – he thought that there was a reflection upon "him, as an application had been made to him on his arrival, but as he did "not wish to grant money right and left, he had written home to the Secretary "of State, who in reply had approved of his views and had promised to write "to him on the subject.

more or leſs by their Resolutions, previously paſsed on this subject; but these resolutions do not appear exactly to meet the case; as they relate to building contemplated and not to such that are finished. On the 20th of May 1836 they recorded their desire to promote the erection of places of worship and to provide under certain conditions half of the sum requisite for this purpose(xx) and on the 1st of Sep. 1841 they laid down certain resolutions for their guidance in future.(xxx)

(xx) Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Government, Trinidad May 20/36.

✓ "That this board of Council is desirous of preventing as far as poſsible the erection
"of Places of Worship in the different quarters of this Colony, and such accomodation,
"and the inhabitants, with the aſsistance of His Lordship the Bishop or in any other
"manner whatsoever, shall have raised and appropriated in such manner as shall be
"approved by the board, the one half of the estimated expence required for the erection
"of any place of Public Worship, provided the place proposed to be adopted, is approved
"of by the board, and the state of the public revenue will permit, this board will
"provide the other half of the sum requisite for this purpose."

(xxx) "1st. That the board of Council while adhering to the resolution paſsed
"by them in 1836 for promoting the erection of places of worship in districts where the
"extent of the population demand such accomodation, require as was then resolved
"that a plan and estimate of the ~~whole~~ proposed building be submitted to and approved by the Board.

"2nd. That when such plan and estimate have been approved, the one half of the esti-
"mated expence thereof be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

"3rd. That immediately on such payment being made, advertisements be
"iſsued by the local Government for the purpose of procuring tenders for the erection of
"the proposed building.

"4th. That when the Government shall have made its selection of the
"most desirable tender, a proper contract should be drawn and executed under
"its supervision, and that due security be had therein for the faithful performance
"of the work.

"5thly That provision be made in the contract for the payment of
"the Contractor in the progreſs of the work, of instalments of the amount of
"his tender, but under Certificate from the Superintendant of public buildings
"or some other properly qualified person to be appointed by the Governor.

I have carried below various extracts literally as they may be of some use to you should you bring the matter before the Secretary of State.

From the Minute of Council of 1836 it does not appear necessary that there must be a Subscription of the Bishop. It appears that the Bishops Subscription is taken along with others, the Council paying the other moiety and should the Subscription of the Bishop coming through the Propogation Society originate from some Parlimentary Grants than the Council has acted on this principle that portions of Parlimentary Grants as coming through the Propogation Society and the Bishop are taken like private Subscriptions, of which they pay the same amount, and therefore supposing the premises correct, the portions of Parlimentary Grants applied by the C. M. S. in this Island are to be dealt with by the Council in the same way that is as voluntary Subscriptions and home and hence the fairest plan would be that the Council should pay the one moiety of the whole of the Societies expenses in building or of their approved value, without any reference to Parlimentary Grants.

It could easily be ascertained from Bishop Coleridge or the Secretary of the G. P. Soc. if the Bishops Grants for the Churches at Tacarigua, Couva & Sanfernando, the Schoolhouse at Chaguanas &c &c. — for all of which added to other Subscriptions the Council paid one moiety — more or less not partly originating from Parlimentary Grants.

Concerning Parsonages the Case should be viewed in a different way. The Church Committee of the Council have proposed to divide the Island into Parishes, to build Parsonages &c I consider therefore that our new Parsonages should be purchased by the Colony altogether. Considering also that it is proposed to divide Mr Muhlhausers distict into several parishes and that South Naparima will probably be seperated from Sanfernando, the Belmont Catechists Residence should also be purchased by Government as the future Parsonage for the parish of South Naparrima.

As the Council generally, meet on the first of the month, I hope that the subject will be brought before them tomorrow. A report of it would appear in the Gazette of the third, which will reach me on the 6th, in time to go off with this letter.

(Sd) Alfred. C. Eckel

P. S. The Council was assembled on the 1st of June but from the printed report it appears that our Memorial has not been laid before it.

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Rev Meſsrs Muhlhausen & Eckel Ap 18/42

Revd Meſsrs Muhlhausen

Recd July 27/42
Com
Ackd Oct 1/42

A

Rev Meſsrs Muhlhausen & Eckel to Sir H. G. Macleod, K.H. & K.S.W.

Trinidad April 18. 1842

Sir,

We the undersigned, the agents of the Church Miſsionary Society in this Island, a short time since had the honour to inform Your Excellency of the intention of the Church Miſsionary Society to withdraw their aid from the Miſsion established by them in this Island and to transfer the same to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

From the beginning of the establishment of their Miſsion in this Island, the Committee of the Church Miſsionary Society have all along looked upon their Miſsion to the Negro Population of the West Indies as a temporary arrangement with a view to the aiding and promoting a safe and salutary transition from a state of Slavery to a state of freedom.

The Committee consider that that change has under the divine bleſsing been happily effected, and that the state of Society has at length aſsumed a more settled form in the West Indies, and that the transition from the Miſsionary character of their West Indian stations to that of a parochial settlement, appears now to be easily practicable, which change they have anticipated and earnestly desired for some years past. Moreover the state of the funds, and the daily increasing demand for other large and important fields for Miſsionary exertions in Africa, Australia, India, the East and other places render such a change and reduction of their expenditure in the West Indies most desirable. They conceive that the period of their withdrawal has now arrived and have come to the resolution of withdrawing from their Miſsion in this Island altogether and with as little delay as practicable.

However the early resignation of Dr. Coleridge of his Bishopric and the see being still vacant, prevented the Committee from affecting this change before now, but as soon as the new appointment of the Bishop under whose charge this Island will be placed will be known, the Committee will at once direct, as they intended it shortly before the intended resignation of Dr. Colleridge was known, – that a communication shall be entered into with the Bishop with a view of relinquishing to the Ecclesiastical Authorities the various stations of the Society in Trinidad; and as a neceſsary and preparatory step we are directed by them to communicate this to Your Excellency and the honourable the board of Council, and to ascertain on what terms and on what conditions the Colonial Authorities may be willing to accept of the transfer of the buildings in the Island belonging to the Ch. M. Society.

We are informed at the same time that it is the desire of the Committee that the basis of the agreement should be that all the establishments belonging to the Society in this Island, are to be retained in connexion with the Established Church, and that it will be neceſsary that the Bishop should give his concurrence to the terms of it.

It is hardly neceſsary to state to your Excellency and the honourable the Members of the board of Council, that the Ch. M. Soc. commenced their Miſsion here early as the year 1836 and occupied two of the most important districts of the Island, and that their Ministers have officiated during that time, under the license of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

During those six years and upwards, the Ch. M. Society, in order to provide for the religious instruction and education of the people, have made great sacrifices in the maintaining of Ministers, Catechists & Schoolmasters, as well as in buildings Parsonages, Chapel Schools, Schoolhouses and dwellings for teachers, and for all the expences incurred the Committee have received no aſsistance from the Colony whatsoever, and from the home Government they only received a portion of the Parliamentary Grant toward the erection of some of their Schoolhouses and likewise towards the payment of the Salary of some of the Schoolmasters.

We beg also respectfully to state that we have never yet applied to Your Excellency and the honourable board of Council for any pecuniary aſsistance for defraying any part of the expences of buildings belonging to the Church Miſsionary Society or of the Salaries for Individuals in their service; our applications hitherto having been confined for pecuniary aſsistance for ~~defraying any part of the expences~~ those Schools, the teachers of which are paid in part by the Bishop of the Diocese, for the erection of the Sanfernando Church, and for Grants of land in accordance with the Instructions of Lord Glenelg in November 1835 to Sir G. Hill.

It is now our duty on the part of the Church Miſsionary Society to enquire and to ascertain on what terms and on what conditions Your Excellency and the honourable board of Council would be willing to accept of the transfer of the buildings in this Island belonging to them. As soon as we shall receive Your Excellency's answer it will be forwarded directly to the Secretaries of the said Society.

In order to facilitate the decision of Your Excellency and the honourable board of Council in this matter, we beg to enclose a list of all the buildings in our two districts, belonging to the Church Miſsionary Society but as regards the present condition, the value, the site, and other descriptions of the buildings we would refrain at present from offering any remark about them, supposing that Your Excellency would find it desirable for that purpose to obtain a report drawn up by a Surveyor or Architect.

(Signed) J. G. Muhlhauser, Alfred. E. Eckel.

List of buildings belonging to the Church Missionary Socy. in Trinidad

District of San Fernando.	Town of San Fernando	Parsonage and Out Office. Schoolhouse Teachers House
	Belmont	Chapel School Residence of Catechist & Teacher with Out Offices
	Jordan Hill	Schoolhouse and Out office
	Neplusultra	Schoolhouse Catechists or Teachers house
	Mount Stuart	Schoolhouse
District of Savana Grande	Mission	Parsonage and Outoffices Chapel School & Catechists Residence under one Roof
	William Ville	Chapel School & adjoining Masters Residence
	American Settlement Dunmore Hill	Chapel School & Catechists Residence under one Roof

Recd. Aug. 5/42
Com
Ansd.

A

Rev T. Youd to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

British Guiana, Pirara Feb 23/42

As opportunity now offers I hasten to write a few lines in order to inform you how we fare in this quarter under the great change that is now taking place. We came to Pirara Portage on the 12th. of Feby., remained during the sabbath, and entered the village of Pirara on the 14th. having been on our way days from Waraputa. Of all particular occurrences in detail, my Journal will speak, the which I purpose sending shortly, and therefore, for the present a mere outline may be sufficient. The expedition has consisted of the following officials &c.

A few days a head of us, was the boundary expedition consisting of three officials, or in part, Robt. Schomburgk Esqr. Commissioner, Mr. Goodhall draftsman; Mr. Fryar, doctor and assistant in observatory exercises and Mr. Richard Schomburgk as Botanist and with a number of Creoles and Indians as paddlers &c.

The Military expedition consists of eight officials, or in part — Lieut. Bingh Adjt.; Col. Bush's Son; Ensign — Wibury; — Commissary Mr. Lowe; Assistant, Mr. — for Barbadoes. and a doctor. — — Inspector General of Police, Mr. Creighton; Mc. Clintock, Post holder in Pomeroon, and Mr. Hodges private drafts The Soldiers were of the 1st. West India Company, 39 in number, with two small pieces of Cannon. Their Crafts were ten in number 38 feet, by 5 and a half wide, being built of light wood. On our way the Military Gents disagree'd with the Civil officials, and a grand schism was the consequence, the which exists to this day. Thanks be to God who has kept me perfectly clear, and enabled me to go between the two currents calmly belonging to neither, hence friends with both parties, and wishing the welfare of all. Our company altogether amounted to about one hundred and fifty including the Indians. In a later record I read some characteristics marks of a true Missionary. On our way up, and even now, how frequently am I led to see yet another feature in a Missionary's character, and that is that he hears and knows all things, and yet knows nothing. Contending parties fill his ear with many a sad tale, yet nothing can be elicited, he has no eyes to see, no understanding to perceive malicious designs, and why? because he is told to be as wise as serpents and harmless as doves. One sabbath alone was kept by all parties, the third and fourth only by a certain number.

At Iawa, one of the Macusie settlements in the Rupununy, a soldier attempted to commit a rape on one of the Indians, but found his mistake. Complaint was immediately made to me, I represented the case to the Inspector General of Police and afterwards to the officer in command. The whole soldiers were placed in single file, but as several of the Africans are marked almost alike, the identical one could not be pointed out, or he was to have been flogged. It is well that I have come up. The Lieut. Commander is now quartered on the upper end of the village contrary to his instructions, yet, says, he will remove shortly to the east of the brook Pirara, as ordered. He is making a temporary embankment. I thought it necessary to represent to him, that according to instructions given, I should defer commencing my permanent Mission here, until the detachment was placed out of the village as directed by His Excellency. I moreover told him that I intended to ask for a grant of the spot, in behalf of the Church Missionary Society: but could not do that if a Fort was to be built in the village. He said (of course angrily) that he did not intend to build the Fort here, but wanted to know if I expected him to encamp in their tents, in the open air. I said, soldiers are in the habit of doing so in the case of need, especially in war time. I said, think me not personal in these my observations, seeing that to which I allude will affect our Mission movements, and has an eye to those who may come after, seeing he be an enemy to the Mission cause, or if not, yet an hindrance seeing he would live in the Fort and have policemen with him and hence the impossibility of getting a grant of land. As I said before, their express orders are to form their encampment entrenchment on the Eastern side of Pirara brook & villages.

On coming to Pirara no opposition whatsoever was offered, as was expected, the Brazilian authorities having withdrawn some weeks ago. Two soldiers and two herdsmen were the only Brazilians in charge of the place whose arms and ammunition were taken from them, on the coming of four other herdsmen with a letter for His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana. On entering the village the detachment marched up to the flag staff and hoisted the British union in due form since which it has daily been flying. Messengers have been sent off to Fort St. Joaquim but no intelligence has as yet reached us except by Indians, who state that no opposition is intended. A Macusie Indian from Santa Maria has been made Captn. for the Indians here, having regular uniform, to the exclusion of the late Chiefs son Pasco, but the Lieut. ordered him to return his uniform to the Padre when he came, and has placed Pasco as Indian chief here according to our wish. Letters have been sent off a second time to the Fort, and now the Adjutant, has gone in person on horseback to get some sort of answer from them. Of Pirara what shall I say? Tis, alas! little else than a mass of ruins. My house in which the Padre resided is in pretty good order except the leaf roof, but not a vestage of the chapel 40 ft by 40; is to be seen it has been pulled down and another one partly finished built a little more to the north. The dwellings are fast hasting to decay, twenty only remaining out of the thirty two that were, one or two substantial houses have been burned down ~~being~~ caught fire from the burning savannah. Not a single new shed or house is to be seen, the inhabitants with few exceptions have all left. Perhaps there may be thirty out of the one hundred and forty five settlers that were that have remained. For two or three days I felt miserable, and could in no wise reconcile myself to the place, but afterwards, my former hearers began to collect from the mountains, and from Haper and Awaira, the sight of whom caused me to cheer up a little.

The Indians have been much employed in bringing up the luggage belonging to the expedition but now they are about to be at luzum again, having brought up almost the whole. At present I dwell in an Indian hut, not choosing to enter ~~upon~~ my own house, until the Padre comes to take his goods away. I hold service in my temporary abode not wishing to hold divine service in the Roman Catholics Chapel unless first purchased, as advised by His Excellency. We await the arrival of the Padre every day, seeing we have sent to him a friendly invitation. The field for Missionary labour appears very extensive, and will be too much for me alone, I fear, I shall need a Catechist in the place of Mr. J. Royce, I beg the Corresponding Committee to send me one up, if a suitable character can be found. As soon as I am able to visit the Indian settlements in different directions, I shall be better able to state what must be done for the welfare of this Miſsion, but not now. (Signed) Thomas Youd.

Recd. Sep 9/42   7

W. B. Pollard Esqr. to the Lay Secretary.

Comm

Ansd. Nov. 3/42

Dear Sirs, Demerara July 29. 1842

Your letters of 15th. June and 1st. July are at hand, and we are all deeply concerned, to find that our Society is so embarraſsed in its financial operations, and thereby unable to respond to the calls made from heathen lands; it is indeed to be lamented that any station should be given up, upon which you have good reason to hope, that the Lord has bestowed his bleſsing – The fact of our Society being thus circumstanced, is a spur to additional exertion on its behalf, and should influence all the Committees of Correspondence to weigh well every item of expenditure. The recent measures taken by the Parent Committee are based upon proper principles, and that of restricting expenditure within income is so plainly correct, that it must commend itself to every mind. I doubt not but that we shall be extricated from our difficulties, though it may be some time yet before help appear – It cannot be, that so useful a society which has been owned and bleſsed from above, will now be allowed to wither, and droop and die – As regards the Miſsion here I think we can manage with the sum allotted to us, if I be right in the view I take of your Letter of the 15th. June – At the meeting of the Committee the other evening, some discuſsion arose as to whether the June Quarter were to be included in the Estimate – but it was ruled that the £1655 allowed us – was for one year, and commencing from August 1st. next – the debts due by the Society to 30th. June could not poſsibly be included, although the bill drawn to pay those debts, would be presented in England after the 1st. Augt. – The Committee made up a statement of the expenses to 30 June including all Salaries and it was found, we owed rather more than £1000 – this of course included the Balance due the Builder for the New Church and the Painting of it and that amount will have to be drawn for – a Bill of £500 has been filled up and sold, but the Balance is not yet wanted, and I shall not draw for it untill required, I trust however with the help of collections here only to draw for £200 more of it – and thus we shall be clear of debt, and which all further drafts within £1655 – from 1st. Augt. Therefore you will please take notice of this £200 (or it may be £300) which will be drawn by and by to complete the June Quarter – The Committee wished it drawn at once so as to prevent mistakes, but as I never keep any balance of the Society's money in hand; after the drafts are authorised, I get them drawn when money is wanted.

We succeeded in having the Bartica Station placed upon the Estimate this year, and the Combined Court filled up the item at $400 only – I had hope as I wrote you to get His Excellency to give something from the contingency fund, but he tells Mr. Youd that in consequence of the Combined Court refusing to pay half of Mr. Schamburgh's expenses, he is obliged to defray them out of the Contingencies and so he has little in hand – I intend waiting upon the Governor myself and try and get something more, or at any rate have some definite plan fixed for next year – as I can now aſsure him that the Miſsion to the Indians will not be given up – He read your last letter to me of July 1st. and said that your impreſsion expreſsed at the close of it was quite correct.

Mr. Youd having determined to go to England – I must refer you to him for information of the miſsion – and he will best explain his own plans – The Committee wished him to fall back upon Waraputa, but as you had given him permiſsion to return, and he wishing to see his father, thought that if he was to visit England at all, this was the best time. – He tells me Waraputa is not healthy, and yet he cannot point out a better spot – That Pirara is the place he wishes to be, is evident – but it is equally plain now, that were your circumstances ever so flourishing, no miſsion could be established there – I have learnt from the Authorities here, that Great Britain & Brazil have agree'd that it should be considered neutral territory, until the Boundary is fixed by Commiſsioners – in the meantime the British troops are to be withdrawn – In fact the soldiers are now on their way down and I am heartily glad of it for the sake of the poor Indians; who at any rate will be unmolested during Mr. Youd's absence, if they cannot get instruction.

July 30th. – Youd has made up his mind to leave to morrow morning in a veſsel going to Dublin (the "Demerara" – Captn. Miller) and a Bill of £40 has been drawn upon you to pay his paſsage, I trust that his health will be quite restored and that you and he will make such arrangements as shall ensure the keeping up of Waraputa. I think the Indians from the Interior may be brought to settle around him, for he seems to have gained their confidence – Miſs Edkins late Teacher of the Girls School also goes home to her friends in Ireland, by the "Demerara" she is now "hors de combat" and Mrs. Quarleſs has taken her place – The Committee have given £15 in the name of the Society to Miſs Edkins, as having been one of its servants but Mr. Fox has directed it to be paid out of the Christ Church Auxy. fund – so that it is not chargeable to the Society.

I am pleased to tell you that good Mr. Christian was married this moring to Miss Oliver Broadhead daughter of very respectable parents and a young lady known to several members of the Comee as amiable and pious and in every way suited for a fellow helper in the cause he has at heart - his health has been better since I last wrote to you - We expect the Mission Schooner on Wednesday, and by her accounts from Bernau, he has been appointed by the Governor, Chaplain to the Penal Settlement recently established at the Mass-aroony, and I doubt not from what I saw of his visits to the George town Jail, that he will do good to the souls of ~~men~~ some of those unhappy inmates.

Hoping to write you again shortly &c (Sd) W. B. Pollard.

Recd Sep 9/42
Com
Ansd Oct 1/42

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Rev J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, Trinidad, San Fernando July 26. 1842

We have received your last letter in the which you informed us of the anxiety you have to withdraw from Trinidad as soon as possible. I am truly sorry to perceive that the Society should find themselves in so great difficulties and that they should be obliged to contract their labours to so great an extent as it is proposed by the Sub Committee; however it appears to me a wise plan, since by this step you will be better able to concentrate your labours in other parts of the globe, and that with less expences, you will, perhaps, occupy more ground and that more efficiently. -

Respecting there work of giving over our Schools to other Clergymen, it is a thing quite impracticable, since none of them has neither the authority nor the means of doing so. I have no doubt, but that you by this time have heard and seen our future Bishop, formerly Archdeacon of Barbadoes, since he returned home at the end of May in order to be consecrated Bishop for this Diocese. He appears to me to be a very nice man I have no hesitation in saying, that he will enter into the views of the Society with the utmost candour and interest. Until his return, therefore, or a communication from you, all things here respecting your Mission must remain in statu quo. With regard to Schoolmasters salaries I can only in one instance reduce it, since all others have but small salaries, and no more than will keep them, besides the time is so short that any small reduction would hardly affect you, whilst it might bring us, at the eve of your operation in trouble by changing hands. -

It gives me great pleasure in stating Oropouche Chapel School has been opened for Divine Service. I am really glad, since that Quarter was so much and so long neglected. I opened it on the 15th. of June The Revd. Mr. Cummins preached the opening sermon. The Church was full, though it was on a week day; and the collection amounted to about $22 dollars. I have now a nice school there and an going there every month once, after the morning service at St Pauls. The sole difficulty of going there is that the only acceſs to the Quarter is by water, which makes it not only disagreeable at certain seasons, but also very expensive.– Respecting the schools in general I can only say, that they are going on in the usual way; the number is tolerably steady, though now and then fluctuating, occasioned by the peoples removing from one estate to another, or from one Quarter to another. I fear that there will be a great struggle here presently respecting education; The Governor is very anxious to introduce the "Irish System of Education" and to withdraw Government grants wherever the condition is not complied with. The Governor in fact does not know what to do, he is afraid of the Roman Catholics and therefore he fancys that by so doing he would reconcile the different parties, in which hope, however, *I hope* he will be disappointed. Of course the Church will carry on their own schools in opposition, if I may say so to Government Schools, consequently they will be thrown on their own resources, and which of course will occasion a struggle; in fact, I think that if the Governor wished to cause contention between the different Churches, he could not have devised a better plan. I am afraid that he thinks power and the fear of losing Government support was sufficient to yield to his commands.– This is a great pity, but we must be prepared to do our best, and I have no doubt, but that we shall nevertheleſs succeed in the important branch of education in the scriptural plan, if we but only rely on Him, who is a jealous God, and who will always succour those who sincerely seek His glory and the welfare of mankind.

As it regards our own situation out here and what the Committee means us to do, when once the transit of the Miſsion has taken place, we know as yet but little, though I recollect that you expreſsed a wish for us to stay. I received some time back a resolution from Demerara, made by the Branch Committee there, to the effect that you should be requested to transfer my services to the Indian Station "Waraputa"; since that however I have seen that you likewise calculate of withdrawing from the Indians, consequently I need not now to expect, that you make me an offer, though *I have* made up my mind to go, thither.– I see, therefore, as matters stand no probability of our moving from here. In one respect I like the idea very much, whilst in another one I regret leaving a Society, whom I so much esteem, revere and love and who have treated us out here as a father treated his son. But should it be the will of God, that I shall seperate from you, I can only say, that I should never forget the kindneſses, the counsels and the encouragements which you have so frequently, so constantly bestowed on us and families. I shall always consider the sphere of labour here as your Missionary Station, and though you shoul take out our names from the Missionary scroll, as your children, you would ne deny us the right of step children on you—

With regard to what you intend to do, whether you would allow our families any benefit in case of sickness, or for their education &c we do not know, of course it is not for us to say. This only I know that we spared nothing. It will soon be 7 years, since we came out here, and of course, considering the clime, it is more than proba ble that in a few years more, we shall be obliged to take a change, before our consti tution is too far gone. Suppose this to be the case, we could hardly lay bye so muc as to defray so expensive a passage to and fro, but if so, our children would be left without any provision for any kind of education. Why dear Sir, I mention these fact to you, and I dare say you will give it a consideration. Besides there are many more, who are, or will be in similar circumstances, and you will deal with us as them.

(Sd) J. G. Muhlhauser.

Recd Sep 9/42
Com.
Ackd Oct 1/42

a

Mr P. E. Westmoreland's Report of the San Fernando Boys School, for the Half Year ending June 30. 1842

Account Current of the Trinidad Mission, half year ending June 30/4

Recd Oct 14/42
Com.
Ansd Nov 15/42

A

Mr E. Christian to the Parent Comee.

Gentleman,

Bartica Grove, Essequibo Aug 19/4

It gives me peculiar pleasure to write directly to you since I receive your kind Circular which indeed gave me much pain to know that the pecunia state of the Society is in such embarrassing circumstances yet what can we say more than own the hand of an allwise God and hope even against hope believing that God will not leave His work undone.

I have had the privilege of seeing a Letter from you which cau me much grief because (as I understood it) you had been recommended to seeke me another station on account of failure of my health whereas through the blessing of God since my return from the Islands I have not bee out of School on account of sickness four days. I have great reason to be thankf to God for His mercies since my coming here for the visitations I have ha have been slight when compared with many others. I have not had an atta once with a bad fever only that of the Colony and since my return a fe grains of Quinine removes it.

And now whilst writing As you allow me to express my sorro that as yet I have not been able to carry into effect the wish of the Comm^{ee} in forming a Normal School, owing as Rev T. H. Bernau says to the present state of the ~~school~~ Miſsion that the boys cannot be allowed to attend school as they ought for the work that is required to be done yet I trust that obeying his direction I may not have erred being directed by you so to do although I must own my mind has suffered much uneasineſs on account of it, as I could not satisfy myself that I was doing my duty to you as the Committee or to my little charge. The boys appointed on my coming out are no more than the first claſs in the school and I must say when there they are very attentive.

Mr Bernau says in a few weeks they shall be again selected when he will not take them off as before. I hope it may be so.

As before I left England I obtained your permiſsion to form an engagement preparatory to marriage provided the lady should follow me out after two or three years and as I could not find one agreeable to do so, besides finding the great need of a Partner I formed an acquaintance with a lady in George Town highly recommended by the Rev W. Fox member of the Corresponding Committee and with their permiſsion we were married on the 30th Ultimo her name was Miſs Olivia Frances Broadhead. I should have written to you at the time of our engagement but different members of the Cor: Com: thought it unneceſsary. (S^{d}) Edm^{d} Christian.

Oct 6/42
Com.
Ans^{d} Jan. 2/43

a

Rev J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir,

Lucea, Aug. 18. 1842

Since I last wrote to you about the Chichester Station I have obtained the following extract of the deed of conveyance given by Neil Malcolm Esqr to the Church Miſs^{y} Soc^{y}.

"Provided always nevertheleſs and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents and of the said parties hereto that if the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted and conveyed shall on any account or pretence whatsoever at any time hereafter be used or occupied for any other than for the purposes of the said Society then and from thenceforth the grant and conveyance in these presents contained shall be utterly null and void and immediately thereupon or at any time thereafter it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Neil Malcolm Esqr his heirs and aſsigns into and upon the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and repoſseſs retain and enjoy the same as of his former estate therein".

I am advised by Mess.rs Kemble & Anderson & that this condition of the conveyance would make it necessary that before a transfer to the parish can be affected Mr. Malcolm should give his consent in writing which writing should be put on record in the proper office in this Colony.

I rather think the same condition is introduced into the Church Hill title by Mr Geo. Gordon. This latter station however does not at this moment press our consideration. And Mr Geo: Gordon who I believe is heir at law to his father, is in the adjoining parish to this whom I shall either soon see or write to. These things are very perplexing)

(Sd.) J. Stainsby

Rec.d Nov 5/42
Com.
Ans.d Jan 2/43

A

Rev R. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen

Kingston - Jamaica Sep 24. 1842

My last letter was dated July 19th. since which I have received yours of Aug 11th. —

Since my last communication Mr. Henry Taylor, who was labouring at Church Hill, has removed to Salt - Savannah. - Mr. Wildman's property will thus be provided with a teacher, as long as the Society retains any connection with the Island.

I have also made application for the appointment of the Rev Mr. Sessing to the second Island Curacy of St. George's in communication with Birnam wood. - The appointment is promised, as soon as the Chapel is ready Consecration. - The Vestry of the Parish have given a grant for the purpose. but we are not yet authorized to give a title.

I have been placed in a very difficult and unpleasant situation with respect to money matters, in consequence of one of our Bill of Exchange having been protested. - Two sets of Bill for £300. - . - each of the same date was drawn by Mess.rs Frew & Stainsby, and myself. The Second of these has been protested - I presume from their having been considered one and the same set, as they were of the "same tenor and date". - I find it difficult to obtain money to pay Mr. Taylor's travelling expenses, and other charges contingent on going up the Stations, and parting with those who have been in the employ of the Society. These expences have been greater than we anticipated. The Rev Mr. Frew who has been engaged in closing the operations of the Mico Charity, can give information to the Com.ee on this head; - though we have not felt ourselves authorized to act as generously - I should say, - as he has done. - I expect Mr. Griffiths over from Portland next week upon buſineſs; when I hope some arrangement will be made to obtain money to pay the Stipend &c due on the 28th. inst:— I have none.— indeed the Society is in my debt.

The operations at the Grove are suspended until we hear again.

(Sd.) R. Panton.

Recd. Nov 12/42 Com. Ansd. Nov 15/42

A

Rev J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary.

Bartica Grove July 16. 1842

Dear Sir,

Knowing the solicitude with which you look for accounts from abroad, I again addreſs you with heartfelt gratitude toward the Lord for all His undeserved favours bestowed upon us and our labours. And tho' we need to humble ourselves for our failings and short comings, yet is there more abundant cause to rejoice in the mercy, truth and faithfulneſs of our God.

On a review upon the time which has elapsed since I last wrote to you, many things present themselves calling upon us for attention, as also a due acknowledgement of bleſsings vouchsafed; and which it is my intention to bring under your special notice in the present letter. And here claims our Miſsion in the interior the first place.

I. With great anxiety and solicitude have I watched every movement as far as it has come within my observation and province; and were it not for the acknowledgement of an all overruling providence, I am almost inclined to call in question whether we have acted a wise part in establishing a Miſsion in the interior. Not because of the difficulties that have presented themselves in the way, but because there is little ground for believing that any material good will result from it to the poor Indians. And if I be correct in my recollection, the instructions given did certainly not authorise such a step in the first instance. It should have been altogether a reconnoitering journey with a view to draw off and collect the Indians to a convenient and quiet place, such as Waraputa seems to be in every point of view. As matters now stand, for aught I see, the consequences will entail many evils upon the poor Indians, whereas there is little or nothing to promise any good. Who will undertake to calculate the mischievous consequences that will ensue first, from the contamination of the soldiery; secondly from the resentment of the Portugese, which will first develope itself more fully on the withdrawal of the Troops. Facts of the behaviour of the former speak volumes; the treachery and threatenings of the latter justify the supposition advanced.

And what after all has been gained by precipitating a question of boundary line; a question altogether of a political nature rather hinde ing than furthering the Missionary's object. (This apprehension the issue wil prove, unless it be that the policy of the British in the present day, differ fro that pursued in North America in the last Century). A Missionary last of al should be implicated in things of that nature. I do not wish in saying this be unmindful of the fact that hundreds have heard the gospel, and that the attention of many has been roused; but it remains yet a question whether this might not have been done more effectually by trying to draw them off to a more secure spot, and allow the fear of being carried into slavery to operate as a reason and inducement for doing it. When Pirara was quitted; and again when Unwa was abandoned; did not Warapata demonstrate wha is said above to be true; for behold not 6 months had passed and the Indian came flocking together from all quarters – vid Mr. Youds journal of last year; and all with few exceptions after having overcome the first difficulties began to feel themselves at home, happy and content. Here we should have rested, and discarded all further participation in the matter; and painful as these reflections are, yet will my journals testify that the proceedings in the interior were of a doubtful character, even then, before the issue of events could be known. Had Mr. Chd been in good health last year, I could wish to have convin myself of the eligibility of Pirara for a Mission, or any other spot near it, but in this I could not be gratified. Meanwhile I have collected what I believ authentic information and it is briefly this: Pirara itself is a barren spot, unfit even for the growth of the most common vegetables: The distance of the Indians fields is often more than a days journey to the mountains. Th circumstance must cause them to be absent for days, weeks and even months together. Surely a very serious impediment to their advancement in religious knowledge, and a great drawback upon the Children in their Schooling; for every body knows that when the Indian quits his habitation, not a claw must be left behind. The scarcity and badness of the water in the dry seasons is another reason which if correct will prove Pirara not to be the spot to be chosen for a Mission settlement. Unwa is represented to be a very unhealthy spot arising from its localities, tho' in other respects superior to Pirara; but it being yet too near the frontier is likewise not the spot to be recommended for a Mission. If such an undertaking shall prosper regard must be had to the healthiness as well as the tranqui of the place. If this information be incorrect, Mr. Y. will please to remember that it is not my own; but as I have no reason to doubt the truth of these statements I give them as they are. Warapoota I have seen with mine own eyes and a prepared to say that its situation, its vicinity to the falls, the productiveness of the soil render it congenial to the Indians feelings, whilst the forest around it abounds in game. Besides its geographical position makes it a spot of great interest, and allows to indulge the hope that from thence the knowledge of the gospel may be carried far and wide by native Teachers. The Demerara on the right, the Macarony on the left may be reached in a day and a half. When I reflect upon the wretched condition of these Aborigines, what I would ask are they benefited in reality suppose their children are neglected? suppose the adults seem to profit from itinerate preaching shall we not always have to contend and to grapple with the same ignorance, appaling, indolence and lethargy, if the rising generation be not raised from that wretched state? If these be neglected we are laying no stable foundation on which our successors may build with security and sureness. This circumstance has in that branch of our Mission been overlooked, to say the least but slightly improved from the very nature of its proceedings during these four years past. A Missionary ought to lay his plans not on too large a scale, as rather deep and broad tho' in his days he should not see the fruit of his labour. Neither must he be desirous of grasping too much, lest he should loose that which he already occupies. No blame attaches to Mr. Y's leaving Waraputa with the first expedition, for far as matters had gone the having a Roman Catholic in our rear would have been an evil of fearful consequence. but it is ever to be regretted that a necessity for doing so should have existed. This necessity had arisen from having taken too eager an interest in the boundary question, and could not have been in justice denied to Government. Things as might be expected are in a retrograding state in that place, neither has William the energy nor the qualifications for holding it together. What effect the interval of Mr. Yd's absence will have on the people's minds, time will make known, but my apprehensions are great and many. If our Mission in the interior shall prosper, and lasting good be done then it is evident that there should be a resident Missionary at Waraputa devoting his time mostly tho' not exclusively to the young. At the same time the interior must be visited, for which purpose 2 months in the dry season will suffice. That all will come away to settle at W: is not to be expected; that many will there can be no doubt. In having thus regard to the most favourable season and circumstance the health of the traveller is less endangered, and the end of visiting the people attained. Waraputa, if continued, will one day be an important settlement, provided things are carried on in a proper manner, and a plan well matured by experience of the Indian's habits and character.

II. The Grave affords matter of thankfulness as well as humiliation before God. Great are His tender mercies, many and aggravated our failings; but he hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities.

Rev J. H. Bernau, July 1842

Preaching has been carried on regularly; and tho' the number in our early services has often been small from various causes, our Arrowak meetings have increased so that often I have counted upwards of hundred. Our Normal School till now has not succeeded so well, for Mr Christian having been ill and not on the place, off and on it has been sadly intermingled, if in fact it may be said it ever was begun. Seeing that things cannot be suffered to linger on after so languishing a manner, I have engaged a Master for the Boys, who is now sleeping in their house and has to superintend them both when in School and at their work, and even to look after them in their leisure hours. – You will understand that such a step was absolutely neceſsary, for tho' I give credit to Mr Christians good intentions, yet more is required here than the mere coming and teaching and keeping the School; moreover you will easily conceive that if he has to devote all his time, to the elder Boys, the other part must be neglected. – The man engaged is a certain Mr Berry from Dublin of whom I entertain the hope that he will do well. At present he is ill, tho' in a way of recovery. – As intimated in my last, the Governor through the Archdeacon has appointed me Chaplain to the penal Settlement in the Masaraecry river, which indeed is an appointment entrusted to us in the providence of God; and humbly I would trust that the preaching of the gospel to these wretches will not be altogether in vain. The salary annexed to the Chaplainship is $400 per annum, which by the permiſsion of the C. Committee shall defray the expences for the Master of the Boys School. – I have often groaned under the temporal cares in this Miſsion, and gladly would I hope that most of them have paſsed, otherwise I do not see that I shall be able to bear them seeing the most trivial matters must go through my hands, which if neglected would yet affect the whole in some way or other. But also in this every one has his own gift and better it is to bear all than to contend between duty of mine and thine. If this should seem to be like complaining, pardon me, for at present I feel somewhat oppreſsed. – Their girl School is in a prospering condition at present and numbers 15 children, boarders. Miſs Edkins being continually ill has resigned her situation to a certain Mrs Quarlis and whom I believe every way qualified for such a charge. – Our Chapel is finished and only waiting for the Bishop's consecration, whom we hope to see with us next month. It is a substantial building, simple and neat. and the opening of it I wish to solemnize with the Baptism of 22 Adults Indians, and 6 of the children who have been under instruction for the space of 18 months. and some of whom I know to be true believers and followers of Christ. Of the rest I am not so confident, tho' nothing unworthy of becoming disciples of the Lord Jesus has appeared in their walk and conversation. Not many weeks ago I married ten couples, all Indians, coloured people alone seem to be determined not to profit from the preaching tho' of late they have been roused to great opposition and evil speaking of the way of righteousness, which however is by no means an unfavourable sign. For having found out their stronghold of pride, I have directed the engine of God's word towards it, and already a breach seems to be made, tho' as yet I am not prepared to enter it. The small pox have made great havoc throughout the Colony, and also in this river a good many were cut off. But I am thankful to say that not a single case happened at the Grove, tho' I apprehended a slaughter among our Children. The Lord was gracious and merciful, and just when the disease was drawing its circle closer on our right and on the left, I obtained some vaccine matter through the kindness of a Doctor at the penal Settlement, and since that time I have continued vaccination, so that at present there will be found few, if any, in this river exposed to its malignity. In this service I have felt happy, and often I was moved with pity to see their eagerness to escape death when they crowded the gallery; Oh when will they be as ready to be rid of their spiritual disease and its consequences! Yet have I found that services of such a nature often pave the way for making them friendly to the gospel. On mentioning to them that the Society were contemplating to relinquish some of their Mission stations, and that also British Guiana had been under review, they misunderstanding spread the report that this Mission was to be given up. The next day many of our people enquired as to the truth of this statement, and what was the cause that such should be done? many brought money begging me to receive the same for the good of the Mission, whilst others brought bread for the children, and again others some of their ornaments to be sold for the benefit of the funds. One in particular – a candidate for Baptism came weeping to me; on enquiring what was the cause of it he replied "I have heard you are going to leave us, oh what shall become of us and our children"! no tell them that we will do all in our power to help, behold I give you three dollars for the collection when the Chapel shall be opened; and, said he, I am willing to give more but this you may keep.

Walter Papoount, one of our Boys, has finished his course; he was the only remaining son of his father, a well disposed and diligent Boy. It would seem that those of whom we entertain most hope of becoming one day a blessing, are taken away, no doubt from the evil which is to come; and tho' I would grieve yet will I say, it is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth good in His sight". His father is the well known Anamoory, an Akaway Indian, whom you will probably remember from prior communications. When the Boy became seriously indisposed, his father carried him away, no doubt for the purpose of trying what effect his piaing would have upon him; but on his leaving me I said "well Walter, and wil you really submit yourself to such a wicked and worthleſs practice?" never Si no not even if my father were to do it, for I know it cannot help me". I wa to pay him a visit where he lay, and found in him a wretched little plac in his hammock reading in his little Testament. His father said that he coul do nothing with that Boy, and that he knew he would die, because he was singing and reading the whole day. Meantime he was talking to his father in his own language, when all on a sudden the father said well go, go, I will take you. Concluding from this expreſsion that he was desirous of coming to the Grove, I told him that the sooner he came the better it would be for hi Towards evening he sent word that he had come, and was now occupying Mr. Chr. house who all that time was absent. Next morning he opened hi mind to me and how agreeably was I surprised to find him not only resigned, but apparently happy saying "dear Sir I have during this night been often on my knees till at last I felt so weak, that I could no more; I have prayed to Jesus, for I love him, and will you not baptize me before you are going to Wazapoota? If you truly believe in Jesus Christ as your Saviour, I shall be happy in doing so." Yes I believe, he replied, and I am anxious to profeſs it before all the other Boys, and before the whole Congregation. Having thus baptized him, I left for the interior not expecting to see him again; but to my surprise I found him still alive on my return. When paying him a visit he said, Oh Sir, dear Mr. B. I am too glad to see you, will you not pray with me and come and read to me? I will send you some one of the Boys. Oh Sir those Boys, please come yourself, for the Boys do not feel with me, they are so full of play." After three days, I went into the sick room and found hi dosing, but he opening his eyes said, well I think I am very weak to da and suppose I shall soon be gone. Going down to take charge of the afternoon School, he said come Sir, see me again. In the evening I went and prayed with him; after this he called for his father and taking all his strength together addreſsed himself unto him sitting up in his hammoc when all at once the hardy Indian began to burst into tears; and not being ab to withstand the last entreaties of his son he went out. What did you say to your Papa, Walter? Why Sir I have told him that of four children I was th last he was to bury, and that I thought it time for him to turn to God. Surely if I do not find him one in the happy place he will have to blam himself, for he well knows what you say to be true, but he is so fond of roving about, and putting it off. He has often said he is afraid of the Bo for all of his people say that if he shall live here he must soon die; but it is a that God can keep us in every place? After evening prayers he called all the Boys unto him, and told them that he was going to die; then he required of them to sing some hymns, and asked the Coolie John Henry Sing to pray. But I should like to see Mr B; what time is it? just one o'clock was the answer, shall we call him? Oh no, I should like to see him once more, but I know he is tired, let him rest." Having said this he asked those present to pray with him, and thus engaged his spirit was gone when they arose. On being told that he was departed you may suppose that my heart was much grieved for not having been called at his request; but I know he is at rest and happy, and ere long we shall meet to part no more.

III. The defalcation of the funds of the Society have caused us and others many an anxious thought, yet do we wish particularly to state that as far as regard this Miſsion, its expences will in future be considerably reduced, for the buildings are all completed; and as for repairs of the same the expence will be trifling for years to come. It is my anxious wish to instill into the minds of our people that to help and further the great objects of Miſsion is both every Christians duty and privilege; and I must say that many contingent ~~circumstances~~ expences are covered by this means which otherwise would figure as an important item in our accounts. The people have paid near £30 for a Communion service; they have paid for a bell £5 and to the building of the Chapel near £50, besides other contributions to local objects. And I am just now about setting a quarterly subscription on foot; but you will allow that all things require their time, and that before we can reap a plentiful harvest, the seed must not be wanting morning and evening. The old saying in this part of the world "why do not the Society pay for it" is falling into oblivion; and prejudices are giving way. — But where my hopes are principally resting is on the resources to be derived from within the Colony; and I am persuaded that they will flow liberally and permanently, provided they are energetically developed. On a Tour to Berbice in April last it is true I had some objections and obstacles to encounter, but all were waved as soon as the object was put into a proper light and its universal claims enforced, so that on my second Tour thither, which I wish to accomplish in October next, nearly all the pulpits will be open for pleading the objects of the Society. This I conceive to be the right way to be pursued, and I am fully justified when saying that I believe much good in spiritual things and welcome aſsistance in temporal things will be cheerfully tendered by all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

IV. Please to send us a supply of hymn books, some prayer books and a sufficient quantity of tracts, specially such as you may deem applicable to the people at the penal settlement, both for the prisoners and their guards. On the whole we have reason to be thankful and especially for the continuation of our health and strength. May all our time and what we are and have be entirely devoted to His service; and with our united respects to the respected gentlemen of the Committee, the Secretaries and yourself &c (S.d) J. H. Bernau.

P.S. The letter directed to the Miſsionaries abroad has been received which I herewith kindly acknowledge, and hope to carry it out in all our operations.

Rec.d Nov 19/42
Com:
Ans.d Jan 2/43

A

Rev R. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen; Kingston, Jamaica Oct 10. 1842.

I mentioned in my last that I expected that the Rev G. Griffiths would visit Kingston on Church Miſsionary busineſs in a few days. He has since been with me: and joined me in drawing a Bill on Mr Coates for £500 – – to pay the Salaries for the quarter just ended, and to meet some out standing demands against the Society. These will not all be covered by the present Bill but nearly so. We also draw a Bill for £97 – – odd being the balance, due to Morne Town Chapel, from the grant by the House of Aſsembly of £300, which had been paid into the Society's funds in this Island.

We have now drawn £1, 147 – since we were informed that the expenditure for the Miſsion was limited for this year to £2600. – (S.d) R. Panton.

Rec.d Dec.r 5/42
Com:
Ans:

A

Bishop of Barbados to the Lay Secretary

Sir Bishop's Court Nov.r 4 - 1842

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt by the last Packet of your letter dated Sept. 19th, to the object of which I shall have great satisfaction in attending to the utmost of my power. – I propose to avail myself of the first opportunity of writing to Trinidad on the subject; but as the Governor (Sir Henry Macleod) is now in England, it may perhaps prove impracticable to come to any definite conclusion on the subject before his return.

I had already, before I left England brought the subject distinctly under the consideration both of Sir Henry Macleod and also of Lord Stanley. The financial provision must come, I conceive, chiefly, if not entirely from the Colony; but I do not therefore entertain any apprehensions as to its bing less an ecclesiastical measure or anticipate from the Governor any wish, to withdraw your institutions from their present connexion with the Church. I should therefore rejoice to hear that you had put the Governor fully in possession of the circumstances of the case, and of the Society's intentions, that he might be prepared on his return to take some immediate steps in the matter.

With respect to Messrs. Eckel and Mühlauser in particular I anticipate no peculiar difficulty, unless it be on the ground of their foreign pronounciation of our language. They are valuable persons, but the objection alluded to is felt in some quarters.

In the hope of being able ere long to make some more definite communication, and with an offer of my grateful acknowledgements to the Society for their wish and intention that their valuable institutions, with the labourers engaged in them, should continue to strengthen and extend the English Church in the Southern parts of Trinidad.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your very Obedient Servant

(signed) T. Barbados

Recd. Dec. 5/42 A
Com:
Ans:
Ack. Jan. 2/43

Mr. R. Robinson to the Secretary

Bishop's Lodge near
Kingston Jamaica Oct. 31-1842

Revd. Sir

I am directed by the Bishop to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st Instant, conveying the gratifying intelligence that the Committee of the Church Missionary Society have determined to continue for two years longer the usual salary to Mr. Gibson at Moor Town; and to state that His Lordship had already anticipated the wishes of the Committee by deciding to accept as a title for Holy Orders the Station of Moor Town.—

I am desired by His Lordship to call the attention of the Committee to the following circumstances connected with their late Station at Somerset Pen in the Mountain district of St. Dorothy's.

His Excellency the Governor at the instance of the Bishop has been pleased to appoint the Revd. Wm. Hylton (a member of the late Committee of the Church Missionary Society in this Island) as second Island Curate of that Parish under the provisions of the Clergy Act of Jamaica; but on the express understanding that a consecrated place of worship would shortly be completed for the performance of his ministerial duties as required by that Act. Mr. Hylton in the mean time has been Licensed by the Bishop to officiate in the adjoining School-room fitted up as a temporary place of worship.—

It appears from the Statement of the Revd. Mr Hall (also a Member of the Committee and late Rector of Saint Dorothy's) that the Church Missionary Society had commenced the building of a Chapel and had obtained from Government a grant of £400 Stg. towards carrying out this specific object.

As the average Congregation is about 600, and the Communicants amount to 268, the Bishop feels it his duty to apply to C. M. Society for an adequate contribution towards the completion of a place of Worship which the Society have now abandoned, and to which a Clergyman has been appointed paid by the Legislature of the Island. —

His Lordship hopes that all these circumstances will be taken into the favourable consideration of the Committee, and that the wishes both of the Governor and himself to promote the Spiritual welfare of this important District may not be disappointed.

I have the honour to be, Revd Sir
very faithfully yours
(signed) R. Robinson Secy to the Bishop.

Recd Dec 22/42
Comm
Ansd Mar 11/43

A Rev J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Trinidad, Sanfernando, Nov 9/1842

I have to acknowledge your last letter, enclosing a communication to the Bishop of Barbadoes; (viz a copy of —) respecting your withdrawal from the Miſsion. But before I enter into particulars I would state that I have been visited with a severe attack of fever, some 6 weeks back, but that it has pleased God to rescue me from the grave, to which I was near. Just before this, I was obliged to expose myself very much by continually riding or going about. The fever took me about the 12th of Septr. and continued to increase till the 18th, and so much so, that I had but little hopes myself of my recovery. But it pleased God who heareth prayers and does not Despise the sighings of a contrite heart, to bleſs the means used towards my recovery and thus I very soon mended ago with a fit of West India Cholera; but this also was subdued, by God's bleſsing, leaving me however, extremely weak. Having sufficiently recovered to move the Doctor ordered me a change of air among the Islands, considering it neceſsary after so severe an attack of illneſs; accordingly I sailed to Grenada, in one of the Steamers, & from thence to Barbadoes. I left Trinidad on the 11th of October and was again here on the 30th. And I thank God for the benefit which I have derived from the change. I am now again well & strong and able to do my duties, as well as before. I do not think I acted wrong, or contrary to the Society's wish in going to Barbadoes my state of health being at the same time so very delicate and requiring such a relaxation from duties, as well as a change of climate. – This last attack was the strongest I had out here, but in proportion as it was more dangerous, in that did the Lord my God manifest himself to me as a friend and a saviour. The application of such a text, and if I may say so, such a saviour is most easy and plain to myself. May I be found waiting in prayer, when the master of the house should come and knock and call His servants to account! –

With regard to your last communication I am unable to say much about it at present. I saw the Bishop of Barbadoes (whilst there) and we conversed upon the subject of your withdrawal, but as he had not received your written communication then, he could say but little. He regrets your withdrawal, but is anxious that we should stay. – He intends to make an application to the Col. Government here in order to induce them to make provisions for additional Clergymen; but what the Council will do, remains to be proved; though I have no doubt but that they will grant additional salaries. Indeed were they to refuse that, or make only sufficient provisions, inadequate to meet the daily expences in this very dear Island, it would be a very great pity, since it would materially effect your missions. This very circumstance puts me between two things, and which to choose I know not, namely, whether I shall stay here, or follow your call. I am loath to part with this place. I have laboured here for now nigh 7 years, therefore, it is natural I should be attached to it; besides when I reflect that it might be likely, that, a Tractarian Clergyman may become my successor, I am doubly anxious to stay. On the other side I am loath to part with the Church M. Society; a Society whom I revere and love and who has treated me and mine so very kindly; besides, I should like very much to preach the Gospel among the Indians up the Essequibo. – But Sir my other circumstances and those of my family make it almost necessary that I should stay with you. For more than 3 years we were out here without a fixed salary and while the last years we had them fixed it was not more than was necessary to live, that is to say under our peculiar situation as Master Carpenters &c. &c. &c. The which, imposed upon us loses and expences. I would therefore have nothing. Indeed it would be unworthy for a Minister of the Gospel to be guided by worldly advantages but I consider, that if under peculiar circumstances difficulties stare us in the face, whilst under others these might be avoided, it might be considered as a finger of providence to point out to us our future path. The reason why I asked the question of some or other kind of assistance, is, to enable us to stay here, and to carry on the work which we have commenced, without, in case of sickness or death, our families should be left destitute, perhaps on the very onset. From this you will perceive that I am rather inclined to continue contented with you than otherwise but I shall not speak positively, and I shall await what the Col: Government will do.

With regard to your Mission, I cannot say otherwise, than that it is progressing and more particularly increasing in numbers owing to the great influx of Africans, from Sierra leone and St. Helena, as also from the other Islands. It is now more than we can manage. The Bishop promised me that when the Society would cease, he would receive Mr. Woodman in Codrington College and send down here an assistant Clergyman. Oropouche is doing well. The school is well attended, and so is the Church when I attend there once a Month. This is the more satisfactorily on account of the fact that before I visited them a good number of protestant Negros went to the Roman Catholic Church, whilst since that time they not only came themselves but brought others with them; and judging from the general desire after instruction I entertain fond hopes that many will turn out not only hearers, but also doers of the word of God. Your other schools are doing well upon the whole, and I have reason to be satisfied with my different Masters, who with a few exceptions are truly pious persons. – I am also thankful to say, that our attendance on Divine worship is increasing and more regular than it has been the case hitherto, the whole assumes more an established appearance and regularity, though of course much is to be wished and hoped for. – I trust that I shall be able to give you some particulars at the end of this Year, or at the very commencement of the next.

The Bishop promised to be here at the close of February next, or at the bigining of March. The Rev. G. Cummins, is to be our Archdeacon and Mr Chamberlain, a relation of the late Bishop, the Minister of the Church. Mr. Hawkins will be appointed for the Quarter of Cedros and Erin. – In fact I trust that we shall get here some four more Clergymen and the Bishop is anxious to send them, provided provisions are made for their Maintenance all the Members of the Mission are well, thank God, unto whom be honour and praise and Glory for ever and ever

Yours very faithfully

(signed) J. G. Muhlhausen

Recd Jan 23/43 A Revd Josias Cork, to the Secretaries

Com:

Ans'd Mar 15/43

Revd and dear friends Rural Hill Nov: 12/42

It was with sincere grief I heard of the pecuniary embarrassment of our beloved Society and particularly as that embarrassment seemed likely to sever a tie which I had hoped wen I left England was to last as long as life. — I was grieved to the heart too, to think, that in all probability I should be called upon to part from a people to whom I had become endeared and an affectionate congregation be left as sheep without a Shepherd That separation took place sooner than I expected. The very day after my admission, in the providence of God, to Priests orders I received intimation of an appointment as Island Curate of St Dorothy — Somerset Hall station having been taken up by the country. I returned to Woodford with a heavy heart, but as I felt it my duty, under then existing circumstances, to acquiesce in the decision of my spiritual head. I prepared without delay for the journey: — All my things were packed — leave taken of my Congregation and, with my houshold, I was on my way to my new appointment when I received intimation that it was cancelled. The Revd W. Hylton who had outlived his popularity in Spanish Town being appointed Island Curate of St Dorothy — The Revd W. N. Ashly to succeed Mr Hylton as Island Curate in Spa Town and I to proceed as a Missionary to Rural Hill. — Soon after these events I received your Circular and heard from indirect quarters, that Jamaica Mission was to be immediately abandoned. I of course was anxious to know particulars. The only information I received from the Secretary after waiting some weeks, was, that the directions from home did not immediately concern me, since which I have been told that in future I must draw bills on the Parent Committee for my stipend. A desire to know my real position made me defer writing to you.

Lately God has seen fit in his providence to afflict myself and family with fever. Mine was the first severe sickness I have had in the Island, that of my dear partner was occasioned in part, by watchfulness and anxiety on my account — we are convalescent but our dear boy who has been a great sufferer, and a few days ago was given over by two Medical men who were in attendance, is still very ill — but great hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery. Probably our sicknesses have in some measure been occasioned by our not having a suitable residence. We have but a small thatched cottage consisting of two rooms in which to live and during nearly the whole month of September were driven from the bed room, and were obliged to sleep on the floor in the only dry corner of the house.

I have lately heard with heartfelt pleasure that the funds of the Society are again in a prosperous state, if the news be true and the Committee have the means of continuing to benefit the Island, it is my sincere prayer that they will not abandon us. – Woodford is now, an old friend writes me, inanimate – Other Stations are in a worse situation, for, there is still a School-master, a young black man entirely trained by myself while there, who conducts a day School much to the satisfaction of Mr Byrne, who speaks of him as remarkable for his humility and attention to his duties, another young man from the quarter, one of my Scholars, has lately offered himself for Africa of whom Mr Byrne speaks in higher terms than of any other individual in the Institution. I thank God also for a firm persuasion that I could name a few others as real converts, who have reason to bless God for having put into the hearts of the directors of the Society to make Woodford a Station. – The Bishop has the funds and the desire, to supply your Stations, but cannot obtain Clergymen, and most of those who have come out, are favourers of the Oxford Tractarians, without perhaps their zeal. Could you not send us out a few Clergymen of Evangelical sentiments and of self denying habits to fill up our ranks! In a human view, the blessings likely to result from such a step would be incalculable. Last week Birnam wood was added to the establishment and Mr Sessing appointed Island Curate. Mr Winckler and myself are therfore the only Clergymen at present, a drain on your funds. Mr Winckler would else be added to the establishment provided a Chapel could be erected at his Stations. – This is a very important sphere of labour. I do hope the Committee will not allow it to be abandoned. You I hope will not let your Missionary and family live in no better than a Negro house. Europeans soon lose their health in this Island when obliged to suffer great privations. A suitable residence is a necessary as a suitable house of worship. £300. would be fully sufficient to make things comfortable, but even £100, would be a great boon and would do more I am convinced, than medical aid to preserve health. – About £300 will probably be required to complete the Chapel. I hope that sum may in time be raised, indeed, I could do it were it not that I have to provide the means on the spot for paying the Schoolmaster.

It grieves me much to think of the desolate state of my late congregation. O how would my heart rejoice could I learn that the Committee would send some one to Woodford.

My own weakness of body, and the precarious state of my dear only Son, prevents my writing a long letter now. I hope by the divine blessing soon to have leisure and strength to write again, I will then endeavour to enter more into particulars — mean while it shall be my earnest prayer that the blessing may rest upon the Society, and that whatever do, may be for the Glory of God and the good of souls. —

It will be a source of great pleasure to me, to be frequent in my communications. I am, Revd. and dear friends

Gratefully and obediently yours

(signed) Josias Cork

Recd. Dec. 22/42
Com:
Ackd. Jan. 7/43

A

Petition of the Members of the Congregation at Woodford to The Lord Bishop of Jamaica

Novr. 12. 1842

We the undersigned. Do humbly pray and beseech your Grace and worship that thou mightest send out here in Jamaica a power to restore our Reverend Pastor Josias Cork, to come once more again to his former Station Woodford Chapel, as he was the first preacher that we ever had in our district, from being a Schoolmaster he got a plenty of Children under his care and they derived much Knowledge till preacher he then increased his congregation till the very time that he was ordained as full priest he was sent away into another parish by His Grace the Lord Bishop of Jamaice; we thought it very hard that his Grace should deal so cruel with us and sent him a petition preying him that he would send back Josias Cork or grant us a Minister at the Woodford Chapel but his grace would not, nor will he do so as yet; we greatly feel the loss of our Reverend Pastor Josias Cork, we want a teacher among us to teach us a little more in the Knowledge of God that leads to everlasting Salvation. During the time that the Revd. J. Cork was at the Woodford Chapel the Congregation was increasing more and more, he had upwards of 200 Members under his care and no doubt might have had 50 more if he had not been removed. We have never had a word of Divine Service there since Mr Cork has gone away, we are entirely thrown back, we are getting short of that blessing which we would have gained by a good Teacher. — Since he has been removed 2 or 3 of us Members went to see him and to our surprise found that the Station he and his family is in is most miserable; he was not only a Minister but a Doctor to us if it was on his account many would have been dead for the want of Medicine or a little attendance; One of our Members having by an accident broke one of his legs, and had it not been for the assistance of Mr. Corth, he would have been dead for mere want of assistance, as he had not the means of employing a Doctor. — We are all taxed at the same rate as all other Parish's, we serve our Queen and Country the same as other Parishes, and why we cannot have a Minister as well? We have been for the last six Months past, begging for a Minister, and cannot get one to be granted us at yet. We are all poor people, but we told the Revd. Richd. Panton, that we would even subscribe among ourselves as much as lies in our power, to assist paying his salary, but still it avails nothing. If the Church was not built, we would not have missed its want so greatly, but was so happy that the Lord had sent his embassador among us, as it were to save us from everlasting perdition; we felt so much satisfaction to hear the good tidings of the Gospel of God preached to us that, we endeavoured to abandon our simpleness and turn and serve the Lord our God, but to our disadvantage, our hopes are lost. Many of us was Members in Kingston, and left our different stations and joined the Woodford Chapel, as being nearer to us. We throw mites and fulfil Contribution according to Church rates the same as at other places, nevertheless, we see ourselves deprived of a teacher. — As this is our last resort we beg that your Grace will not suffer us to remain so. But we are still in hopes and will wait in anxiety to hear the answer of your Grace's Petitioner's Humble Petition. — (Signed) David Williams James Boggie

Belle Castle Nov. 12/42 } Thomas Oliphant William Oliphant
Saint Andrew Eastern District } William Fender Robert Boggie

Recd. Decr. 20/42 A

The Revd. Edwd. Hedges to the Secretary

Com:

Ans:

Dear Sir

Pau Basses Pyrénées 13 November 1842

I am about by God's blessing to establish among the English residents at this place an association in aid of the funds of your valuable Society. I propose in conjunction with one or two Clerical friends vistors here in search of health to hold a meeting for that purpose on the first Monday in the New Year (Jany. 2) The collections at the end of the meetings, which I intended to continue monthly, connected with the produce of a working Society for the same purpose already commenced by Mrs. Hedges among the Ladies of my Congregation will enable me I hope to send you a trifle at the end of the Season towards your funds. The object of my troubling you with this letter is to beg the favour of you to forward me if possible before our first meeting or as early as may be afterwards some of your late reports, say a copy of each of your Annual Reports for the last three or four years, with any other papers or information that may be available in

forwarding my views and the interests of your Society, — or rather to learn the possibility of their being sent out here without much expense. A rapid sketch of the history of your Society and its operations by letter if you could find time to favour me with such, so as to furnish me with materials for an introductory address, would perhaps be valuable in the want of other information previous to our first Meeting, the arrival of which in time I should almost doubt: this or any other statements that your leisure will enable you to give me I shall gladly receive, and in the mean time —
Believe me, Revd. and Dear Sir,

Your's very faithfully in Christ
(signed). Edward Hedges
English Chaplain at Pau Basses Pyrénées

Could you also furnish me with any hints as to the way in which the fancy works produced during the season could be made most available to the interests of the Society?

Recd. Dec. 31/62 A

Revd. B. Schmid to the Secretaries

Com:

Ans:

Reverend and Dear Sirs   Jena Saxe Weimar 21st Decemr. 1862

At the expiration of another period of sublunary pilgrimage I beg leave to send you a continuation of Missionary notices from Germany.

1. In my last I gave you some account of my visit to Berlin. — Lately I received a letter from the (hitherto) Lady President of the Berlin Ladies' Missionary Association, which contains cheering information. For brevity's sake I take the liberty to enclose a Letter to the London Ladies' Society for your perusal which contains the particulars, and which I beg the favour of your forwarding to its address.

2. The informations contained in that letter have induced me to write to a Clerical Freind in Berlin to ask his advice, in what manner and to whom I could apply for some situation in Prussia, where at the same time I could be useful in the promotion of the Mission Work, — (if the Lord see fit, to employ me in Prussia; that Country appear's to me a garden in May, in which the Spirit of the Lord blows, and in which buds and blossoms break forth every where with might, I should like to be employed there, and yet I feel that the Lord intends employing me some where else. I therefor, keep myself ready to go wherever He calls, without making plans or forming wishes of my own.) —

3. Whilst the Gentry of the Grand Dukedom of Weimar appear to remain as yet cold and inactive, with respect to the mission-work, and to vital religion, the Peasants begin to move. — I think I have written to you formerly about the abortive attempt of some of them, to have their little private Mission association acknowledged and sanctioned by the Ecclesiastical Authority. One of them wrote me lately: How shall I reward you for your goodness in lending me so many books and particularly for your presents of so many Tracts. What the Lord has wrought through you I shall show only in one instance. About 20 Years ago were half of the inhabitants of our village, which numbers 24 houses, drunkards and players with cards. When the grace of God in Christ appeared to me and awakened me out of the sleep of carnal securiety, derision, scorn and evil speaking arose against us as usual, abundantly. But since the time that they have read such Tracts, which I partly lent and partly gave to them, the beer-house has become empty, and quite another life begun amongst them and also in the surrounding Country. — With tracts I have made it thus: if of the wealthy one or the other asked for them and gave some trifle, we put it in the Mission box, from which we have sent a small sum to Berlin, for the Mission in East India. — We have also been accused before the Consistory in Weimar, and the they have held a council concerning us. and thus an order has been issued to the superintendent in D. (the Diocese) that he should report about us and our meetings. But as the All-merciful Father of Christ arranges every thing aright at all times, so it happened just then, when the Superintendent wished to become acquainted with some of us, that I and 2 others from two other villages had occasion to call on him. Since he found nothing illegal in our speaking and proceedings and since we grounded ourselves upon Christ and the apostles and the entire Holy Writ, he promised he would take our party and report about us to the Consistory favourable, but he gave us the advice to look well to, that we be not cheated in our contributions to the Missionary Society, and that we should not choose hymns which contained so much of the sacrifice of Christ, which was an easily broken reed, if we would lean upon it." But the Lord is our help and protection and shield in all affliction, and though some leave us from fear of man, yet some remain faithful. In an earlier Letter he says; "O what a great, delightful, divine work, is it to bring the Word of the Cross to those who sit still in darkness and in the shaddow of death! what love must drive us to it, if I remember what the dear Saviour has done for me, that he has impressed into my soul the image of his sufferings! O how has he incessantly sought my soul, and endeavoured to draw it to himself, when it was lying imprisoned by sin. He has reconciled me and given my strength to live a new life. Thousand, thousand thanks be to thee

for it, great King! O how do we wish, that our neighbours would see these things with the same spiritual eyes; we cannot give it to them, but as marriage bidders the Lord can still use us as his instruments. We can plant and water, but it is the Lord alone who can give the increase. But can I venture to say this of myself, a poor lay-man, and should I not rather leave this work to those who have been duly ordained for this calling. But still I think, that the Lord has appointed to me a place in his vineyard, were it only by distributing some little tracts. May he give us love and cheerfulness to extend his kingdom!

Pardon me, Dear Sirs, that I thus trouble you with extracts from - peasants Letters - but they are precious dew drops in a dry and dreary land, and harbingers of better days in this country, only we must persevere in prayer, that the Lord may keep and preserve them and pour out his spirit still more. - We must watch over them and stir up the fainthearted!

Of late I have become acquainted with some more such truly awakened peasant, 2 or 4 hours) way from here, scattered in several villages, who came to me for advice and for tracts. Also some young candidates of Divinity have been awakened of late. One of them with whom I had some discussions here, but who became converted in Berlin, I believe, officiated for the superintendent of a town, in his principality, and preached such an evangelical and powerful sermon, that the worst character in the place, (whom the superintendent had purposed to convert still, as he himself said boastingly), went after the candidate from the Church and told him with tears, he would now become another man. - The next Sunday, the superintendent preached a violent Sermon against the Candidate and demonstrated to the congregation, that the candidate had taught them false doctrines.. Whilst writing this Letter, that pious peasant mentioned above, paid me a visit (he lives 6 or 7 english Miles from here) and related to me amongst other things, that his own brother had been kept from taking refuge to Christ on his death bed, because his Minister had taught from the Pulpit, that to consider Christ as God, was idolatry! -

Several weighty reasons have induced me, to remove again to Jena some months ago. I am very kindly received; - particularly two eminent Professors of the University, the one an eminent Historical Author, the other an Eminent Physician, seem to seek my conversation, although decided Unbelievers. The latter, when a member of the Weimar Parliament has notwithstanding his infidelity, by his energetic opposition prevented the adoption of the Motions, that the Ecclesiastical Consistory should be abolished, and all the ecclesiastical affairs be committed into the hands of the Secular Ministers of the Grand Duke.. He, although a Physician, had carefully consulted Lawyers about the ecclesiastical rights. I cannot but respect that gentleman on account of his rectitude and his adherance to what he sees to be right, regardless of court favour, and I hope there is something good in him towards God. - The other enters of his own accord frequently on discussions and conversations with me about the Bible and Religion. Formerly they all avoided such conversations with me. —

4. Since I left the Neilgherries with the firm hope of being soon enabled to return thither again, I have, from the time of my arrival in Germany, received occasionally from some Christian individuals quite unsolicited, Donations, either expressly for the Neilgherry-Station (e.g. from the Grand Duchess Dowager of Mecklinburg Schwerin, Mother to the Duchess of Orleans), or to be employed for the promotion of the mission work in general according to my discretion, I could, (now since my return to India appears impracticable), not better employ that small sum according to the intention of the Donors than by destining it for the publication of an "appeal to such as have hitherto not directed their attention to the mission-work", containing various missionary and christian literary notices 50 pages folio in manuscript, which is just gone to the press, I had previously sent the manuscript to Inspector Hoffmann in Basle, who approved of it. Such a work was highly necessary for middle Germany. I pray to God, that this little work may be blessed, to rouse Christian like literary men to put their hands to the plough in good earnest! I hope at least, it may remove prejudices and soften down enmity and opposition. Although Dr Röhr appears to be unshaken in his disinclination, yet I trust this publication will open a door unto us in Dresden and other Principalities. The Jena Literary Gazette is now decidedly favourable, also the Editor of another Literary Periodical here, inserts in every of his monthly numbers the most important Missionary Notices. — I shall do myself the pleasure of sending a copy of my publication to your Mission Library. —

5. I mentioned above that several weighty reasons have induced me, to remove again from Ilmenau to Jena. It is on the whole cheaper living here; it was also of some importance to be here in order to get my publication through the press; and personal intercourse with well inclined men here and in Weimar appeared to me now again necessary for the promotion of our great work.

6. My eldest daughter, Hannah Maria, has been sent by us last October to a female Institution at Kornthal near Stuttgart, of which you probably have some Knowledge. The Village was originally a Moravian Colony, the clerical superintendent of the Institution is the Revd Mr Kapff, an eminent christian, author of a book of prayers one of the very best which we possess in Germany; the pious Father of Inspector Hoffmann lives here and is employed as Inspector. I know from the very best authority, that a German Nobleman, a Russian subject and an eminently

spiritual Christian of the Lutheran Church, who had been commissioned by his government to visit the German Schools, in order to improve the Russian system of education, declared this Female Institution to be one of the best in Germany, and stayed in Kornthal for 6 Months, on account of the piety of its inhabitants. We hope, Hannah will qualify herself there to become a Teacher to the poor Females of India; not to mention that we felt it to be our parental duty to remove her from the rationalistic and worldly minded atmosphere of Saxony; and to have her confirmed and be prepared for confirmation by such a sound Divine as the Revd. Mr. Kapff is. — The charges of the Institution are very low, as primitive Christian simplicity and economy prevails there, — but on account of this year's dearth Mr Kapff has lately told the Children, that the managers of the Institution will see themselves obliged to raise the charges.

I beg, Reverend and Dear Sirs, you will allow me to draw for my Pension (400 Thalers Pr C.) for the current six Months, ending with January 1843. — Praying that the Lord of the Harvest may abundantly bless your labours and enable you to gather in many sheaves.

I remain very sincerely yours

(Signed) Bernhood Schmid. Missionary

Rec Jan 24/42 A

Com

Ansd Feb 25/43

Rev R. Panton to the Secretaries.

Gentlemen, Kingston Jamaica Dec 19. 1842.

I have just returned from a long journey and find the Mail closed: but will endeavour to get this in.

My principal object is to advise you that I have drawn a Bill of Exchange in favour of Messrs Patey Sewell & Co for £225 (two hundred and twentyfive) which is the last that I shall require in closing the general affairs of the Mission. I have now only to forward the accounts.

I have also to inform you that the Rev Mr Sessing has been appointed Island Curate of St Georges and will remain at Berman Wood.

I remain &ca

(Sigd) Richard Panton.

Rec Jan 24/43 A

Com

Ansd Feb 25/43

Rev JS Sessing to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Berman Wood 5 Dec 1842.

I feel constrained from filial duty and affection which I owe to your Com. and to you individually as a father in Christ to give expression to the sentiments of my heart, now finding myself in a new position as

Rev J. Stepping Dec 5. 1842.

Island Curate of St George, which necessarily implies that my connexion with your Society should in part cease. I say in part, because I cannot find it in my heart to leave you altogether. I allow the change to take place in form, but my heart shall always beat and work and pray for your success. - The appointment came unsolicited and partly unexpected and therefore I receiv it thankfully as a favour from my God. I certainly feel some reluctance in giving up my Missionary name, but since you sent me here, and conside such a change desirable and I am allowed to remain in my sphere of labour, I consider myself still a Missionary indeed.

I will not now mention particularly days and circumstances gone by; they may be in your remembrace:- The Lord humbled me; but when I was humbled, he in mercy exalted me again and you my dear Sir, were the instrument in his hand to do both. To the firmness of your character and the tenderness of your heart, I owe, next to God, my present situation I can truly say and say it with gratitude, "the lines are fallen to me in pleasant places." It is the experience I learnt in the time of my humiliation and the grace and faithfulness of my God, that have enabled me to stand and to maintain my position in the late troublesome times of this Mission, or else I would have deserted the field, as, I am sorry to say, some of my brethren have done. To Him therefore, I ascribe all honour & praise.

It gives me really satisfaction to find that my labour has not been in vain in the Lord, and I have no doubt, you will rejoice with me. This Station has cost the Society a good deal of money; I own, but when compared with others, which now must be relinquished its expense is but moderate and proves satisfactory, as the Station, after being accepted by the parish, will become the unalienable property of the Church and remain Trust, in perpetual use for the conversion & salvation of many immortal souls.

The Vestry although, since the division of the parish, the porest in the Island, and its members not professing personal religion, an notwithstanding aware of the importance and benefit of this Station and have generously given me another grant of £100 sterling to finish the chapel. Not the least difficulty will be in the way of its being accepted by the Vestry, but in order to have it done your Com must give us a Title, which Mr Panton tells me you have omitted to do for this Stat while you sent out Titles for those of Pedro Plains and Somerset Hall I hope this is not a difficulty but merely an oversight; and if such I beg you to send us a Title for this Station also without delay as thi

Lordship the Bishop relying on these preliminaries being adjusted speedily, expressing his intention of consecrating this Chapel sometime in Feb. and to hold confirmation in it for the first time immediately after, candidates for which rite I have about 250.

And now receive my thanks for your kindness in sending me the Bell for which I wrote. I would have acknowledged the receipt of it sooner but it was only on the 1st August last that I heard of it, and then I found it had been landed several months before that time. This is real Jamaica business! – Mr Panton on request showed me the "Invoice" by which I learnt the amount of its cost to be £31..... and some odd shillings. Immediately after I transmitted to Mr C Young a Bill on 90 days sight which being due about this time. I will give him instructions by this packet to pay you the sum of £32 as its amount which I promised to do. At the same time he will pay you my first year's subscription of one Guinea, which I intend to continue as a thankoffering. I hope moreover to send you in future a yearly subscription or collection from my Congregation, but the bell & other calls make it impossible for the present.

As my last quarterly report is still in my possession and no Com. here existing to receive it, I enclose the same for your perusal, as it contains some facts which will rejoice and interest you, as they bear testimony to the good your Com. & your Missionaries do at Sierra Leone.

Mrs Sessing joins with me in kind Christian regards to you I remain &ca (Sigd) J F Sessing.

Rec Jan 24/43
Com
Ackd Feb 25/43

A

Rev J F Sessing's Report for the Quarter ending Sep 30. 1842 of Berman Wood

My dear Sir,

I rejoice to say that the cause of religion is continually gaining ground in my district & that the past quarter was one of great blessings both to me and the people under my charge. Occurrences perhaps insignificant in themselves but most important when viewed in their bearing upon the whole, took place which are not only encouraging for the present, but most promising for the future. All the features of my work and Congregation are such as to let me hope that the number of my Church members will speedily increase to an extent before unknown and scarcely to be anticipated, and that the cause of simple, but pure, unshackled truth will soon triumph over the attempts of both dissent & popery in these Mountains.

Although I cannot speak of particular individuals in my Congregation who have given the usual visible proofs of regeneration or the baptism of the Holy Ghost, which is to take place in every Christian in some shape or to some extent at least, yet the deportment of the whole is undoubtedly improving. Drumming, dancing and rioting are things never heard of; theft is quite unknown; single cases of quarrels and differences I have to settle now & then, but these are very scarce. Those who have lived in sins before are getting married very fast, nor do I hear of their indulging in those sins afterwards. They diligently guard the sacred enclosure of the marriage state and evidently enjoy its blessings. The Sabbath day is kept holy, the cause of religion is regarded and advanced whenever brought before them. The commission of fleshly lusts among the young is sometimes occurring to my very great grief & where I least expect it. This is, no doubt, in a great degree to be ascribed to the temptations and shameful examples still given them by wicked white men. But while I exercise a strict and rigid discipline upon all such as may commit themselves with a view to their ultimate recovery I have on the other hand pleasing proofs of the fruit of holiness, whether by nature or admonition acquired or by grace implanted I cannot say, but in parents and their grown up children who are beginning to blush as much as Christians do in our country at supposed or suspected charges of uncleanliness and who take no rest but do all in their power to have their characters established and every trace of suspicion wiped out. This they would not have cared for 3 or 4 years ago.

The attendance of the people on the means of grace is most regular and they begin to consider them both a privilege and a blessing. Surely these are tokens for good which give us sufficient cause to believe that the good shepherd of the sheep has begun his work among them and that he knows them that are his, and calls them by their name and will, no doubt, sanctify them for his pleasure in heaven.

Our Divine Services are held regularly every Sabbath day during the quarter. The Chapel was generally full, but not crowded except on particular occasions. The attendance, however, which was rather fluctuating formerly, has now assumed a more steady character and the people behave with quiet decorum. The average attendance is about 350.

Our Sunday School likewise is most numerously attended & proves a blessing to many. I have about 25 Scholars in my Sunday Bible Class with whom I have read as far as the Book of Judges. Whatever they read is explained and catechized on by me, and it is pleasing to observe how well they remember what we have thus gone through and what an interest the reading of the Bible in this way creates in them.

Our Day School continues to prosper and although the daily attendance will always remain small on account of the difficulties of the locality and the climate, and till a greater population gather round the Chapel, yet I am glad to say it is most steady. We have on the list 109 children and 75 is the average. The Bible Class contains about 30 children.

My Meetings with the Communicants and Candidates for the Sacraments are well attended. The latter I keep on Fridays & the former on Saturdays. During the last quarter I received 33 new persons the greater part of whom are baptists, besides upward of 40 young people for confirmation which number I trust will still increase.

The number of my Communicants at the last sacrament was 82. They give me much joy and encouragement. I was compelled to exclude but one woman, a Candidate for quarrelling with another, while I had the joy of receiving a man and his wife into the Class of Communicants and readmitting four of the latter; one who was suspended to her former privileges, and three who were excluded into the class of Candidates as Backsliders. – They all have shown sorrow & contrition for their several sins and misbehaviour committed.

If I am allowed to judge of the prosperity of my work by the number of books I dispose of at present, I am indeed most sanguine. Never before did I see such an eagerness for Bibles, prayer, hymn & other School books. I cannot procure them fast enough. However large I make my orders, the stock is generally exhausted before another arrives.

During the quarter I baptized 21 children (13 legal 18 bastards) married 17 couples and burried 3 persons in our burying ground.

Since I wrote my last report a very pleasing circumstance has taken place, which as it throws great credit upon the labours of the Missionaries of the C.M.S at Sierra Leone I must not omit to mention. A vessel with emigrants from that place landed at Annotta Bay some months back. A neighbouring proprietor & a friend of ours endeavoured to obtain some of them, but as there were so many applicants he doubted of being successful. He had however an opportunity of going on board before they were landed and had any negociation with others. In conversation he asked them if they knew me, as I had been at Sierra Leone. On hearing my name they all thronged around him and enquired where I was and said they had a letter for me. No sooner did they hear that I and my Chapel was situate only a few miles from this gentleman's property, that all desired to go with him. He engaged a gang of 32 people, with a man named Wm Johnson at their head; and although afterward several more advantageous offers were made to them, they declined them all saying "We have given our word already". About 8 of them soon paid us a visit and delivered a letter from our old friend the Rev J W Weeks who made kind enquiry after us. Their appearance was most cheering: There was not that shyneſs and suspicion in their looks, which is, as it were, stamped upon the face of almost every emancipated slave, as the neceſsary consequence of the old system; but they smiled at us with confidence, as people do that have never seen nor tasted actual slavery. We were, as it were, translated in the spirit to Sierra Leone, our old happy sphere of labour, when in conversation with them we touched upon every object of dear remembrance. We thought we had long been forgotten by them but they gave us sufficient proofs that we were not. They brought us presents of neatly worked mats and palm oil, which latter does not grow in this country and was relished by us in a "palaver sauce", as much as we did some eight years ago on the African coast. This whole gang proved to be inhabitants of Bathurst, one of the oldest Miſsionary Settlements; about two thirds of them were baptized but none as yet admitted to the Sacrament. The following Sabbath about 12 of them attended my Chapel, being neatly and cleanly dreſsed, and bringing their Bibles, prayer & hymn books with them. At first they were not taken notice of, but when they began to say the responses in their accustomed slow and solemn voice, a general sensation was created among the Congregation. Every one was anxious to learn whence these strange but sweet voices proceeded from, and when they ultimately knew, they were at a loſs what to make of them. After service they attended my Bible Claſs and here the surprize of my Scholars was even increased at hearing both the men and their wives read and falling into our plan, as if they had been attending for a long time. One of my own Scholars afterward was heard to say "As soon as these people begin to read him heart fail, him cannot go on". — Nor was the reading alone recommenable in them, but their answers to my questions proved, that they were well versed in the Bible, and to be short: — that they were brought up in the Church Miſsionary Society's Schools at

When first engaged these people entered on a term of approbation for 3 months and agreed during that time to work for 1/6 per day. These three months are now passed and they have made a permanent agreement with their employer whom they are unwilling to leave, having nothing to complain of. The people continue to receive 1/6 the headman 4/- and a constable under him 2/- for every day they work, with some other allowances such as house and grounds. Hitherto they bought their provisions but now they are to cultivate ground for themselves and settle down. The character their employer gives them is above praise. They keep for themselves, and behave in a most orderly and quiet manner, and whenever they make a joyful noise it is in the evening when they all sit down together in the millhouse singing hymns while they cook their supper. They are most conscientious in the performance of their duties, they regularly work 9 hours a day and refuse every farthing which is not due to them. I could adduce sufficient proofs of this but in order to give you an insight into their character I will mention but two instances which are descriptive of their confidence, kindness, justice and the pleasing but so rare fact that they are actuated by religious principles.

Their employer made it a rule to pay them regularly every Friday evening. One week he had sent a messenger to town for money, who had not arrived when the people returned from the field on the Friday evening. He expressed his regret at this to the headman adding he could not help it. The latter asked him how much money he would require? He replied about £5 would do and left him never for a moment thinking that this question had any meaning at all. But how surprised was he when about 15 minutes afterward Johnson came up to the house placing £5 in cash upon the table saying – "here Master if you please you can pay the people and when you get your money you can return it to me." – This was more than he had ever experienced of any Negro. He had lived in this country for the last 45 years and moved in the different situations of bookkeeper, overseer, & proprietor, but such an act of generosity & disinterestedness he had never witnessed. This is however not all. The money arrived the same day, although too late to return it, nor would this gentleman, being a conscientious Jew, defile his hands by counting it on Saturday his Sabbath, but on Sunday his first day in the week early in the morning he got the money ready and called his headman saying here Johnson is your money

I am much obliged to you for it. But what did Johnson do, he smiled and said "Never mind, master, this is my Sabbath, let it lie there, if you please, to-morrow I can take it." This was indeed too much for his Jewish master who thought himself very righteous. I paid them a visit on the following Monday. I saw the parcel still lying on the sideboard and the gentleman declared to me he never saw nor heard the like during his long residence in Jamaica of any of the emancipated Negros. I replied, this is the blessed result of a religious education, and the praise is due, next to God, to the indefatigable labours of the Church Missionaries at Sierra Leone. Here you see the effects and results of Slavery on the one hand, and then of freedom & religion on the other.

The other instance is equally affecting and manifests the love they feel for their teachers and the value they attach to religious instruction and the means of grace by which they became what they are. Two of their number were to return to Sierra Leone as delegates in the service of the Emigration Agent. The day before they were to leave the whole of them men and women, wrote letters to their friends, and in the evening they had a Meeting among themselves and a collection for the CMS at Sierra Leone amounting to about $20, which the two men were to take with them and deliver to the Missionaries there. This last instance needs no comment. It is the power of the Gospel, which if it be in a Negro, makes him abound in every good works, so that he shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I conclude here my report, praising God for his mercy & goodness which followed us every day of the past quarter, and for the pleasing prospect before us, and his gracious promise for the future "I will be with you all the days of your life." I remain &ca (Sigd) J. F. Lessing.

Recd Jan 24/43
Com
Ackd Feb. 2/43

A

Return of the Congregation and Schools at Birman Wood. Sep 30

Recd. Feb: 16/43
Com:
Ans: Mar. 21/43

A

W. B. Pollard Esqr. to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Demerary Decr. 23. 1842

Your letter of the 15th November is at hand – and the intelligence of Mr James Pollitt having been set apart for this Station has been forwarded down to Mr. Bernau – I shall be on the look out for him, and make him as comfortable as I can until he visits the scene of his future labours. –

The Diamond has not yet arrived with the Publications – they will be very acceptable.

Captain Miller of the Demerara has delivered to me all Mr. Youd's effects in accordance with his request - just before his departure for a better world. I have the particulars of his last moments, which have been communicated to his father by the Captain. He seemed to be in much pain, and very little passed. I may add that the Captain is a very kind man, and I have the testimony of a passenger, that he was extremely attentive to poor Youd, and did every thing in his power to alleviate his sufferings. He told me since his arrival, that he requested Mr. Carson to inform you of the melancholy event. - I have only examined one Chest - and that was with advice to get his linen washed, I purpose sending all his Cloths to his father, from whom I have received a letter on the subject, in this Chest I found the vocabulary he was compiling, of Indian languages, particularly the Macusie, and these I have sent to Bernau.

Mr. Christian arrived yesterday from Bartica and I wished him to examine the other trunks, but he is obliged to return tomorrow Morning - all are well at Bartica, the only casualty was, that the Schooner had been nearly lost and was much damaged.

The Bishop goes down at Epiphany to consecrate the Church at Bartica. He called on me yesterday, and seems very desirous of doing every thing in his power to contribute to the comfort of the Clergy under him, it is certainly a better arrangement than the old one - in having every thing separate from the Diocese of Barbadoes, and the present Bishop is very courteous and placid in his manner, and will be better known to the Clergy than Bishop Coledridge was.

The £40 - Bill drawn upon you having been returned in Mr. Youd's things - it will be destroyed, and the Committee arranged with Captain Miller for £30 - in full of all claims against Youd's Estate, and the Society, for which I hold his receipt - a Bill was drawn upon you on the 17th and handed to Captn. Miller for £30 - which please protect. -

I write in great haste and must crave your indulgence, and with kind regards, - Believe me Dear Sir, very truly Yours.

(signed) W. B. Pollard

~~Rev J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary~~

~~My dear Sir,~~ ~~Sanfernando Jan. 12. 1842~~

~~As the time for arranging with with the Colonial Government respecting the stations of the Church Missionary Society is approaching I am anxiously to ascertain what your own feelings are on the subject.~~

Rev J. G. Muhlhauser, Jan 12/62

Recd. Feb 24/63
Comd
Ansd. Mar 11/63

A

Rev J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary.

San fernando Jan 12th 1863.

My dear Sir

Having returned from Port of Spain and the Packet not yet arrived I feel myself at leisure to write to you more fully on the subject to which I alluded briefly in my letter refered to. –

I shall give you a copy of the Letter which I received from the Bishop last week, it is as follows:

"My dear Sir"

"Bishop's Court, Barbadoes Dec 26/62

"As the time for arranging with the Col. Government respecting the stations of the Church Missionary Society is approaching I am anxious to ascertain what your own feelings are on the subject. In some way or other it will be absolutely neceſsary to look to the Colony for the chief part of the financial provision in the matter, indeed in the case of St Pauls, I am anxious, that the Colony should take the whole expence, and under it at once as a Parish Church. But then comes this difficulty, and it is one which I feel myself compelled to advert to though with much pain to myself – I allude to the objection which is likely to be felt, which I was afraid has already been felt, on the ground of your foreign pronunciation, which in a mixed congregati might tend, if not to make the services of the Church leſs intelligible, than they should be at least to detract in some measure from their seriousne and solemnity. You know how weak human nature is on these points; and perhap English people are peculiarly wanting in that indulgence toward foreigne which foreigners are generally so ready in such a case to show to them. I should have written to you sooner on this subject had I not hoped that the objection might prove after all surmountable. But the more I inquire, the more I am led to fear that it is generally and strongly felt, and especially in those quarter to which in such a case reference must be made –

The objection is, of course, quite unconnected with any thing affecting character, or the value on the past labours, which appear to be, as they ough to be, highly appreciated even by those who felt most strongly the objection adverted to. – For myself, I cannot contemplate your removal without m pain, and yet without the concurrence of the local authorities, I do not see, how the change desired by the Ch. M. Society is to be carried into effect. Under any circumstances, I hope we may be still able to retain your valuable aſsist ance somewhere or other. But as I am preſsed for time. I must refer you to the Archdeacon on this point as I propose to write to the Ch. M. Society on the subj by the first opportunity."

(Signed) "T. Barbadoes."

I do confeſs that I was struck when I received this, what a kind friend of mine called *Jesuitical* letter. Whence the complaint? asked I, who was "The informant of the Bishop"? But in order to show to you that the Bishop never did think of this objection himself I shall inform you, that, when you proposed us to go to Sierra Leone, I wrote to Archdeacon Parry (now Bishop) and asked him his advice, requesting him to be kind enough to give me his friendly opinion on the subject, and whether, were I to stay, whether I should be continued at Sanfernando; to this he replied that he had no doubt but that I should be continued; this was, I think only in 1842 – The other day I was in Barbadoes i.e, from about the 14 of Oct. to 28th. I confeſs I received great kindneſs from him he invited me almost daily to his table and when we transacted our busineſs, he entered into it with great spirit, he promised me aſsistance to build a Church or two more, he asked me, whether a *certain* Curate would answer in my place &c, &c, &c, In short he acted and spoke, as if I were to remain for ever. This was late in October. In December, Mr. Cummins went up to Barbadoes, in order to be installed as Archdeacon, remained there about 4 weeks and brought down with him the above written letter. – Now Sir, whence could the change originate but from Mr. Cummins and Mr. Gilbert, but as Mr. Gilberts opinion would amount to *nothing* without the corroboration of the Archdeacon, it is evident that Mr. C. is the cause of this change in the Bishop. – But you ask, what could have induced Mr. C. to make such a statement, he must have heard, you will say, that these objections were yourself felt and uttered. But no such thing; this was never a complaint made by my congregation or congregations, this for this reason, that they were more surprized at the contents of the above letter, than myself, they received it with the utmost indignation (here in Sanfernando) called it a villainous and rascally and false and aſsaſsin attempt to injure me. And when some of my friends mentioned it to others, they at once declared to get up an addreſs to me and a Petition to the Bishop refuting the charge and praying the Bishop to continue me here. I have been told in confidence that a Meeting was to be holden this week to carry their object into execution, but I fear that I shall not be able to send it to you by this Packet. I am compelled to mention this, so that you may have better testimony than my own to look upon the given cause, as a mere pretence. Perhaps you may believe that the Col. Government might have made some objection, since the Bishop talks upon "higher quarters." To this I answer, that when in the beginning of 1842 I paid a visit to Sir Henry McLeod and mentioned to him our peculiar circumstances, desirous to know whether the Col. would add something to the salary of the Clergy, he made this reply that, if

Rev J. G. Muhlhauser. Jan. 12/42

they did any thing for me, they must do it for all, but said he, "stick to us Mr. M. before you decide, so long as you can, if we do any thing for any man it will be for you." when I was in town I called upon the Col. Secy. Mr. White, who, on seeing me asked at once, whether I had made up my mind to remain with them, to which I answered I did not know it as yet. And, said he, we cannot afford to lose you. I showed him the Bishops letter. It is but wind, said he, we can appreciate you better, none in fact was prepared to see such a letter. And I am quite sure that there is no objection felt in the Col. Government towards me on the ground that the Bishop notices. But what is the reason that Mr. C. who alone I accuse as the informant, what can have induced him to speak in this way to the Bishop? Have I ever quarrelled with him? never; on the contrary we appeared always as friends. It could not be then malice? No; I do not believe this myself, but sir, the great reason is, because I am no Puseyite! Mr. C. knows me too well, as that he even can entertain a hope to move me on that subject he knows that if the Bishop should make me Rector of St. Pauls, I should be unavoidable, I should be a check to carry his new fancies into operation, and in that consideration no doubt the Bishop and himself agreed that it was better I should be removed from such an influential place. But sir, what reason can they find out to justify my removal. Did I act contrary to the Rubrick? No! did I neglect my duty? no! was I disliked by white or black? No! No! they give me credit for all this, but then the foreign pronunciation! yes this was their engito. They supposed they could silence me, and justify themselves by you. And in order to make it still more appear genuine, that wished by all means to retain my "valuable assistance" but where? I have had a hint at Cedros. A District Sir, where no West Indians will go, so long as he can help. These wise men thought I was good enough to labour some years again to build and establish congregations, to prepare a comfortable birth for some favourite, and send me then again in some Desert place. Thank God, they can find no better pretence, than foreign pronunciation, thank God they themselves must give me credit for my labours, (the glory of which I give to God) thank God that I am considered so great a personage, as to cause some alarm to the headmen of Tractarianism. I am well aware that all the young men here, or who are to come will cruelly (alas) dance according as it is piped, if I & Mr. Eckel are out of the way Trinidad will be overspread by Tractarianism. Would to God, I was wrong. — (It has been told me in confidence that some arrangements are being made with regard to Mr. Eckel). Sir I was hurt by this communicati but I hope that I shall be able to convince the Bishop, that my foreign pronunciation has not been generally felt and shall compell him to assign some other reason to get rid of me. But as I said before I shall, I hope stick to you all my life time, sorry I am that I ever thought of staying, but it was your wish first and then the attachment to the place gave chiefly a hearing to such a proposal; though I must here add that I decided to remain with you, before the Bishops letter came to my hands. –

I wish only to add in respect to what I mentioned two days ago in my letter, that it is for you to decide whether you will give up all your buildings for nothing, or as much as nothing for the good of education, or whether you will act according to my advice. This I only wish to say, that if you were to give up to-morrow the Bishop will be unable to occupy all the School-houses as Schools, not having the means and the Government will not come forward (this I know from good authority) to assist to any extent. At all events you ought to keep Schoolhouses from Parsonages, Catechist's and Schoolmasters Residences seperate. The Government must try ~~buy~~ some, and others must ~~and~~ or can be sold. – Having said so much I leave the rest to you, ready to comply with your wish, whatever you should determine on in the matter. This I only say, in order to bring the matter to a conclusion ought to fix a date, say, the first of May, or June, when you will stop the payments or salaries of Teachers and close your public existence here. Mr Woodman is to go up to Barbadoes in about a fortnight, in order to study for Holy Orders in Cod. College.

(Sd.) J. G. Muhlhauser.

Recd. Feb 24/43
Com:
Ansd. Mar. 1/43

2

A

Rev J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Port of Spain Jan. 11. 1843

I am just able to drop you a few lines before I shall write you more at large by next Packet. I received a letter from the Bishop last week and which rather surprised me, stating, that he wishes to make St. Paul's a Parish Church and that he thought that my foreign pronunciation "which was generally felt" would be in the way to appoint me Rector, but that he wished me by all means to stay in some or other place of his Diocese. I think it but fair to state this, as he told me that he would write to you to that effect. What truth is contained in this statement, you shall hear by next Packet. In the mean time I beg you will suspend your judgement upon the matter. Sir I made my stay an object of prayer, the Lord heard me, but his answer was not according to my expectation. Thus I will only say, that I shall after this no more think of leaving you, that I shall therefore be ready to go at any time up to the

Essequibo, in the hope that the Lord will bless there also my labours. I saw also some leading Members in Committee respecting the likelihood of Government taking over the schools &c &c and they told me, if it were done, it would be not immediately, not before the thirst of West India Prosperity would be cleared off.

I fully perceive that, if you wait until the Bishop or Colony pay you for your Buildings, you will have to wait a long time. – My advice would be to you, that you should authorize us to settle the question, that is to say, that you should through us (for this will save time) make the offer of the Buildings to the Bishop and that if he cannot accept of it on your condition, to make the same offer to the Col. and as you would not fain to discontinue the schools which you have established, you might offer the same for the half price of the original cost but if that cannot be done, you ought to authorize us to sell them to private Individuals according to our best judgement. If you do not this, your withdrawal will be indefinitely prolonged, or if we are gone, the whole is more or less out of your reach or control. I fear that the Bishop or the Col. will be unable each, or both together to continue your Schools, that, they will or may appropriate them for purposes to raise money &c, &c, and, therefore your plan will be defeated. But if you authorize us to settle on the Spot, to give them the option to take them or lose them, the Bishop or Colony will then, if ever come forward to purchase, but, and I hear it from good authority, the ecclesiastical authorities and others, do not believe that you will sell your schools for other uses, but educational ones, and if you cannot get any money that way, you will give them over for nothing. It was only the other day that I purchased, in the name of the Bishop, a third school which they have built with Government assistance (Signed) J. G. Muhlhause

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Recd. Feb 24/43
Com.
Ans.
Ack Mar 24/43

A

Mr. Pollitt to the Lay Secretary

Dear Mr. Coates

George Town, Demerara Jan 16/

I know you will be as happy to learn, as I am to inform you that we arrived in this place, through God's kind providence, on saturday the 14th Inst. We have been particularly favoured with most delightful weather the whole voyage, so much so, that we arrived at St. Thomas' before the City of Glasgow which sailed on the 7th Decr. we have much cause to be thankful for the blessing of mild, light and favourable winds, since by that means Mrs. Pollitt was not oppressed by the extreme and continued sensation of sea sickness, which she must have endured under other circumstances as she was sick, more or leſs, every day during the voyage. I am sorry to say that neither the Pills prescribed by Dr. Locock, nor the Embrocation so very kindly forwarded to us at Southampton, did either prevent, or entirely relieve the sea sickneſs but the embrocation afforded the most relief of the two; the aforenamed remedies however are not so effectual, as the use of a small quantity of Sulphate of Quinine, say from ½, to two grains, each morning before breakfast, diſsolved with 16 drops of Elexir of Vitriol then taken in a glaſs of water, Captain Duncan of the Solway was very kind and asked me to oblige him by performing Divine service each Sabbath whilst on board, to which I acceeded. As we arrived at St. Thos. on the Saturday and had to wait there two days for the arrival of the other packet, to take us on, I was requested by Counsellor Eckard, in the name of the Hon Thos. Mc Comock, and other paſsengers, to oblige them by performing service in the Episcopal chapel in St. Thos. as the minister was absent, to which I consented after the Counsellor had obtained the sanction of the Governor of the Island. - At present I am not able to say what will be my course, since I have not seen the Bishop, respecting my ordination. I am to see him at one o'clock, but the mails are made up at 12 o'clock, I shall not therefore be able to give you full particulars, either as to the mind of the Bishop respecting me, or an account of our incidental expences until next packet - The Commillus has not yet arrived with our other luggage, but is daily expected. - We are all well praised be God, but I never visited such a place for Musquitoes in my life, there are thousands of them, by which we are equally annoyed by day and night. I fear my dear boys will be laid up they are so dreadfully bitten by them. With our united thanks to yourself, and our beloved Committee for your kind care over us, &c &c

(Signed) James Pollitt

P.S. Mr. Pollard, and the Rev Mr. Fox are quite well, we had two most excellent sermons from Mr. F. yesterday, and he kindly offered to call with me this morning, on the Bishop - Mr Bourne is appointed to one of the Islands in the mouth of the Essequibo - and I believe left for that place on Friday last. I hope you will excuse my not copying this, since I have not time.

J. P.

The Bishop has just returned from Bartica Grove, where he consecrated the New Church.

Recd Feb 24/43
[illegible]
Ansd Feb 25/43

A

Rev R. Panton to the Secretaries

Kingston Jamaica Jany 16th 1843

Gentlemen

It is my duty to inform you that the Rev Mr Cork has been appointed to an Island Curacy, in the Parish of Clarendon; - not at one of the Society's Stations. He will not therefore draw on the funds of the Society after the 31st Dec. last.

The Bishop has placed the Rev. Mr Cooper, who has lately come to the Island, and was ordained on the 8th Inst, to succeed Mr Cork at Rural Hill. Becoming acquainted with Mr Cooper, I urged him to ask a distinct instruction from the Bishop as to the payment of his Stipend. The Bishop informed him that he would be paid £300 pr Annum, - by the Church Missionary Society for the first Quarter; after which he would endeavour to prevail on the Parish to pay half and on the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel to pay the other half. His Lordship also said that he would address you on the subject by this Packet. I have little hope that the Parish will pay any part of the Stipend of the Curate of Rural Hill: and consequently there is every reason to fear that this most flourishing Station, with which 800 persons are connected by name, will be closed!

Mr Cork's removal from the Station, and his appointment to a Chapel, unconnected with the Society, were the result of his own application. He did not consult any of the friends of the Society.

Mr Gibson the Society's Catechist at Moore Town, was admitted to Deacon's Orders on the 8th inst: He and Mr Winckler are the only ordained Missionaries entitled to draw on the Society: - Mr Henry Taylor at Salt Savannah is the only Catechist. At the suggestion of the Rev Mr Griffiths, Mr Gibson has drawn his full Stipend from the 29th Sept/42 in order to cover the expenses of his ordination.

A Bill, drawn in Aug/42 by Mr Griffiths and myself but not forwarded at the time, goes home by this Packet. It is for £100: in favour of George Seaks Esqr Fenchurch St.

I have been stopped in making up my accounts by the loss of a Bank Cash Book, which has been stolen under the idea that it was of value. Every effort is being made for its recovery. (Sd) Richd Panton.

Recd Feb 24/43
Com
Ansd
Ack. Feb 25/43

A

Rev C. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Montego Bay, Decr 29th 1842

My Dear Sir,

Enclosing my Report, I beg leave to enquire once more after my Tools

They were sent from Basle to London with my Books about six years ago. The Books which were laying in the Queen's warehouse for about four years, I received two years ago, but I have not heard anything about my valuable Tools a word more. – I know you have very much business in hand at all times, and all I beg you to do is to have a strict enquiry instituted for the Tools which must be still in the Queen's warehouse.

I have drawn my Bill on you as the Secretary of our Society. Should there be any thing against form in the Bill, please to let me know about it. I have twice requested the Rev Mr. Panton, to inform me in what way I should draw the Money on the Society, but he has not given me any instruction whatsoever on the subject.

(Signed) C. W. Winckler

Recd. Feb 24/43
Com.
Ackd. Feb. 25/43

A Rev C. W. Winckler's Report of the Chichester Station, Quarter ending Dec. 31/42

Reverend Committee,

The close of another Quarter and another year, reminds me of my obligation to give an account of my Stewardship. – It affords me pleasure to send my Report direct home for the first time; not as though I had to speak of great things, but of being assured that these lines will be received in due time at head quarters.

First, I have to rejoice, that as far as my health and strength of body have been concerned in the work, the Lord never suffered me to fail, whilst sickness and death around my Station have visited almost every house.

During the year past, the Publick services on Sundays have been uninterruptedly carried on, and have as formerly been pretty well attended. – The usual routine of Instruction has been pursued. I preach in the forenoon; after sermon I take the Candidates for the Sacrament into the Vestry room for Instruction and Examination, and then Catechize in the Chapel on the subject of my Sermons, and on some parts of the Church Catechism, according as time will permit me to do.

Of the Sunday School I can say little or nothing, as the children and Adults will not come in time in the Morning before service, which commences at 10 o'clock. – It is not however my complaint alone but it is the case with my neighbours (the Wesleyans) also who begin Divine Service much later. – It is the absence of a heartfelt desire for instruction on the part of the people which baffles our efforts. They are content with the tuition of their children during the week, and do not like to exert their own minds to obtain more scriptural knowledge for themselves. But I must at the same time say, that there is a scarcity of well disposed and truly zealous Teachers for the purpose; and, except I myself am always present from first to last they will not proceed steadily; and, as I am frequently called away by some of the people who wish to speak with me, I am unable to attend.

The number of communicants has increased during the year to 98.– Two of the members died during the year past in peace through faith in Jesus; and two more excluded for improper conduct. One of the excluded died three weeks ago. He had been, till lately, a very consistent young man in his christi profession, and caused me at times to rejoice over him. But, alas! the plague of Jamaica infected his mind also, and he fell a sacrifice to it in unlawful intercourse with a young woman to whom he was engaged. His unexpected death has struck many of my young people with awe, and I did not fail to improve the opportunity for their soul's prosperity in admonishing them to renewed vigilance over their hearts and improvement of their time to work out their salvation with fear and trembling.

I have, generally speaking, not much to complain of against my people. But I can discover few of those cheering signs of a genuine conversion to God, and marks of a really spiritual life of faith on Christ. There are, certainly some very hopeful souls among them; but experience has taught me to rejoice only with fear and trembling. The prevalent desire of becoming small proprieto of a few acres of Land and a House, occupy at the present time the thoughts of the people of this country exceedingly much; so that I have often to tell them in publick and in private; mind, you cannot take your houses and lands with you, when you die – and, if you neglect the prosperity of your souls now, what will become of you hereafter, if you should die without having an eternal inheritance secured to you through the free Grace of God in Christ Jesus by faith?

The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered twice in every quarter, at which seventy members, on the average, are present as partakers of it.

During the year I solemnized twelve marriages; and baptized thirty five Infants, of whom five only were illegitimate children of parents that are now married. The total number of marriages solemnized by me during the five years and nine months I have been here amounts to Two Hundred.

That the two Day Schools, which were supported by the Society have been given up since March this year will scarcely be necessary for me to mention.

But through the help of God, I have been able to continue one of them, namely the Knockalva Day School, which has for the last Nine Months been supported entirely by the Congregation; and numbers 160 scholars on the School List, with an average daily attendance of 89. Of whom 65 are Girls, and 95 Boys.

It requires much patience in me to carry on this School, as the Contributions from the people and the scholars come in very slowly. Some of my Members are indeed very ready to pay their subscriptions with a cheerful heart, and some few voluntarily give as much as £ /-1.10 Sterling per Annum, but many show a tardy mind to pay 1/- per month. Had I a Master for the School as efficient as I should wish him to be, I would have much weight taken from my shoulders. – But if I do not in every way interest myself, the machinery will not move.

If I had a Chapel of our own, I would still further poſseſs advantages for the increased prosperity of my Station. At present the Chapel where the School is held, is a mile from our dwelling House; and becomes daily more inconvenient in its terraſed flooring. This however is the smallest consideration. I have to contend with opposition from Overseers & others – (to whom I am like thorns in their sides, on account of my humble endeavours to point out sin, and Satans work; and Christ and Him crucified as the only way to obtain righteousneſs and eternal life;) They spread lies to prejudice the minds of the Negroes – One said some time ago, that the Rev^d. W. Hinsby had offered the Station for sale at Lucea – (because he proposed the Station in the Vestry as a proper place for a second Island Curacy for Hanover); and another said, that I was soon to go home; – (no doubt, "the wish was father to the thought";) – and thus I have to contend with many, and, for this Island, very serious disadvantages quite without my own guilt or deserving. – The Baptist Miſsionaries say to their people: See, the Church of England has not the bleſsing of God – they cannot build Chapels like as ourselves; and the Wesleyans – (who are always trying their skill of interferance where the Church command its operations) are held up by worldly men as examples of Christian Zeal, because they are at liberty to build Chapels beginning with the first collections and subscriptions which they can obtain, and which I am not allowed to do.

I must confeſs, that on that score, I have suffered much in my mind. For there is nothing but uncertainty, perplexity and disappointment in regard to the external condition and future result of my Station.

But, here I am, and by the Lord's help I am determined to remain at my post firm and undismayed, till the Lord in His providence will lead me out of the mire and the clay; either by permitting me to be permanently fixed on the spot, or by sending me somewhere else in His Vineyard. My hope is in the Lord, and He will sustain me. What the result of the next Vestry of Hanover will be it is impoſsible for me to prognosticate.

I intend to draw a Bill on the Society for £75.— through the Colonial Bank, payable at Sixty days after sight. I wish I could draw for leſs than my allowed Stipend from the Society; knowing how much the Committee have been distreſsed by the last years income; but it is really out of my power to do so, for living in Jamaica becomes in every respect daily more expensive.

I have to mention, with much regret, that for the last Sixteen months I have not had a single Miſsionary Record from home; and were it not that the Record Newspaper gave me occasional information, I would know as little of the Society's proceedings as the Arabian in his Desert.— May I beg then to have the Publications of the Society sent me in future, as they are refreshing to my mind, and I will readily bear all the expences of Postage for them.

The Rev M. Panton directed me in his last Letter to send my Reports home, and to draw on the Parent Society,— as the Corresponding Society in Jamaica was diſsolved.

May the Lord abundantly bleſs my Society and prosper them in their work of love at home, and in every part of the earth for His own Glory, and the salvation of many immortal souls.

I beg to be kindly remembered in the supplications of the members of my Society, before the Throne of Grace & Mercy. (Signed) C. W. Winckler.

Seminary of the Station

	Total	Average attendance	
At Divine Service on Sunday Forenoon }	500	400	
Scholars at the Knockalva Day School }	160	98	} Girls 65 Boys 95
Communicants	98	70	
Candidates	65		

P.S. Montego Bay, December 29th.— I regret having been obliged to draw a Bill on the Society payable 30 days after sight to the amount of £75 instead of

£75, because the charges one per cent.— I had a deal of trouble of drawing the money— and I hope that the Committee will not censure me for drawing at thirty days after sight.— In fact had Meſsrs Carr & Co. not subscribed to the Bill of exchange, I would have been obliged to return home 18 Miles and wait till next Quarter for my Stipend, without having one shilling to keep my poor family alive Signed) C. W. Winckler

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Recd Feb 24/43
Com:
Ansd Mar 15/43

A

Rev J. Cook to the Lay Secretary.

Kingston, Jany. 17th, 1843.

Dear Friend,

I feel it to be my duty to inform you that I have been lately appointed Island Curate of Clarendon and hope to take poſseſsion of my new cure on Saturday next. I intended going to Clarendon last week but my baggage had not arrived from Manchionial which I by no means regret as Mrs Cook gave birth on Wednesday morning last to a little boy—only six days after our arrival here from Manchionall.

Both Mother and child are doing well I shall now be able to leave her in Kingston for a time without feeling that anxiety which I must have experienced had I left her previous to her confinement.

Mr Cooper a young man lately come to the Island and who was admitted to Deacon's orders the Sunday before last has been appointed my succeſsor.

In a short time I hope I shall have leisure to write you a long Letter I purposed doing so by the present Packet but was not aware of its being in Post till to day and the Mail bags are to be closed at 4 o'clock.

I leave the Society with regret if however an opening be thus made for another Miſsionary I feel that a benefit will be conferred on the Island. By making this a christian country Africa will be benefitted— My prayer is that Jamaica may not be abandoned by the Society.

May God abundantly bleſs it and make it instrumental in converting many sinners from the error of their ways. (Sd.) Josias Cook.

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ec.d Mar 6/43
om:
ns.d Mar. 21/43

A

Mr W. B. Pollard to the Lay Secretary

Feb 3. 1843

My dear Sir,

I write in haste by this Packet to say that Mr Pollitt will be ordained D. V. on Tuesday morning— and proceeds next week to Berbice— We are much at a loſs what to do about putting up buildings at Waraporta—

as your annual grant will be exceeded — if we do — a meeting of the Corr: Com: takes place tomorrow evening at the house of Mr. Fox — to consider this subject — of course we shall petition the Government on the subject — but I write by the Packet to day at the suggestion of the Rev Mr. Fox — to know whether — in the event of the Government not giving us the desired aid — you are prepared in the present state of the Society's financ — to meet drafts for about £500.. .. over and above the annual sum you allow of course after the meeting you will have the proper estima &c — and you will excuse my putting the question somewhat abruptly but it is of so much consequence to save time — that I beg your answer to this question as early as may be —

Archdeacon Lugan has required Mr. P. to undergo a 2nd. examination before, he would consent to present him to the Bishop — His Lordship promises his aid to us in every way — Mr. Fox and I are to wait upon him tomorrow — to take the neceſsary steps to bring the Waraputa Miſsion before the legislative and financial body (Sd.) Wm. B. Pollard

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Recd. Mar 6/43
Com:
Ansd.

A

Rev J. Pollitt to the Lay Secretary

George Town, Demerara

Dear Mr. Coates

I am happy to inform you that, altho, the Archdeacon refused to present me to the Bishop for orders, without first having satisfied his own mind, by personally examining me, all is now I believe made plain, since I spent three days last week with him, for examination, the first day was occupied in reading and translating part of the Gospel of St. John in Greek — the second, in writing and exposition of the three Creeds, an the 3rd. in translating three sections of the 2nd. Book of Grotius, answering general questions on Church History, Divinity &c at the end of which, he expreſsed himself satisfied, and my Ordination is to take place on sunday next the 5th. inst. I hand over an account of the Monies received, and of our incidental expenses during the voyage, to Mr. Pollard. My principle object in writing y now is, to expreſs my great disappointment in not finding the Station supplie with a house, for our reception; but more especially, at seeing that the Committe here are unwilling to commence the erection of one immediately — They allege as their reason, that the amount to which you have restricted them, will not admit of such an expenditure, they must therefore have your sanction, they say, before they can proceed. Now I have seen Mr. Pollard a few minutes since and asked him if he were writing to you on the subject, and he said he afraid he should not have time. the Committee will therefore excuse my writing them, as otherwise I might be losing my time for the next six months since each one here has his own calling to attend to.

I shall therefore be thankful if the Committee will have the kindneſs to write the Corresponding Committee, as early as poſsible on the subject. You are not desirous I know that I should again take myself and family into a house covered in with leaves, and which only consists of two rooms. Our Committee here do not wish me to go, but they are afraid of the expense which will be £550 or £600, but then that expence would only be for once, the Station would be efficient, and every one appears to think in a short time it will be a most flourishing one. I believe the people are delighted at the prospect of our living amongst them. I purpose going to see the place next week, I am told however that in the wet weather, I shall be seven or eight days in going up, and shall have to sleep in my Hammock in the trees those nights. The Bishop is very kind we have dined with himself and Lady once, and he has kindly asked us to do so this evening, after which he will addreſs a few words to me, previous, and relative to my ordination. Do let me request as a favour, an early answer, as we are at a very heavy expense, and doing nothing. We have been paying at one of the Lowest Lodging Houses, £2.–.– per day (Sd.) James Pollitt

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Recd. Mar 6/42
Com:
Ansd. Mar 15/43

A Rev J. Cork to the Lay Secretary

My dear Friend

Kingston, February 2nd. 1843.

I wrote you a short Letter by the last Packet informing you of my appointment to an Island Curacy in the Parish of Clarendon. I have now to request your aſsistance.

I have been to Clarendon and like my new cure much – there appears to be an extensive field – the Climate good. Could I have taken my family from Manchionial to Clarendon direct there would have been no occasion for this Letter as I should not in that case have been so beset with difficulties.

I left Rural Hill with my family on the 2nd. January – On the 11th. Mrs. Cork was delivered, in Kingston, of a little boy and here she has been obliged to remain ever since. The little fellow is quite well and Mrs. C. is now in a fair way. Yesterday the Doctor lanced her right breast and he tells me to day he hopes she will be well enough to be removed by next week.

I succeeded in procuring a house near the Chapel but have had to buy every article of furniture necessary for house keeping. Besides which the cost of removal and long sojourn in Kingston has been enormous altho' we have lived at the cheapest possible rate. When I left Woodford I could say "I owe no man any thing" but in seven short months - owing to my being removed first to Manchionial between seventy and eighty miles - and now to Clarendon full one hundred I am grieved to tell you I am full £150 in debt. Feeling assured the C. M. S. would not for a moment desire that one who has for years been their Agent and who has left their services at their own request should be beset with difficulties occasional by circumstances beyond his control and not lend a helping hand I have taken the liberty to draw on you for £50. which sum I promise to repay. If the Committee will allow one Quarter to pass over I will during each of the five succeeding Quarters put £10. - - into a Bank here. By this simple process I trust, a kind Providence favouring me, soon to be able to clear myself of my present difficulties. Do my dear Sir I entreat you honor the bill and if it be not possible for the Committee to grant my request which I can scarcely bring myself to believe please write to my Sister. I shall inform my family of my circumstances by the present Packet. I have no doubt my friends would rather strain a point than suffer my peace of mind to be disturbed.

I have not received an answer to any one of my communications for a very long time - the slightest acknowledgement of this will very greatly oblige

(Signed) Josias Cork.

Recd. Mar 6/43
Com.
Ansd.

A

Rev A. Reis to the Lay Secretary.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feby. 3. 1843

My Dear Sir

As by the grace of God we have proceeded so far, as to have gathered a number of emigrants and chartered the vessel Joseph Anderson from Cork in Ireland, Captain Honnon for our voyage to Accra for £600 sterling, I take the liberty to call upon you dear Sir to repay some bills of exchange One on the sum £600. - - sterling to Captain Honnon drawn on the first of February on 90 days by Scott & Seagcraft in Kingston on the favour of Mr. John Miller, the general Superintendent of the Mico charity. and two bills, each of £300 sterling to Chas. Malabre & Co. in Kingston, drawn on the second of Feby. on 90 days.

My dear Sir, I beg to be kind enough to forward the letters, which I have taken the liberty to enclose

As we are to start tuesday next and have to fit up the vessel and lay in provisions and water for 29 people and 9 beast, 2 Horses 3 Mules and 4 Asses, I am in a great hurry. All of us are very well and send our kind regard to you (Sd.) A. Reis.

Rec Mar 21/43
Com.
Ans June 15/43

Rev J G Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Sanfernando Feb 13. 1843

I beg to enclose you an address presented to me by my Parishioners and others in consequence of the Bishop's instruction that I could not be continued here on account of my foreign pronunciation. As I said before this is a mere pretence to accomplish some selfish end in the appointment of a Minister to this place. In Port of Spain they have already commenced to act up to the Puseyite system, or rather to the Bishop of London's charge. They preach in surplices, they baptize after the lessons, changed the weekly 11 o'clock services to 7 in the morning. — Now it is evident to me that they intend to carry these innovations into effect throughout and more particularly in Towns. They, Mr Cummins must know, and knows full well that I should never worship the beast and therefore, they forsee some confusion and trouble and consequently are anxious to remove me from this place, which, in a short time will be a very important place. Not indeed that I should leave the Island but then they are anxious to send me to a place rather unhealthy and where nothing as yet has been begun. In short to such a place where his Lordship will find some difficulty to get a Barbadian to go. — I confess I felt the Bishop's harsh proceedings, but I was gratified that all my people and even some Roman Catholics are very anxious to keep me by all means. — The Bishop's reception at Sanfernando will not be so very flattering I suspect. — In short it is altogether strange proceedings and therefore, you will see in my reply that I made no mention of my previous determination to leave at all costs. The proceedings are however not only unjust toward me, but they are slighting to the C M S considering that it was they that had established this place, that made the condition that she would stay where we are and then in spite of all this he should send me about my business in so arbitary a way, for I cannot call it better. —

With regard to the Buildings, I shall enter into no kind of arrangement with the Bishop, who is expected in about a fortnight until I have received an answer from you to my last letter.

Trinidad becomes a Missionary field once more and that in every sense of the word. You will have learnt by the papers, that we shall have a large addition to our population from the Coast of Africa. I have heard that the Council pledged themselves to pay the passage money for 5000 and which are to be expected to arrive within a full year, so I should not wonder, if this my District would get one half of the above number and nobody knows where it will cease.— Indeed it is a critical and at the same time a most important epoch for our Church in this Island.—

I expect now to hear from you soon in answer to my lette in which you are to give positive directions as it regards to your withdrawal, both how and when.

I intended to write to you some particulars but the Bishop's letter and other things put me out of my calculation. Mr Hawkins has been appointed my Curate and lives in Belmont House and Mr Woodman will leave this for Barbadoes in order to enter into the College there in about a fortnight. I have written to the Archdeacon that I have permitted Mr Hawkins to reside there but that we should not be considered as a right to the house for the Bishop's Clergy for the futu

Hoping to hear from you soon and asking to pray for us.

(Sig) J G Muhlhauser.

Rec Mar 21/43
Com.
Ackd June 15/43

Address of the Congregation at Sanfernando to Rev J G Muhlhau

Rev.d Sir,

Sanfernando Jan 25 1843.

It is with feelings of surprise and regret we learn you received a Communication from His Lordship the Bishop, stating that Compla have been preferred against you on account of your foreign pronunciation, and in consequence thereof it is in contemplation to effect a chan in the Ministry of St Pauls

We the undersigned your Petitioners and others interested, more particularly in the welfare of Sanfernando, beg leave to assure you, th no such complaint ever emanated from us, but on the contrary we feel so satisfied with your worth, and persevering fidelity in the discharge of your Ministerial duties, we should sincerely regret your removal from this part of the Diocese. We are &ca

Here follow seventy names

comprising the respectability of the place but as you do not know the persons I forbear to subscribe them, more particularly so, since the address and letter together with my reply will be printed this week and I hope in time for the packet J G M

Rec Mar 21/43 Dr Mickleman & others to Rev J G Muhlhauser

Com

Ackd June 15/43 Rev and dear Sir, Sanfernando 10 Feb. 1843

It is a gratifying occasion for us to be deputed to present you with the accompanying letter so universally signed by your Parishoners and others. We trust that the document will sufficiently convey to yourself and his Lordship the Bishop that the Complaint made against you relative to your foreign pronunciation is unfounded, and as before said never emanated from us, or any one interested in the welfare of St Pauls.

We fervently and sincerely hope you may long continue our Pastor. We are &ca

(Signed) Wm Mickleham M.D. Wm Burgess, J B Fleming, James R Wilson. Wm Millet Esqrs

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Rec Mar 21/43 Returns A, B & C Nos 1, 2, 4, 5 & 12 of Trinidad Mission with Account Current for the half year ending Dec. 31. 1842.

Com

Ackd June 15/43

Rec Mar 20/43 Mr H Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Com

Ansd Mar 1/43 Dear Sir, Salt Savanah Vere Feb 15/43

Having executed a Bill for £50 as directed by the Revd Panton for my salary to the 31st Dec. last in favour of the Revd J Sessing the primary object of this letter is to inform you of that circumstance. - I am in the receipt of a small sum from the children of the School for tuition, for which I do not at present account, as I have expended more, than I have received for the Society an explanation of which is necessary. When I first came here in last August I was under the necessity of hiring a house as there was no residence at Salt Savannah, the rent of which was £3..10 per month. As I felt certain that the Parent Com. in continuing temporily this Station did not contemplate any such expense, and as about the same time I received instruction that nothing would be paid beyond my salary, I immediately attempted to lessen this charge by obtaining a house at a lower rental, but did not succeed. On the failure of this I had no other resource but to partition off part of the Schoolroom. For this purpose I purchased boards to the cost of about £6 and had them put up in their rough state, making two bed rooms 7 feet square which, with an old rabbit pen for a dining room, is our present accommodation. The cost of putting up was 10 shillings, and the boards are available when the Society shall give up the Station. A congregation of about 230 can still be accomonodated in the School room, and by tact we place for use, all the benches I found here on my arrival. You may easily fancy for a family of 6 persons, exclusive of domestics our accommodation is not very enviable. With it however we shall be quite satisfied, providing we can be useful, as long as the Parent Com. may think proper to continue us here. Our health except that of my eldest Son, are good. The poor boy, since his dreadful sickness in June 1841 is continually liable to attacks of fever, more or less severe, and while I am writing this is complaining of the approach of another attack and preparing accordingly. This with my Missionary duties, has been a sore hindrance to his improvement in learning. I hope however that his constitution, with the blessing of God, and his advance in age - he is now 12 - will be able to shake off this very serious source of anxiety.

Being totally ignorant of the Parent Comes intentions either with regard to myself, or this Station, except so far as these are implied in the expressed wish that this Station should be continued as long as the Society continues its operations in the Island and understanding that Moore Town is to be held in connexion for two years longer. - I venture to solicit a small School supply, as the expense of obtaining this here, is very great, and the difficulties not less so, if indeed, it is possible.

Should compliance with this desire be thought necessary, I would once more humbly solicit your attention to the wants of my elder little girl - Any parts of the Scripture, except the Gospel of St Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles, which I have obtained by the kindness of friends, and and other books - the Litany and Book of Fables excepted that may be published for the blind would be very acceptable. The expense of which I would wish to bear myself. I address this request to you dear Sir, because of the facility and certainty of obtaining them by this means, and for which I shall feel deeply thankful.

I do not know that I have anything more to say at present except that I am as totally ignorant of the proceedings of the Society as the people of Soudan for the last 18 months, not having seen any of its publications for that period. I trust, however God is blessing abundantly its various Missions and thus glorifying his Gospel by the conversion of the heathen. (Sig) Henry Taylor

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Rec April 3. 1843 A
Com.
Ans.

Bishop of Barbadoes to Lay Secretary.

Bishop's Court Barbadoes
Mar 9. 1843

Sir,

In replying to the communication which on the 19th Sepr last, as Secretary of the C M S you did me the honor of addressing to me on the subject of the Society's Mission in Trinidad, I ventured to express a hope that I should soon be able to transmit to you some information of a satisfactory nature. In this, however, I have been disappointed in consequence of the continued absence of the Governor General of that Colony Sir Henry Macleod; there being an unwillingness to entertain so important a question, involving extensive arrangements with reference to the Church generally in His Excellency's absence. I have reason to hope that when the Governor does return, which will probably be in April, the Colony will be disposed to make satisfactory provision for a Clergyman as at present at San Fernando, and another at Savanna Grande; and that the Schools will also be provided for, if not precisely as at present, yet as fully as at our other Schools in that Colony. My chief fear is, as already intimated in my last letter, that, notwithstanding the past services of the Rev Mr Eckel and Mr Muhlhauser and their acknowledged worth their foreign pronunciation will be considered in the Colony an insuperable objection to their being provided for by the Colony in any permanent Capacity. — I thought it right to intimate this to them in a letter to Mr Muhlhauser, with a view of preparing them for a disappointment which I might not be able to avert, — but I am sorry to observe that Mr

Muhlhauser has altogether misapprehended my object as well as the real bearings of the question, and has in consequence brought the matter before the public in a way by no means commendable. He seems to imagine I have inexhaustable resources at my command, and that the decision of the matter rests solely with me - both of them great mistakes.

In regard to my resources for the maintenance of Clergy and Schools, it may be right to mention that a reduction has just taken place in them to the amount of more than £2,000 per annum, a circumstance which has thrown me for the present into considerable difficulty, and obliged me to make very large and extensive reductions in the salaries of these, both Schoolmasters and Clergy, who are paid in part from funds at my disposal; - placing it entirely out of my power to make any serious additions to my present expenses, and throwing me more and more on the different Colonies for the maintenance of their own Clergy and Schools.

Before the reduction above alluded to was communicated to me, I had had the satisfaction of admitting into the order of Deacons Mr Hawkins, lately a Catechist under the Rev Mr Eckel, and licensing him as Aſsistant Curate to Mr Muhlhauser in the district of San Fernando with a view more particularly to the outstations I placed him at first at a salary of £150 a year, besides the local allowance, which has since been granted to him; but on hearing of the reduction I was compelled to reduce the £150 to £100 as in the case of three other Clergymen in Trinidad. What the Colony have done in Mr Hawkins's case, may, I hope, be considered as a pledge of their readineſs generally to make such provision for their Clergy, as is absolutely called f

I trust that, as suggested in my former letter, the Society have already had an opportunity of communicating on the subject of their Miſsions with Sir Henry Macleod and so the more effectually preparing the way for their local endowment.

With an offer of my best respects to the Com. I have the honour to be Sir. &c , Sig, T Barbadoes.

PS My visit to Trinidad has been delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the Governor whom I am particularly anxious to confer with on the spot.

Rec April 3/43 A
Com.
Ansd June 15/43

Rev J G Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, San Fernando Feb 28 1843

You will receive by this Packet a Paper containing an addreſs and letter, as well as my reply to the same. There was only one member of St Paul's Church and that a very influential one whose name was not affixed to it, but who addreſsed to me a few lines in consequence of it. I shall copy the note for you and that for no other reason than to show to you the view that is taken here of the Bishop's transactions, and that my reply contained nothing, but that everyone must admit.

My dear Sir, Union Hall Feb 21. 1843

I believe you think it strange that my name was not affixed as it was intended to have been to the letter from your Parishioners and others and presented to you on the 10th inst. I told Mr Fleming and other Gentlemen I approved of it, and that I would sign it, but I went to Port of Spain for a few days and did not know it was presented till it was mentioned to me as being in the Newspapers — I beg to aſsure you that I fully concur in the sentiments contained in that letter, for I can bear witneſs to your unremitting industry and zeal in the discharge of your very arduous duties and to your laborious exertions to accomplish the good work you had undertaken and glad I am to see you have succeeded so far; — it is only to day that I have read or seen the Port of Spain Gazette containing the addreſs and your reply to it. — Your letter contains nothing but facts, at the same time you could not write all the good you have done, and I trust, that when His Lordship the Bishop is made better acquainted with all the circumstances, he will consider your claims for protection and will not commence his Government of this part of his Diocese with such an act of injustice toward you, as he contemplates in his letter to you. With every wish for your succeſs and happineſs I remain &ca (Sig) H W Higgins.

After this I hope to have done with the whole transactions if the Bishop permits me to do so. I confeſs I was much hurt at what happened, knowing that there is no cause for such proceedings, knowing that no one of my flock ever complained; that the black and white people wish me to continue amongst them by all means, and I hoped that I should be permitted to leave this place, without an attempt being made to injure me, in so far as you would have been made to believe, that my usefulness was curtailed by my foreign pronunciation which I know is not the case, that, therefore, a change became absolutely necessary. It is very strange that Dr Coleridge should have appointed a German Clergyman, Mr Goldstein, to Port of Spain, the very seat of high life and that Dr Parry should make an attempt to get me removed from this little town, after some years labour and after the place has become an object of ambition to many others.

Mr Woodman is going this day to Port of Spain, in order to embark for Barbados by next Packet, he having been asked by the Bishop to visit there. I am sorry to lose him, he is a very indefatiguableman and he himself parts with the Society but with regret. We are all well in the Mission, thank God! I expect that we shall have to leave this for the Essequibo in a few months. I am quite anxious to commen there my labour. May the Lord bless it. Remember us all in your prayers I am &c (Sig) J G Muhlhauser.

Rec April 3/43 A

Com.

Ans

Mr R Woodman to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir March 4. 1843.

The time has arrived for my leaving Trinidad for the Christian Ministry at Codrington College, agreeably to the recommendation of the Com. to His Lordship the Bishop of Barbados. - It is now nearly four years, through the recommendation of my esteemed friend the Rev J. G. Muhlhauser I was first brought under your notice since which period I have ever experienced from the Com. unvaried kindness and for which all that I can bestow in return are the thanks of a grateful heart - Small as the tribute is yet I trust that it will be accepted by those whose kindness calls it forth. - Painful as I must ever feel it to be separated from so kind a Society and from my dear friend whose publi usefulness and private worth have long been known to me yet I cannot but acquiesce in the justice as well as expediency of the CMS withdrawing their funds from the Mission fields of Trinidad. - But sorry indeed am I to learn that their withdrawal arises from the deficiency of their funds. - May the Lord incline the hearts of his people to pour forth their offerings in great abundance that the heathen nations may hear the glad tidings of salvation. - But mon of itself will not do - it must be offered in a devotional spirit. May the Lord put this spirit into the hearts of all - When about to leave Trinidad I cannot help comparing it with what it was when more than seven years since I landed on its shores. - The scene of my friend's labour at that time presented a barren waste - not a single cheering spot when a house was hired for instruction and I became your first Schoolmaster in this Island - At that time there was only one School in the whole district and that a Roman Catholic - Well might it be said that at this time the people were as sheep without a Shepherd and living as it were in constant violation of the Sabbath day and in the dishonouring of God's holy name; they were indeed and of a truth at the lowest ebb of morality - Your Missionaries came, for a time the cause seemed hopeless; - school. few scholars - the place of divine service few very few attendants - I speak more particularly in reference to the Rev J J Muhlhauser - proceedings as being far better acquainted with them from living in his house & when at home being constantly associated with him. - In spite of the difficulties that presented themselves he ceased not to petition the legislature and exhort the people in their houses as well as from the pulpit to sign the petition for the better observance of the Sabbath day, in which I need not say he was cordially supported by his brother Missionary the Rev A Eckel - By the blessing of God he at length succeeded, and through the same blessing such a change has succeeded that the late wilderness is beginning to blossom as the rose. The change is effected but the instrument is about to be withdrawn Strange rumours have been spread that the Congregation amongst whom he has laboured in season and out of season for the space of seven years cannot understand him. - The charge I see has been denied and in confirmation of this denial I can only say that I can understand him much better than I can many of the clergy of my own country. His untiring patience and unwearied assiduity in the prosecution of his labours have been rarely equalled but I firmly believe never surpassed - The charge groundless as it must appear to every disinterested person I am persuaded must appear doubly so to you in the case of one of your Missionaries and will be disposed of by you accordingly. But I think that the hand of the Lord is very visible in it though the whole matter has been brought about by the instrumentality of man - I have taken my leave of my valued friend and am now residing in Town waiting for the Packet. – May it prove that I have imbibed a portion of his ardour and perseverance in the cause of Christ. – With regard to myself difficulties seem to beset my path but whatever may befall me may the blessing of God rest upon the Society – whose assistance in some *small* degree I would request, were they not involved, toward my College expenses which I fear will be heavy on account of my having to remain longer by far than my friend Hawkins, not, I trust, I may say it without boasting, from any deficiency of the required Greek or Latin on my part but entirely owing to his Lordship's arrangements. May I venture to indulge the hope that my exertions, however feeble, while engaged in your service met your approval – Because that would strengthen me while I declare that in your service I could have cheerfully laboured even unto death – blame me not then for leaving you, and I blame you not for leaving me seeing your necessities compelled you to do so – therefore I will *not* complain more especially when I reflect that all things are wisely ordained for the best – Henceforth I will remember only the favours received from you and with a grateful heart pray that the Society's means of usefulness may be increased and that in the diffusion of Gospel truth they may be the chosen instruments of God – and now dear Sir pray for me and may the grace of Jesus Christ our Lord be with you all. yours &c

, Sig, Richard Woodman.

Rec Mar 20/43 A W B Pollard Esq to the Lay Secretary.
Com:
Ansd Mar. 21/43 Dear Sir, Jan 14. 1843.

Enclosed you have the Account Current for the Mission continued up to 31st Decr and closed by a Bill drawn for the purpose – This is sent by a private conveyance as usual – by which also you will receive a newspaper containing an account of the Bishop's visit to Bartica and the consecration of the new Church there.

, Sig, W B Pollard.

Rec April 3/43 A Port of Spain Gazette (Trinidad) Feb 14. 1843.
Com.
Ackd Mar. 21/43

Recd May 11/43
Com
Ansd. July 6/43

A Rev C. A. Cooper Esqr to the Lay Secretary

Rural Hill, St Thomas in the East
Jamaica, Mar. 27. 1843.

My dear Sir,

Having been ordained by the Lord Bishop of this Diocess to the Church at Rural Hill (formerly one of your Society's Stations,) I am directed by His Lordship to draw upon your funds for my Quarterly stipend of seventy five pounds sterling until some arrangement can be entered into with the Local Authorities. I shall therefore feel greatly obliged by your honouring my Bill for the amount drawn in favour of Messrs. Patey Sewell & Co. Kingston. (Sd) Charles Alfred Cooper.

Recd May 20/43
Com
Ansd
Ack. July 4/43.

Mr C. Christian to the Comee. of C. M. S.

Gentlemen

Bartica Grove Essequibo Ap. 7th 1843

Since my last in Sep/42 another Teacher (Mr Berry) has been appointed over the boys who number 46. Average attendance 30. In Septr. seven were chosen from the other for me; their qualifications being that they were able to repeat their Scripture tasks better than their fellows.

At Christmas Mr. Bernau examined them and expressed his satisfaction for the previous three months and as two were leaving school, John France, to be a Cabinet Maker, and the Cooley John Hany Sing going home, four others were given to me making my number nine. None of these are desirous of becoming Teachers nor are they fit for the studies given to them on account of their understanding so little of the English language. These boys comprise my weekday duties 4½ days. On Sunday I keep morning School whilst Mr Bernau is at the Penal Settlement and in the afternoon address the coloured people in Creole Dutch which I have done since Christmas] On account of my trifling duties I have for some time felt dissatisfied thinking that my time there was no other than wasting and from general unkindness from Mr. Bernau in the performance of them I have suffered much from dejection of spirits; on account of which I have come to the conclusion to petition you if possible to transfer my labours to some other place as I fear my health will suffer from it. I know that it is not a pleasant thing to write or speak against my brother labourer and on this account I have put of mentioning my grievance but finding that I cannot fulfil the wish of the Committee and that my spirits are getting worse I have concluded to write to you. If I can be sent to a place where more activity is required and where I might be more useful I shall be thankful. The Akowi Indians

not far from us are a most fallen race amongst whom I should have no
objection to be sent: or into the Demerara river, where they are a little more
civilised than the Akawi.

I have written to Mr Pollard who says he thinks that the Cor-
responding Committee have no authority in a matter of this kind and
refers me to the Parent Committee.

Rev J. Pollit left here on the 29th Ultimo for Waraputa. Mrs P. was
not very well when they left.

(Signed) Edmund Christi

Recd May 1843
Com
Ans. June 15/43

A

Rev A. C. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir,

Trinidad Mar 17. 1843

1. I have been very dilatory of late in my correspondence for which I beg to apologize. A very strong reason in not performing that duty more punctually lays in our perplexing circumstances. For some time past we expected by every intelligence, either from the Bishop or your Committee with regard to a final arrangement before your Mission here can be given up. I often conversed with Mr Muhlhauser on these subjects, and (every thing I suggest, he says he has written to you already about. Mr Muhlhauser I understand has asked you if a day should be ~~asked~~ fixed by the Committee or by us, when we shall stop paying the Salaries of Schoolmasters whether the Colony or Bishop are prepared for it or not.

I understand also that he asked you if we are permitted to sell such buildings as are on the Societies private lands, i.e. over which the Bishop is not made trustee, to whosoever would offer for it?

In November last I asked if you would send out to us a Power of Attorney for selling the Narunap Houses, which probably may be taken by Government, and if it is left with us to fix the price? In the same letter I asked also on what terms you would give the Chapel Schools to the Bishop and whether a remuneration of the Amount from Parliamentary Grants will be demanded or not?

In a former letter I stated that it appears to me that your Committee have a claim in the local Government for one half of their expenditure in Schoolbuildings, the other half being considered as local subscriptions which would be lost to the Committee, unless the Bishop were to pay for it.

We are most anxious to comply with your wishes in taking without delay measures necessary for a final arrangement but on such points as I have just mentioned we require fuller instructions, and unless the Council of Government and the Bishop are prepared formally to take up the matter, all our measures will be frustrated.

You inquired in June /42, if any of our schools could be transferred to the Bishop or Rural Dean, or to some other Clergyman in the Island. This could not be done, as we are all district Ministers, so that no Clergyman of another district could take a school in one of our districts; besides each other Clergyman suffers from the want of funds to establish schools in his own district.

The Rural Dean, ~~has~~ now Archdeacons has no funds at his disposal, except 2 or 3 hundred Dollars per Annum which are appropriated to other schools already in operation. All therefore depends on the Bishop, yet his Lordship is very hard pressed for funds, not only for schools, but also for the Clergy. He has lately been obliged to send round a Circular, which I thereby transcribe for your information;* which states that on the account of the reduction of funds of the Propagation Society and of the intention of her Majesty's Government gradually to withdraw their pecuniary assistance to scholars, – He is obliged to reduce on the 5th of April the salaries of Schoolmasters, and from other sources I learn that he is obliged to do the same with the salaries of Ministers, who hitherto have been paid from those funds.

The Bishop may intend personally to bring the whole of the Society's claim before the Council of Government when he visits here, but we cannot know when that will take place. He would have been here before this, had Sir Henry McLeod our Governor been present. I understand that His Lordship is waiting to hear of Sir Henry's arrival and that he would come about a month afterwards. Sir Henry's arrival has been confidently anticipated by every new packet for two months past, and now we begin to fear he will not return. He left this in the latter part of June, – as it was understood at the time, – to push certain measures essential to the welfare of the Colony through the Colonial Office. Having effected this, it was hoped and expected he would immediately return, to carry out those very measures and others which he had announced, and which were likewise highly desirable. Month after month is slipped away and yet we hear nothing positive of his return, and there is now much doubt if he will return at all.

I was in town two weeks ago – after an interval of 8 months – and called on His Excellency the acting Governor Sir Charles Chichester I represented to him our position and the wishes of the Col. M. Soc. and the fact, that to our Memorial to Sir Henry Macleod of 18 Ap/42 we received no answer. I also stated to him that our Parsonages might be purchased at once by Government leaving the question about the schoolhouses open for a future day.

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* See Appendix I.

He promised he would attend to this, and lay our Memorial before Council, the first time of its meeting again. This first meeting has since passed without that the Memorial was presented.

His Excellency however stated that it was his intention to bring the whole of the Educational plan before the Council that day, but that he was prevented by other business from so doing. It is now reported that his stay in this Island will be very short, as he is called to join his Regiment in Canada. Even should the Memorial be brought before the Council, I have no very sanguine hopes that the wishes of the Committee could be speedily attended to.

2. It is much to be deplored that the Council of Government backed by the present Colonial Minister and previously his predecessor, should intend to introduce the Semi Popish Educational System of Ireland. A set of questions has been circulated by the Council among the Clergy of this Island with regard to that system, preparatory to its introduction in the Council Chamber to these questions I gave straight forward answers, a copy of which I herewith enclose, for your perusal.* I appended to it a long copy of Remarks on Education of Dr. Coleridge from his late epistolar charge to the Trinidad Clergy, in order thus to bring the Bishops views on the subject to the cognizance of the Members of Council. I intend to write further on this subject to the Governor in Council, when it may be necessary, being invited to communicate to His Excellency any further remarks on the advantages or disadvantages of the Irish System. I only regret I could not yet meet with a complete set of educational books on that system, nor with a copy of the Charge of the Primate of Ireland on that subject.

The friends of this System say it has been found efficacious, approvable and good in Ireland, and therefore must be answerable here. It is true in Ireland a large number of scholars for the most part Roman Catholics frequent these schools and R. C. generally approve of this System. But on the other hand it is known that a number of the R. C. hierarchy protested against it, and it is allowed by friends and foes that the Protestant Clergy almost unanimously are opposed to that system. It is known that wherever the Kildare St. Soc. or the Church Education Society open Schools, the Protestants flock to them, and even many Roman Catholics in preference to the Irish Native Schools.

(*) See Appendix II.

Rev A. Le Lockel, Mar 17/43

Lord Stanley himself acknowledged, that there were untoward circumstance and many difficulties connected with that System, and that it was open to many objections: yet upon the whole he considered that system was more free from objections, than any other, and was the most effective, - because it afforded to the largest, portion of the people of Ireland the greatest amount of sound scriptural and religious Instruction. This however is but a mere assertion and can be easily disproved. I am sorry to say our present Attorney General appears to be of the same opinion, having publicly stated, that he thought that children of different Creeds might be collected together and receive instruction on the broad principle of our holy religion, without injury to their respective Creeds.

No doubt under that System, and in a Country where R. Catholics are numerous, great number of children may be collected to attend those schools, but to say that sound scriptural and religious Instruction can be afforded under this system, and that there is a broad principle of our holy religion, on which children of different Creeds might be instructed, without injury to their respective Creeds, - this I cannot believe.

The Advocates of this System may be asked: - Who has ever defined the proper limits, if any, of the broad principle of the christian Religion, to which would agree the Members of the Reformed Churches the Members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the multivarious Sects from the evangelical dissenter down to the infidel Socinian and Sceptic? Any system of tuition excluding sound and full Scriptural Instruction is not merely neutral and defective, but absolutely antichristian. Bishop Coleridge very justly remarks: - Any system which professes to lay aside all the differences of various christian denominations and to assume a neutral ground, must, to be honest, confine itself to the simplest enunciation of Divine cism; though even thus the Atheist might quarrel with it.

We Protestants are called upon by this system to abandon one of our greatest treasures, the true catholic and sacred privilege that should belong to all christians, - even the free circulation of the Word of God: - whereas the Roman Catholic is not to sacrifice any thing; but gains his point in excluding the scriptures from the People, and the Socinian to whatever party otherwise he may belong is not called upon to sacrifice anything, because he dislikes the Bible and disbelieves it. May God in His mercy be pleased to deliver us from this evil, that we may teach our children the pure word of God, which can make wise unto salvation the child and the simple believer, as well as the deep searcher after wisdom, provided he retains the simplicity of faith in the Divine Oracles.

March 21. 1843 After writing the above I received the Port of Spain Gazette of the 14th inst, containing an interesting report of the Proceedings in the Council of Government on the 11th inst to which I beg to draw your attention. While discussing the Estimates for the Year a good deal was said on the Salaries of Minister and on the Salaries of Schoolmasters, the substance of which I have copied for your information,* to which I added few intervening remarks, which I need not repeat here.

It does not appear that our Memorial was laid before the Council.

It will be to your satisfaction to know that the Council have voted Salaries for the Ministers** of Sanfernando & Savana Grande, to begin on the 1st of April, at least it is presumed by the Attorney General that such a date has been fixed by your Committee. This information he may possibly have from the Bishop or Archdeacon.

A doubt remains however, whether we are understood to be these two Ministers, for the Attorney General states, that it appeared to him that the Ch. M. Socy. were then to withdraw their Clergymen, and that those who would in future fill those two places were, — to follow it appears a general rule, now laid down for all such cases, — to be nominated by the Governor, on the suggestion of the Diocesan. But this has been virtually done with regard to us, as we came here sent by the Bishop (Coleridge) engaged by the Ch. M. Socy.; — recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and accepted and located by the Governor Sir Geo. Hill. If we remain in our present stations, all that would be necessary, would be that the Bishop advised the Governor to issue an order for the payment of our Salaries. I will not enter here on the question of our remaining or withdrawing, but only establish the fact of our Claim on the Treasury for Salaries from the 1st of April, as Ministers of Sanfernando and Savana Grande, — leaving the question of our remaining undecided till a personal conference with the Bishop can be obtained. This would relieve your Society of some expenses, on the understanding however that at the same time we would remain connected with it, till the Bishop's arrival renders a final decision practicable.

An opinion has gone abroad, that we were not altogether under the Bishop, I consider that we are Clergymen of the Diocese as well as any others, but with this accidental difference that hitherto the Ch. M. Socy. were as it were our lay patrons, that we were their Agents, and supported by them, and could not be removed ~~from~~ by the Bishop from our Stations, unless he were to withdraw our license, - but that we could be withdrawn by the Society to other Stations. Some time ago I thought it advisable to write a letter on that subject to the Church Committee, which I here transcribe*.

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* See Appendix III & IV

** Appendix II

Personally I care little for such rumours for nothing is worth caring for, than being living members in Christ. I glory in belonging to such an excellent Circle of Christians as the Church Missionary Society, but when we are assaulted for not being true Churchmen, we may prove the contrary with as much boldness as St. Paul asserted his privileges as a citizen of Tarsus.

Abt our Schools(**). I enclose the substance of a debate in Council on Education. £1000... was proposed for educational purposes, besides the £937. belonging to the fixed expenditure. The Attorney General stated that on account of the withdrawal of one moiety that hitherto was paid by the Society (for the Propagation through the Bishop), the Colony would be called upon to make up that deficiency, yet it was allowed that in General only £500 more would be required, which sum was also granted.

In these Estimates the schools hitherto supported entirely by your Society were quite forgotten. If the Committee wish definitively to withdraw on the 1st or 6th of April, all our schools must be discontinued. I have brought the case of these schools to the notice of Government in my answer to the queries on the Irish System, also in our Memorial to Sir Henry Macleod, and on other occasions, I expected also that an application would be made, either by the Bishop or the Archdeacon.

The case of these schools is in one respect a new one altogether, for it appears that the Bishop has no means to pay a proportion of the Masters Salaries, and the Council will be called upon at once for the whole of the Salary. There is great justice in this case however that they should do so, for years to come, as hitherto all your Society's schools have been no burden to the Colony at all.

I have written to the Archdeacon on this subject and if he will not move in this matter, one of us shall be obliged to go to town, to see the Governor and the Members of Council about it, - as well as on account of the buildings.

The subject of the Irish System has not been introduced on that occasion but a remark has been made by the Attorney General and Mr. Lock that there should be an early enquiry into the System of Education generally.

March 24. 1843. 5. In the next number of the Port of Spain Gazette, there is a sharp reproof given to Mr. Burnley for his extraordinary remarks made in Council with regard to the provision made for the Clergy. The Editor says in a leading article:-

"Were the hon: Gentleman's long residence in this Colony, and his in-

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(**) See Appendix IV.

(*) See Appendix V

"him in the knowledge of its wants and capacities, less known lately, we should have felt inclined to say, that a person who could state that he was not aware that any Clergyman were needed for the town of San Fernando — and that the whole population of Savannah Grande might be [illegible] for what he knew to the contrary — showed such an utter ignorance of the condition and concerns of the Colony as to be very ill fitted to act as a Member of the Island Council. — — The fact is there is a lukewarmness displayed by the Hon. Gentleman on the twin subjects of Religion & Education, which is more calculated to injure his favourite scheme of Immigration, than it is probable he imagines. For our part, we tell him at once that as far as we are concerned there shall be no 'blowing hot and cold' in this matter. We are drawing here daily a vast increase of population and are drawing them, too, from Colonies where Churches and Schools abound — from places where the most ample means of instruction, moral and religious are within their reach, and unless our religious and educational establishments are to be augmented proportionately with our population, we, from being a humble, but most zealous advocate of Immigration, shall feel ourselves bound to become its most unflinching opponent. Let the Hon. Gentleman then and those who vote with him in Council understand that these three items — Religion — Education & Immigration must go hand in hand — or the last must be opposed, and the result of that opposition is not difficult to be fore

In the same paper it is reported that Sir Henry Macleod was expected to leave England by the first March Packet, and that our acting Governo has received permission to remain here till the arrival of Sir Henry.

6. You will be informed by this time of the Bishop's letter to Mr. Muhlhauser, the address of his congregation and his Reply to it. I very much regret that the Bishop should have thought it proper to act in such a manner, being so earnestly called upon by your Committee to leave us on our respective stations and we seriously begin to fear that should we remain, we would not be dealt with fairly. This will be an additional and weighty inducement for us, to remain in connexion with your Society. On the other hand however I cannot approve of every expression in Mr. Muhlhauser's letter to the Bishop which I told him an hour or two before the Meeting took place.

In the first instance the deputation and the address state that the complaint made against him on account of his foreign pronunciation is unfounded and emanated not with them. I believe it is unfounded that any of these made a complaint to the Bishop about his foreign pronunciation, but it is founded that they frequently conversed on his foreign pronunciation: — however as they are all attached to him and to Mr. M's praise be it said, that he deserved their attachment, they did not mean that his foreign pronunciation should be made a matter of complaint against him for his Removal.

Mr M should not have imputed bad intentions to the Informants. These Informants appear not to have been his Parishioners in the first instance, though their free and undesigning conversation on the subject may have reached the Bishop's ear long before. I am told that when Mr M was lately in Barbadoes he took part in the Church service in several places and preached once. The Congregation who heard him preach for the first time could not understand him, and this came to the knowledge of the Bishop. Shortly afterwards the Bishop had an opportunity of asking Mr Gilbert who was lately ordained Priest and also our Archdeacon Mr Cummins, and the result of all these Inquiries, led the Bishop to judge that his foreign pronunciation must be very much felt. Since the publication of these matters the Bishop has sent an answer to the foreman of the deputation, stating that he was gratified to hear that the San Fernando Congregation valued so highly the ministration of Mr M and that they find that he has no foreign pronunciation. When Mr M told me that such was the conclusion of the matter, I said that the Bishop should certainly respect the feelings of the people towards him, but that if the Bishop says he was glad to hear Mr M had no foreign pronunciation – it was but a sarcasm on the Address which should have been worded to this effect, that the people would be very sorry if his foreign pronunciation were made a cause for his removal.

7. Probably the coming Packet will bring out Sir Henry Macleod I intend to write on other topics, but to make sure for the Packet I will here close this letter and despatch it at once – Mar 30. 1843. (Sd) Alfred E. Eckel

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Recd [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] June 15/43

Rev A. E. Eckel's Answers to the Local Government to certain questions on Education and the Irish National System

(Copy) Appendix II

Query 1.) How many schools are there of the — persuasion? specifying the district whether Male or Female and the number of Scholars in each?

Answer 1.) Church of England Schools.

(1) District of Savannah Grande		
Mission	Scholars	45
William	Ville	48
Dunmore	Hill	30
Indian	Walk	45
(2) District of Moruga		
Moruga		20 – Total 188

All these schools have boys and girls mixed, there being no partitions in the Schoolrooms nor more than one teacher for each.

Query 2.) How are they supported and what is the total expense of each?

Answer 2.) These schools are supported by—

	The Church Missionary Society	The Soc. for Prop. Gosp. in F. Parts through the Bishop	Colonial Government	Port of Spain District Committee of the Chr. K. Soc.
Mission	$ 450 —			—
Williamsville	400 —			—
Dunmore Hill	400 —			—
Indian Walk	—	$ 200 —	$ 300 —	—
Moruga	—	200 —	—	$ 100 —

Total $1900

The yearly expenses for books and other supplies have hitherto been paid by the Church Missionary Society at about $40 — p Annum.

Query 3.) Supposing a national system of Education to be established, would the same amount be subscribed?

Answer 3.) The Church Missionary Society, Propagation Society, and Port of Spain District Committee of the Chr. K. Soc. are all Societies of members of the National Church, acting under the Bishop of the Diocese, on the principles of the Church of England.

That Church acknowledges the sacred word of God as the sole standard of her rule of faith and practice. If this principle is acknowledged and acted upon in the schools, supported by Government, then no doubt these Societies may support their schools but schools in which the Bible is prohibited cannot be supported by these Societies. This query does not mention what kind of National System will be introduced, but from the letter that accompanied it, I learn that that system is in opposition to the principles of the National Church, particularly with regard to the prohibition of the Bible from the people. It is very doubtful if these Societies can maintain all or any of the schools already in operation, should Government withdraw their support in future from our schools. The Church Missionary Society* will not support such schools on the Irish system as will appear from the following extract of a letter of their Secretary to the Missionaries in this Island, dated February 1837— viz—

"It especially afforded them (the Committee) satisfaction to observe that you so firmly maintain the principle of the unrestricted use of the Bible in

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* That Society has for these seven years solely supported many schools in the Naparimas, and has yearly spent more for education in this Island than any other party either Societies or the Government.

"in administering religious instruction to the scholars. To eject the Bible "is a concession which no consideration would induce the Committee to "make. Much rather would they relinquish the Mission altogether, than "consent for a single moment to any limitation or restriction in employ-"ing the Bible as the medium of instruction to all classes and under all cir-"cumstances." The local Government is aware that the Church Missionary Society will soon give up their Mission in this Island, and their schools will be shut up unless the Government will assist the Bishop to continue them.

It is impossible that the Bishop could give his support to any school in which the Bible was ejected, neither is it likely that the Bishop could obtain sufficient means from other quarters to keep up those schools altogether, which are now particularly supported by him.

The present Bishop will be actuated by the same scriptural and therefore sound principles as his predecessor, I will append to this the views of Bishop Coleridge on education, as stated in his public letter to the Clergy of Trinidad.

I will say no more in this place on that subject, as I intend addressing His Excellency the Lieut Governor and the Honourable the Members of Council on this subject in a few days hence.

Query 4.) Are the Schoolhouses and teachers houses seperate?

Answer 4. There are no seperate houses for Teachers.

At the Mission and Dunmore Hill there are spacious rooms, intended for Catechists and Teachers. At William Ville the teachers rooms are attached to the Chapel School on one side of the building. At Moruga no Schoolhouse is built.

The Indian Walk Chapel School is not finished. This house is proposed to be removed to a more central spot.

Query 5.) How was the expense of their construction defrayed?

Answer 5.) At the Mission for School and Catechist and Teachers Rooms		
by the Church Missionary Society	£525.–.–	
from Parliamentary Grant	165.–.–	= £690.–
At William Ville Chapel School and teachers rooms		
by the Church Missionary Society	135.–.–	
from Parliamentary Grant	165.–.–	= £300.–
At Dunmore Hill School, Catechists & Teachers Rooms.		

by the Church Missionary Society £500.—
from Parliamentary Grant 165.— £665.—
At the Indian Walk, Chapel School and Teacher Room
by the Bishop (& some voluntary labour of the American Refugees) £100.—
This house is not finished, a small balance towards its erection is in my hands. It is proposed to remove it to a more central spot of which Sir Henry Macleod has approved and has encouraged me to get a survey made. An application for an additional sum of £100.— towards removing the building and finishing it, has been laid before Council, to which no answer as yet has been received.

Query 6.) In whom is the property vested?
Answer. At the Mission Dunmore Hill & William Ville the land and houses belong to the Church Missionary Society, the Bishop being the trustee over the land. At Indian Walk the property is vested in the Bishop

Query 7.) What is the distance from each of the nearest schools of each persuasion?
Answer. There is only one school of another persuasion in both districts, that is the Roman Catholic School at the Residence of the Priest of the Mission, at a short distance from the Church of England School at the Mission. All other schools are far distant one from another. William Ville is nearest the Mission at 3½ miles. Dunmore Hill and Indian Walk are 3 miles one from another — and both are 5 miles from the Mission. Moraga is on the souther Coast.

Query 8.) How many scholars are there in those other schools?
Answer. I have no information on that point

Query 9.) Are there good roads between them?
Answer There are no good roads whatever in either district, except in the height of the dry season. In the Villages of American Refugees the children have to cross a great number of brooks and to pass bushland.

Query 10.) Supposing a National System established where would be the most central situation in the — district for a school, and would more than one be necessary?
Answer. The Roman Catholic School is in the centre of the quarter, and so is the Mission School of the Church of England. The Dunmore Hill

Indian Walk and William Ville Schools are all in the outskirts of the quarter, where the Protestant population is very numerous. Besides they are attended by many children coming from great distances from an opposite direction of the Mission. A concentration therefore is impracticable

Trinidad Mission of Savanna Grande, Oct 28/42
(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel. Minister

Recd May 18/43
Com
Ackd June 15/43

A

Bishop of Barbadoes to the Rev A. E. Eckel.

Appendix I. (Copy)

Bishop Court, Barbadoes, Jan. 21. 1843

Rev & Dear Sir

In consequence of information brought by the last mail, from "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel", of a great reduction already determined upon for this current year by the venerable Society, as well as by Her Majesty's Government in the amount of pecuniary aid extended through the Society towards the maintenance of schools in this Diocese, I am under the painful necessity of requesting you to give immediate notice to the different teachers of schools under your superintendence who are in part paid by the Society, that after the expiration of the present quarter on the fifth day of April next, the portion of their respective salaries to be drawn for from the Society will be reduced to half their present amount

I regret extremely the necessity of this step; but I have no alternative: my instructions are peremptory, the reduction being unavoidable. Her Majesty's Government, ~~in the amount of pecuniary aid~~ have long ago signified their intention gradually to withdraw the aid afforded from the Annual Parliamentary Grant; and it appears that the expences of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, during the past year, have greatly exceeded their receipts.

I trust, however, that either by means of more punctual payments from the scholars, or of voluntary contributions from your Congregation, or else of some stated bounty from the Vestry of the Parish, or from the Legislative, you will still be able to maintain your schools in their present efficiency and extent, without that degree of dependance upon distant aid, which, however necessary in the commencement of our efforts, it would be unreasonable to expect to be continued indefinitely. Religious Societies in England make great exertions to obtain their funds. They have moreover continually increasing demands upon their pious charity, and that from countries far less favoured than we are with the light of the Gospel, some of them destitute of it entirely.

It is for us to imitate the noble example set by such Societies and to endeavour rather to extend their usefulness among the heathen by assistance, if possible, from hence, than to confine it to communities already Christian, from which a similar zeal for the advancement of the faith, especially amongst themselves, may very justly be expected.

(Sd) T. Barbados.

Rec.d May 18/43
Cop.d
Ack.d June 1/43

No 2

Extract of Report of Government. Mar. 11. 1843

Appendix, III.

Estimates of Ministers Salaries —

His Excellency moved that the Council do form themselves into a Committee of the whole board to take into consideration the Estimates of 1843.—

The first item in the Unfixed Contingencies was the Archdeacon's Salary, £500 — Carried [He receives other salary from the Bishop fund] Assistant Curate of San Fernando £250 — [with £150 — from the Bishop of W. Ind.] — This seemed to take precedence of the Education Committee. They appeared to be voting sums of money without there being persons to perform the duties. If the Colony did not bring up the Churches of the Church Missionary Society, they would not require an Assistant Curate for San Fernando. Attorney General — These sums were placed in the Unfixed Contingencies in consequence of a letter from the Bishop of Barbadoes, stating that from the Society [? which — probably the Propagation Society] having withdrawn a great part of their funds, he had been compelled from the 1st of April next to reduce the salaries of the Assistant Ministers in Town, Ministers of Tacarigua and Carapichaima £100 each, and it was proposed to make up this sum from the Colony. As the Church Missionary Society withheld their support for the Clergymen at San fernando and Savana Grande altogether from the 1st of April [Of this date I am not sure]. It was now proposed to give the ministers of each of these places a Salary of £450 — If they did not do this, the Clergymen would withdraw themselves, and the Churches would be closed.— It appeared to him that the Church Missionary Society would close their Churches [They and take away their Clergymen. These sums would be paid to Clergymen nominated by the Governor, on the suggestion of the Bishop of the Diocese [we not sent out with the approval and sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies Lord Glenelg? Are we not sent out in the Church by the Bishop of Barbadoes? Did not Sir Geo. Hill appoint our stations, give us glebe lands and fix myself at the Savana and Mr. Muhlhauser at San fernando, and did not the Bishop and the Church Missionary Society approve of our location? Th

Sentence therefore of the Attorney General is to no purpose with regard to us]

£50 — for the Assistant Curate of Port of Spain making his salary £30
£100 — for Minister of Tacarigua, making his salary £350 —
£100 — for Minister of Chaguanas (vacant) . 350 — —
£100 — for Min. of Carapichaima . 350 — —
£100 — for Assist. Curate of San Fernando . 350 — —
£450 — for Minister of Savana Grande
£450 — for Minister of San Fernando

These ministers have besides some portion of their salaries from the Parish. —

Mr. Burnley — He would object — He should say that they should not vote a larger sum than £1000 — in addition to what the Clergy then received. He had no objection to this and that Clergyman. There was one item of £900 — for the two Clergymen from the Church Missionary Society: he was not aware that the population of San Fernando [and its district] required a Clergyman [quoted] and as far as Savana Grande, they might be all squatters for what he knew [a quarter of 14 Estates all squatters besides the 1500 American Refugees who had Government grants of land they cannot be squatters. At the Mission there are Squatters with the connivance of the successive Governments for more than 20 years and having mostly permission from the Commandants. He did not think they would do any good by having Clergymen in every direction. So far as they were able, he should afford support to the Clergy. Proposes a reduction as low down as £1000 — —

Attorney General — As the Archdeacon took £500 — which was authorized by the Secretary of State, there would only be £500 — remaining to divide between the other Clergymen.

Mr. Losh — Before these items passed, he would remark that he considered the salary of the Clergymen too low, there should be fewer of them and better paid.]

Attorney General — He fully agreed with Mr. Losh as to giving higher salaries to the Clergy, they would get men to come out from England. With regard to what Mr. Burnley had said, who had so ingeniously introduced the subject of squatters, he thought it was the best thing to be done to bring a Clergyman among squatters, as a squatter might be brought to consider his state and position from a Sermon which he might hear on a Sunday. He would say bring religious instruction to every class of persons. The amount of assistance afforded to the support of the Church of England, up to the present time, was smaller than the support afforded to the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Colony. He did not wish to take anything from either Clergy. There was nothing in the items which had been said that they could take anything from. £50 — was not enough for the support of a Clergyman in this Island. In a conversation which he had with Bishop Coleridge, he had stated that the salary was so small that he found great difficulty in getting Clergymen to come out to the West Indies. The Bishop of Jamaica had made the same complaint, but he had been met there by the House of Assembly, which had passed an act, granting a larger salary to the Clergy. The Minister of San Fernando, Mr Muhlhauser, in reply to an address lately presented to him by his Parishioners had stated that when he first went to San Fernando his congregation was from 5 to 8. and that it now amounted to between 600 and 650. He was sure the Council would not be inclined to remove a Clergyman from that place nor from Savana Grande, where a Clergyman was very necessary for the squatters. – –

He thought no sum could be too large for encouraging religion and morality among the people. He would neither abolish the Minister of San Fernando nor Savana Grande. It must be recollected that their population was increasing, and they could not bring Immigrants from Mont Serrat and the other Islands, a from Sierra Leone, without affording them the means of moral and religious instruction after they arrived here.

The Chief Justice. – There was nothing said about the fees which were paid to the Clergy – – he should like to see the salaries of the Clergy raised, and all their fees paid into the Treasury.

The foregoing Items for the Clergy were then agreed to

[The foregoing Remarks in Parenthesis are my own Remarks (Pd) A. C. Lockel

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Rec May 1843
Comd
Ackd June 1843

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Rev A. C. Lockel to the Honble I. B. Wylly & John Losh, forming a Comee on Church affairs of the Council of Government, Trinidad.

Appendix II. (Copy)

Savana Grande, Nov 30. 1842.

Gentlemen

In forwarding enclosed my letter of yesterday's date with plans and estimates belonging to the same I take this opportunity that is afforded to me for the first time in having the honour to address the honourable the Members of your Committee, – to inform you that in your Committee's first report of the 5 Oct/41 certain terms are used with regard to the position of the Revd Muhlhauser, a Minister of the Church of England, which are not correct, which place us in a very unfavourable and injurious light before the community at large and particularly the members of our Church.

These terms, as reported in the public papers, being not been contra– and applying as well to your humble servant the writer of this as to Mr Muhl–

your Excy will not take it amiss if I thus allude to the subject and correct the statement.

The Govr is reported to have said that Mr Muhlhauser does not hold his appointment from the Bishop and is therefore not embraced in the rule under which the Govr recommends the establishment of a small Church establishment in each parish or district where there was a church and a regularly ordained Clergyman, — that as a Missionary of the Church Missy Socy his withdrawal will probably be involved in the resolution of that Society to withdraw their Mission in Trinidad, — and that he would be necessarily replaced by another Clergyman for whose maintenance the Colony will no doubt be called upon to provide in the usual way.

There is no fear that the common people will have scruples at our office and position in the Church, but intelligent and scrupulous members of our church have asked the questions, if we were regularly ordained, if we were under the Bishop and if our Sacraments and other Offices were as valid as those of other Ministers of the Church of England?

We are Missionaries, because we are supported by a Missionary Society, but the Propagation Society and other Societies, which have a charter, are Missionary Societies as well and the Agents paid by them are Missionaries as well as ourselves. Not one of those Societies is more a Church Society than another. A charter does not constitute any Society a Society of the Church, — for that can only be done by Convocation of the Bishops under Royal authority and never has been done for any Society. — therefore the Church Missionary Society is as much as any other a Society of the Church. Yet are they Societies of members of the Church of England and acting on the principles of that Church. If the whole bench of Bishops were to join a Society they would not constitute it a church Society in the strict sense. They would be but individual and voluntary members.

The Church M. Society had of late years more Bishops as Members, including now the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London than any other Society. Wherever the C. M. Soc. has missions in constituted dioceses, their Ministers are under the license of the Diocesan and the discipline of the Church of England. Bishop Coleridge told us before we left London, that though we were to be supported by the C. M. S. yet that we had our appointment from him as any other of his Clergy. In Barbadoes he examined our testimonials of Deacons & Priests Ordination of the Bishop of London and signed them, and gave us our license as officiating Ministers of the Church of England in our respective Districts before we came to this Island. In the episcopal printed charge to the Clergy in Trinidad of the 11th Feby/40 His Lordship speaks thus of his Clergy p. 26: —

"Whether a minister be pecuniarily supported by the Colony, or by "the Socy. for the Propagation of the Gospel, or by the Church Missionary Society, "or out of the Parliamentary Grant, this in no way affects his Clerical name, character, or position. He still bears the common name of a Minister of the Church "of England, subject to the same Episcopal jurisdiction, acting under "the same license, using the same Liturgy, bound by the same Rubric, ministering "alike within the one same branch of the Church of Christ for the good of the "souls of men: we may receive support from Societies: we may correspond with "Societies:– we may advance the cause of Societies with a view to an increase of "their funds; but the paramount jurisdiction of the Bishop must ever be practically acknowledged."

Your Committee are aware that the Ch. M. Soc. intend soon to give up their Mission in this Island. They have left it to my option either to remain under our Diocesan or to move to some other of their stations; and his Lordship Bishop Parry has invited us to stay in our present stations, or to remove to some other district or Island in his diocese, should the local Government be unwilling to pay the Salary of Ministers in our districts. I think it will be unnecessary to say more on this subject, or to shew to your Committee the documents referred to. I leave it to you to make use of these statements as you may deem proper and just. (Signed) Alfred C. Eckel.

May 18/43
Com.
Ack.d June 15/43

A.

Extract of Report of Government, Mar. 11. 1843.

Appendix V.

Estimates – for Educational Purposes.

Attorney General. – The sum of £1000. is placed in the Estimates for Educational Purposes, and His Excellency, where any application might be made would come to the board and say such an application has been made for such a sum.

Solicitor General. – If it was known what schools would be applied for, they would be stated in detail. They knew in one case (the Clergy) what would be required, in the other cases (the schools) they did not.

Mr. Fuller. – They would find the sum detailed at £937.–.– in the fixed expenditure [of last year up to the present time]

Treasurer. – He saw so large a sum in the fixed expenditure, that he should move, that the sum be reduced to £500.–.–

Mr. Fuller. – They could not have more schools than the sum would cover.

Attorney General. – To show that they wanted more, he would state that the grants of one half of the salaries of the Teachers paid by the Society [of Propagation through the Bishop] would be withdrawn from the Colony. [There is no allusion to the Schools of the Ch. M. Socy.]

Mr Fuller — The school establishment cost £937 – – The boys educated at these Schools had been educated at the public expense, they should pay for their education.

Mr Lash — It was then intended that the Schoolmasters salaries [as hitherto paid by the Colony] should be raised to double what they were then "Murder will out." Why was this information withheld until after the hon. Gentleman [Attorney General?] had spoken that the £1000 – – would not be taken out all at once.

Attorney General — Every one knew that the question of Education was on a very unsatisfactory basis at present. No system however which they could propose would cost the Colony less than £937 – – and a probable withdrawal of the sum granted by the Society rendered it necessary for them to enquire, whether it might not be right and proper that they should vote the sum of £1000 – in lieu of the sum already placed in the Estimates. —

Chief Judge. — If £500 be sufficient now, why vote £1000 – – [without taking into consideration the Schools of the Ch. M. Socy.] The amendment was then put and carried.

The Item stands £500 – –

[The foregoing Remarks in Parenthesis are my own Remarks]

(Signed) A. C. Eckel.]

Rec Ap 26/43
Comm
Ansd June 1843

A Rev R Panton to the Secretaries.

Gentlemen, Kingston Jamaica Mar 24/43

I fear that the derangement of our packets has caused me to miss one Mail in informing you of a Bill for £220 which I have drawn in favour of Messrs Pasey Sewell & Co. This money is to carry out your instructions to place the premises at the Grove Normal School in the condition agreed on with the Trustees of the Mico Charity.

I hope shortly to address you fully on the subject, but I can only now write by an amanuensis as I am unable to hold a pen. I remain &c

(Sig) Richd Panton

Mr Charles Thwaites no date.

Recd Ap 28/43

Comm

Ansd July 15/43

Mr Charles Thwaites to the Secretary

Rev and dear Sir

The C M S has no doubt been informed by the Ladies Negro Education Society of the loss they have sustained by the destruction of their premises in Willoughby Bay, by the late awful visitation of divine Providence. Yet I thin it my duty to address them direct on the occasion. I therefore take the liber to state to them, the condition of the buildings on the morning of the dreadf earthquake. The house having been neatly finished when first built, it ha required very little repair except painting the door and window shutters and jealousy's which was done last year and it appeared fresh and in good condition. — The School room was a rough building compared to the house, and was repaired from time to time and about two years ago, it was new shingle and fresh gutters laid down between the roofs, and a part of the wall which was broken down was repaired. This was done at the expense of about £80 sterling and the School also was in perfect repair on the morning of that dreadful day, which in a few minutes laid your handsome strong little dwelling house in ruins. So complete was the desolation, that my bookcase and books which was in the middle room up stairs, was dashed through the partition and two floorings into the cellar and broken to pieces. The bedstead and bedding in the next room, was also carried into the same place and in the same condition.

The roof of the house is unbroken though on the ground, the partition and flooring is nearly destroyed and the greater part of the door and window shutters and jealousies are much broken. — The wall of Schoolroom is down except a little at two corners which is left much shaken. One of the roofs is fallen the other two are standing, being supported by the middl pillars, a door frame, and the two corners before mentioned. I have stated the damage to persons authorized to take the Estimate of loss occasioned by the earthquake at £800 sterling.

I would recommend that the ruins of the buildings and the land should be sold, though I fear from its shattered condition it will bring but little. The nice stones of the house, will now be worth nothing, for none w attempt to build with stone while the recollection of this awful earthqu remains. Besides the destruction of the buildings in Willoughby Bay, land is rent in several places above the village, so that probably it will deserted. I have been obliged to leave this place, a place I have found very healthy and pleasant, and rendered dear to me by past recollections, an have for the present taken refuge in the vestry room at Sion Hill Chapel. I would fain build a small place for myself central to all the Schools under my care, were I able. In writing to my old and first employers in the work in which the greater part of my life has been engaged, brings many pleasing associations with it. I cannot forget the kindness, the liberality, and sympathy of the Church Missionary Society in all labours while in connection with them. Neither can I forget, the prosperity of the work by the grace of God while engaged under their auspices. And I cannot but regret the circumstance which caused my dismissal from their service, in which I attribute no blame, to the C. M. S. Committee.

You will be pleased to convey to them my most cordial thanks for their past kindness, and also for the occupation of these premises for so many years. which by the kind permission of the Ladies Negro Education Society, I have lived on since I left your Society's service.

Thank God, we have been labouring in the same cause since with various success. And I am, My dear Sir

respectfully, yours with Christian regards
(signed) Charles Thwaites

Rec.d May 20/43 A
Com:
Ans:

Rev.d C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir

I have drawn my stipend by a Bill of Exchange on you through the Colonial Bank, as last Quarter. I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you about my Tools in the Queen's Warehouse in London. Excuse these few lines.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your Humble Servant
(signed) C. W. Winckler

Rec.d May 20/43 A
Com:
Ack. Revised

Rev.d C. W. Winckler's Report for the Quarter ending March 31-1843

Committee Chichester Jamaica

During the Quarter past, I find by reviewing it in my mind, that there is very little difference in the internal and external condition of my Station, from what I reported at the expiration of the previous Quarter. Divine Service has been continued as usual, and with the same cheering and disheartening effect as formerly. The number of Communicants has not increased this quarter. I had to exclude one of the Candidates on account of illtreating his Wife. ——

The Knockoloa Day School is going on, but not with that desired effect I could wish for. The Number of Scholars has been smaller this quarter than in the former. It is really a hard task to carry on the School at a distance from the dwelling place, with an invalid School master, whose deficiency of Salary, if it is not paid by voluntary contributions of the people, falls on my own shoulders, or, I should say, is to be paid out of my own stipend. —— I am very desirous therefore, of enquiring hereby, whether the Revered Committee at home will not allow me so much as to cover my expenses I might have, in making up the deficiency of the Teacher's Salary?

For the Quarter ending June 30th. 1842, when I expected that the Corresponding Committee in Jamaica would have paid for the Teacher's Salary, because I had discontinued Alexandria Day School three months previous to March, when all the Schools were to be given up, according to one of their resolutions – thereby saving £15 – beforehand – the amount of money collected, was £10-15-7 Sterling and I had to make up the deficiency of £4-4-3 to bring it up to £15 –, out of my own purse. ——

For the Quarter ending September 1842 – the deficiency in the quarterly Collections was £2.7s.. For the quarter ending December 31st 1842. – the deficiency in the Quarter's collections amounted to £4-6-.. The sum total therefore, to the beginning of this year, which I had to pay, amounted to £10-17-3 Sterling. I will be out of purse this Quarter above £5 – and which I am determined to obtain by a general collection.

Perhaps the Parent Committee will say: why do you trouble yourself any longer about the School after you have been officially informed that the Society has given them up. — But I do not think that such can be the mind of the Revered Committee at home, who too well must be aware of the importance of a Day School connected with a Station. — I purpose, as long as I have the hope of a continuance of the Station, to keep up the Day School at Knockalva. — The influence on the people's minds, has been already weakened enough by the delay of building the Chapel, which, if got up more than four Years ago would have been most beneficial; for it would have silenced secret and open enemies to our good cause, and it would have saved me an incalculable deal of trouble, anxiety and disappointment. ——

If we had the Chapel, or, School House near our dwelling-house I would not harrass myself with an inadequate School master. – Myself and my dear Wife, would be able to carry on the School until we could get some relief or other. But the present condition of the Society's Station will not permit me to confine myself to the School during the week, if I will not neglect visiting the sick and holding Meetings on the different properties. If I should be absent from the School, there is none to supply my place; and, to visit my Members or others, requires riding about, sometimes a distance of ten miles; and going about on such errands, is not so easy in this country.

My Chapel is really much impaired. The roof is leaking in many places, and the terraced flooring is cut up from one end of the Chapel to the other. The Blinds require constant repairs, if the rain shall not be freely admitted into the Chapel. —— Surely such a thoroughly dilapidated state of things, cannot go on much longer. — It is extremely humiliating to think, that the Weslyans in my immediate neighbourhood have built a Chapel, dwelling and School House, with not half the means at their command at the commencement, as we have had. — Our very dwelling house is only half habitable and the outside stairs are broken down already, because they were not in the contract, (strange indeed) and were put up with some of the boards I had at the time. — I must now go to the expense of having new stairs made, in addition to the expenses above mentioned, that we may not be prevented from having access to our apartments. The lower rooms are uninhabitable, because they are not floored: I have mentioned all these circumstances to the late Committee here, and, they had voted a sum of money several times towards the furnishing of the House, but their votes remain unaccomplished to this present day.

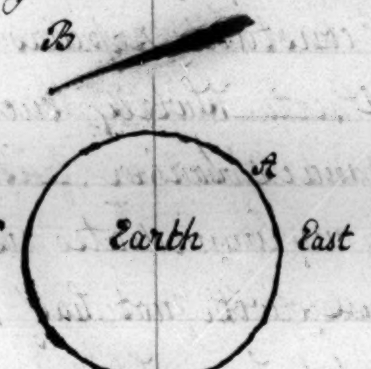
Allow me therefore, and I trust it will meet with the kind approval of the Committee, to recommend to the Parent Committee, to retain out of the Money collected, Government grant &c &c which has been stated to Mr. N. Malcolm, is to be given up, if he will allow the Station to be transferred on the Island Establishment — so much as will put the dwelling-house into a perfect state. It will require at least about 60, or 70 £ Sterling to have the House finished; and then it will be but an humble dwelling-house. — The Revd. Mr. Stainsby, if any other testimony should be requisite, can easily state the condition of the House to the same effect. —

During the Quarter past, our neighbouring Islands have been most awfully visited by the mighty hand of God, in the destructive Earthquake of February 8th. His Excellency our Governor, did appoint

March 17th as a general day of humiliation and Thanksgiving to Almighty God.— And a Form of Prayer was prepared by His Lordship the Bishop.

On the 1st of March a most extraordinary Phenomenon made its appearance in the Sky, which has now entirely disappeared. At first we supposed it to be nothing but a ray of the setting Sun; but after it remained in the same shape and position we found it was a Comet, which emitted a bright grey light, of several Degree's length.

I will give a description of it as good as I can do it, in the following sketch.



A. is the probable position whence we could observe „ the Comet in the Evening after 7 o'Clock.

B. is the Comet, but the Comet itself was scarcely „ visible to the naked eye

On the 7th of March we experienced a severe but short Earthquake in the Morning about half past 3 o'Clock.

On the 26th inst. I made a collection in behalf of the poor sufferers by the late Earthquake, in Antigua et cet. and got as much as £12.– which afterwards was made up to £15.– sterling.

These events have aroused our people to a sense of danger. My Chapel has been more than usually filled, and I believe that throughout the Island the different places of Worship, are for the last Two Months more numerously visited than formerly. What has peculiarly awakened my people, was the sudden and lamentable death of one of our old members, by a fall from his horse on the 17th inst. I had the Sabbath previous preached on Luke 21.v.34–36. and pointed out the uncertainty of this life's continuance, the uncertainty of all things under the Sun — and in what various ways the Lord daily came to call us out of this world. I dwelt specially on the late Earthquake, and on the frequent occurrences of (what the World calls accidents) sudden summonses into eternity and that no man could give us any guarantee, — whether any of us should see the next day &c —— Poor Williams, the deceased member, was present, and I observed his close attention to what I said; and if the Lord by His Holy Spirit has blessed my feeble words to his heart, I would confidently say that he was prepared for the sudden exchange of time for Eternity.

I now give a summary view of the Station, and remain

		Average Atten^ce
At Divine Service on Sunday Forenoon	500	400
Scholars in the Knockalva Day School	135	84
Communicants	98	70
Candidates	65	

Your &c

(Signed)

C. W. Winckler

Rec. May 20/63: A

Com.

Ans.

Revd. Thos. Gibson to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Moore Town Port Antonia P.O. March 23/63

It has been with much regret that from a variety of causes, I have been delayed in writing you lately according to intention: nor yet can I communicate as fully as desirable; but hope soon to do so.

The very kind consideration of your Committee in continuing this Station for a time will, it may be hoped, be followed by good results to this truly singular and secluded people.

The Rector. Revd. G. Griffiths and I have been endeavouring to awaken their gratitude to Him who has hitherto helped them, and who is still putting it into the hearts of their distant Christian friends to afford the means of religious instruction which they so long and so greatly wanted, and for which no other provisions could at present be found.

On my own part. I have to acknowledge my deep sense of the kindness evinced by the Committee in the matter of my Ordination. Nothing could have been more timely or effective then their Resolutions and communications on this subject. My prayer is that the Lord of the vineyard may bless my efforts to his own glory and the spiritual welfare of those among whom I am, or may be placed!

Attendance at Divine Service varies much according to the state of the Weather; but always when rains are not falling, and the rivers not too rapid to be crossed, the number is larger.— During the last few months the old house has been quite too small to contain the people, so that many have been obliged to remain outside.—

The increased attendance may be attributed to several concurring causes. such as, unusually fine weather— the Ordination of one to to be among them, a circumstance apparently attended with grateful feelings, and perhaps to a considerable extent, to the deep sensation occasioned by the late earthquakes which in these Islands have been so generally and in some cases so distructively felt.

I believe no real damage has been sustained in this Island from these visitations: the house in which I am residing has been cracked in almost every wall—

On last Lord's Day we had a contribution on behalf of the surviving sufferers— in some of the neighbouring Islands the collections amounted to seven pounds sterling ——

The New Building is not yet ready for Divine Service, and the old one is so far worn as to afford but a bare protection against rains as well the Sun. We are attempting to renew funds for the completion of the former, and just now are busily engaged in rebuilding the latter as a School-room, as well as to serve for a little longer as a place to assemble for worship.—

I purpose shortly to write you particularly respecting the state of matters among us, our Evening meetings, Schools &c—

I have again drawn on you for a quarters salary ending on the last of this Month. I remain most respectfully your's &c—

(signed) Thomas Gibson

Recd June 3/43
Com:
Ans: July 17

The Venabl Archdn Holberton to the Secretary

Revd & Dear Sir — Antigua 6th April 1843

I have directed my Agent, Mr Ward, 23 New City Chambers, to pay into the Bank of Messrs Williams, Deacon & Co the sum of £10— Sterling the amount contributed by several members of my Congregation towards the Church Missionary Society's Institution at Fourah Bay West Africa.— The appearance of the Society's appeal in the Colonial Gazette induced me to bring the case of your Institution at Fourah Bay under the immediate notice of my people, whose attention indeed about your Missionary proceedings in Africa had long been engaged by the Reports which I read to them from time to time. A meeting was held and the warmest interest felt about the prospects of the Society's labours in behalf of benighted Africa through the instrumentality of Native agents trained at the Fourah Bay Institution. Our proceedings in this good cause have been interrupted by the awful calamity with which it has pleased God to afflict us, which brief account is given on the other side. But though our means must for some time to come be all turned towards the destitution of our own dilapidated Church, the interest that is felt for your Institution in Africa will not subside; and as soon as ever we have recovered from our own ruined condition, we shall, I hope, give further proof, beside the present little collections of our unabated interest in the Society's Missions in Africa. Meanwhile we shall not forget to continue our unworthy prayers for a blessing on the labours of your Missionaries and other Agents, native and European, for the benefit of Africa, that the light of the glorious gospel might at length penetrate that land of darkness.

Believe me to remain kind and dear Sir, your faithful fellowservant in the work of the Lord

(Signed) Robt Holberton

Recd. June 3/43
Com:
Ack:

Minutes in the Vestry Book, Cathedral and Parish Church, St. John's Antigua of the Earthquake which occurred February 8th 1843

Recd. June 19/43 A
Com:
Ans: Sep 1/43

Revd. R. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen   Port Antonio May 12 - 1843

The Revd. Mr. Griffiths has lately accompanied me on behalf of the Society to inspect the premises at the Grove, and urged their completion according to the agreement with Mr. Trew. We have therefore drawn a Bill in favour of Mr. Sewell for £200. to meet this expense, and also some small charges for the Stations, which remain unoccupied on our hands, and which must be taken care of. — This we expect is the last Bill we shall draw on the Society: as we trust the new Bishop will be able so to arrange as to occupy all the Stations. If any thing more should be required, it will be but a small sum.

The Accounts that are still to be forwarded will be found defective in consequence of the loss of the Bank Book: — but I cannot recover it. —

I remain Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant.

(Signed) Richd. Panton

Recd. June 19/43 A
Com:
Ans:

Revd. Josh. Cork to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir   Mount Pleasant April 29 - 1843

I received your letter of the 15th ult: by last post. Its tenor induced me to reply to it without loss of time. I thank you for your candour and plain dealing. It appears my late conduct has called forth some displeasure. I am truly sorry that such is the case and hope this explanatory letter will reproduce mutual good understanding.

I have first to notice what you say respecting the £50 — — I feel extremely grateful to you for not having dishonour'd "the bill but am grieved that the acceptance of it has caused "much difficulty and embarrassment" — this might easily have been avoided as if I remember rightly I mentioned that in the event of your being put to inconvenience by obliging me — my friends would on being written to remit you the money. I wrote them at the time I drew the bill requesting them to be prepared to settle with you. I received a letter by last packet from my sister in which she observes I have not heard from the Church Mission y Society but you need not give yourself any uneasiness I shall immediately write and request that the bill be taken up with the least possible delay. I shall then have the pleasure of knowing that one cause of unpleasantness will soon be removed. —— Difficulties occasioned by removals and sickness of myself and family were as you know the cause of my drawing the bill. I was perfectly aware at the time that I was "wholly unauthorized" but I decided on drawing on you because my friends live very far in the country and like myself are little accustomed to negociating bills and moreover I hoped ~~that~~ an old and tried servant who was acting at the time as he believed in strict accordance with the express'd wishes of the Society would without hesitation be assisted in his difficulties if not with the loan of the money at least by the transaction of the business part of the affair. — The very idea of my having acted in the matter in a manner to be reprehended by my old and much esteemed Patrons and christian friends causes real concern you may therefore rest assured I shall never again trouble you in like manner.

I have next to notice your expression of surprise at my having quitted Rural Hill. In order to your being made acquainted with what I considered my real position and thereby the motives which induced me to accept my present appointment - it is necessary I should revert to several past events. It is now a considerable time since pecuniary difficulties led the Parent Committee to issue peremptory orders for the contraction of the Jamaica mission and to express the certainty of its gradual if not speedy abandonment — This first made me aware that by remaining in Jamaica my connection with the Society must sooner or later be dissolved. The very thought of such an event at that time gave me pain and I addressed a letter to the Clerical Secretary expressing a desire to be continued an Agent of the Society and sent to a suitable sphere of labour in some other part of the World. To that letter I received no answer: I therefore concluded it was the wish of the Parent Committee that I should remain in Jamaica. Some time after Mr. Panton told me he had been requested by the Jamaica Committee to propose to me to exchange with Mr Byrne of Somerset Hall. It was decided he said that he must quit that Station as it was probable it would be made the second Island curacy of the Parish of St. Dorothy. I made known to him my reluctance to leave Woodford but said I would cheerfully obey the Committee if after due and prayerful consideration they should believe the change advisable. — I heard no more of the matter for months but soon after the conversation alluded to I felt I could not do wrong in mentioning to my Diocesan the great probability there was of the Church Missionary Society being obliged to abandon Woodford and to entreat him should such be the case to continue religious instruction to a people who had become very dear to me. His answer was – you had better remain at Woodford you can be but useful. I was surprised soon afterwards to learn from Mr Paton that on his applying to the Bishop for a Stipend for Birnam Wood he said he could not accede to the request as he had but one stipend to spare at that he had promised to Mr Cork. I certainly did not consider the answer he made me in the light of a promise and it afterwards appeared his Lordship did not either as when applied to he said he could not make woodford a Stipendiary Curacy. Many plans had been proposed respecting Somerset Hall which fell to the ground and Clergymen particularly Mr Hylton had sought the appointment. – On receiving a message from Mr Panton to the effect that the Bishop had decided on my being sent there I was not a little surprised as only three days before his Lordship had asked me if I was aware what were the intention of the Society respecting me and on being informed I was not, but that it was my desire to be allowed to remain at Woodford. He immediately answered, I have no wish to remove you. Though still very reluctant to leave Woodford I did not hesitate to comply with Mr Panton's request that I would proceed to Somerset Hall with the least possible delay. One week after I received intimation of my appointment I bid adieu to the scene of my first labours. The cord which tied me to the People was a strong one but I felt that under the circumstances the sooner it was severed the better. My moveables had been sent forward and I was as I thought on my way to St. Dorothy when on calling on Mr Panton I was informed by Mr N. Ashby whom I met at Wedcombe Hill that the Bishop had told him about an hour before that he intended to have my appointment cancelled and that it was proposed to transfer Mr Hylton to Somerset Hall and Mr W. Ashby from Rural Hill to Spanish Town and I was to succeed Mr A–. still in connection with the Church Missionary Society. I certainly did not readily consent to the arrangement. First because I was aware of the very many and great privations my family was likely to suffer. Secondly, and principally because having asked Mr Panton if he had not received positive information that the Mission was to be abandoned owing to the great pecuniary difficulties of the Society and received an affirmative answer I perceived that my situation would be a very precarious one and as I had been informed by Mr Panton some time previous that Mr Ashby had expressed a determination to live on Cocoas rather than leave Rural Hill and he bing unmarried I concluded would struggle with difficulties with which he ought to be acquainted than I a Married man and a stranger could possibly do. I said I would call on his Lordship and state my objections. Mr Panton told me Mrs Lipscombe was sick, and on that account the Bishop would not see me that day which I certainly thought strange as he had seen Mr Ashby an hour or two before. — Not willing to be considered obtrusive I deferred my visit till the morrow but went early — imagine then my surprise to find that Messrs Payton and N. Ashby had already called on him and procured a letter to the Governor — desiring him to appoint Messrs Hylton and Ashby as above stated — which Letter Mr Panton informed me he intended taking immediately to Government House. He wished me to return without seeing the Bishop. — I presumed however to differ from him and proceeded to the Lodge. A Letter I wrote his Lordship after the interview and his answer will best explain to you my views and feelings and the circumstances under which I acted to Rural Hill (see correspondence No. 1 &)

Before I left Kingston I wrote my friends respecting my movements and sent a copy of the Bishop's letter mentioning also that I placed little dependance on the promisis contained in it and begged them to interest themselves in procuring a recommendation from a certain influential quarter. To the Earl of Elgin the Governor. I received a letter in answer assuring me that my friends would do all they could for me but they had little hope of success. In that letter was enclosed a Note from Mr Noel to my mother a copy of which I sent see Corr.ce No 3 —

You will no doubt have concluded from what I have stated that it was all along my intention to leave Rural Hill at the earliest opportunity and that therefore the Letter of the 12 Novr. praying for assistance towards the erection of a suitable dwelling house was unnecessary. I will explain what led to it. In Octr. the Bishop's Secretary informed me there was a vacancy in Westmorland which his Lordship wished me to fill. I enquired partially respecting the place and found that the church had been shut up fifteen months — that it was in a most unhealthy situation in the savanna that the nearest residence to be obtained was seven miles distant — that the cost of removal would be full one hundred pounds and moreover that it was only a Stipendiary Curacy. I should therefore have been liable to another and as expensive a removal any time the Bishop chose. Having considered the matter I respectfully declined going — resolved not to remind his Lordship of his written promise — take no further steps to procure an endowment but continue as long as I might in connection with the Society — hoping that should I be summoned to render my account while a Missionary — that the widow and fatherless would not be suffered to want. At the same time having been informed that any Ordained men then in connection with the Society would only be retained till they could be provided for in the Island and believing that Mr Noel spoke the wishes of the Society, I felt that should Mr Cooper arrive and the Bishop recollect his promise, or should my friends succeed in procuring the necessary recommendation I should be in duty bound to accept an Island appointment.

My friends succeeded in procuring a Letter to the Governor from an intimate aquaintance of his which had the desired effect and I was nominated Island Curate of this Parish in December last.

Should any thing I have said not be entirely satisfactory or should you wish to elicit information not contained in my Letter, you have only to command and I will do all in my power to obey – meanwhile believe me – Dear Sir, Gratefully and sincerely yours

(signed) Josias Cork

Recd. June 19/43
Com:
Ack:

A

Revd. J. Cork to the Bishop of Jamaica

My Lord, Grove June 2d. 1842

Since I left you yesterday I have reflected on your Lordship's request that I should become the Minister of Rural Hill Chapel and your kind consideration in assuring me that in the event of the Climate of Manchioneal being too severe for my constitution you will provide a Sphere of labour more congenial and as soon as practicable place me on the Island Establishment. I feel it my duty at once to waive all personal considerations and proceed with cheerfulness to my allotted sphere of labour. I only therefore now wait for your Lordship's final instructions which I shall be glad to receive as soon as convenient.

I remain Your Lordship's humble and Obedient Servant

(signed) Josias Cork

Recd. June 19/43
Com:
Ack

A

Bishop of Jamaica to Revd. Jos: Cork

My dear Sir, Bishop's Lodge June 3d. 1842

Your Letter is very satisfactory and I feel very much obliged to you for your ready compliance with the arrangement proposed.

Mr Ashby has just called and is anxious to return to Manchioneal to settle matters I beg you will consult each others convenience but as a Mr Cooper is coming out for Ordination at Christmas from the University of Durham and I mean him to succeed you at Rural Hill you need only consider the appointment as strictly temporary. – In the mean time I make no doubt that some opportunity will occur for fixing you in some

Island Curacy to which you are so justly entitled from your Character and conduct as an exemplary Minister of the Gospel. I have thus endeavoured to throw as much light as I am able on all the circumstances of your present appointment and I have to repeat my thanks for your ready acquissance in the arrangements which are important to the general advantage of the Church.

I am my dear Sir, Very faithfully yours.

(Signed) C. Jamaica

Recd. June 19/43. A
Com:

Rev. B. W. Noel to Revd. Jos: Cork's Mother

Ack:

Dear Madam   Crouch Hill Hornsey Septemr. 22d. 1842

It very gratifying to me to learn at the Church Missionary House that Josias has been consistent and useful ever since his appointment to Jamaica. ——— It is very desirable to get for him if possible an Island Curacy now that the Society contemplate the gradual abandonment of the Jamaica Mission. I fear that I have no influence or interest, but if any opportunity of serving him occur I shall use it most gladly. Pray tell him when you write how glad I shall be at all times to hear from him and assure him how thankful I feel to God that he has been enabled to be a good Minister of Jesus Christ. I enclose the letter which you were kind enough to forward. The note from the Bishop would be useful to shew to any influential persons. I have taken a copy of it.

Believe me, Yours truly

(Signed) Baptist W. Noel.

Recd. June 19/43 A
Com:

Mr H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Ans: Mar [illegible]

Dear Sir   Salt Sevanna, Vere, May 3d. 1843

Having drawn a bill on you for £40 - in favour of my esteemed friend The Revd. J. F. Sessing. I hasten to inform you of the same, and to present you with my account for the qr. ending the 31st March.

Salary, at £200 pr annum, for one Quarter	50 . 0 . 0
Expended for partitions as per my last letter - Timber	4 . 17 . .
Wages	. 8 . –
To 1 Months rent for house at Portland in Oct. last	3 . 10 . –
To Messrs. Jordon & Osborn for School Materials	1 . 13 . 6
Total	60 . 8 . 6
Received in School &c to date of letter deduct	15 . 8 . 1

Balance	45 " "
To Amount of Bill drawn	40 " "
Balance due to 31st March £	5 " "

I have regularly forwarded my Reports to the Revd. Richd. Panton, from whom however I have heard nothing for several months. I therefore intend to send my next direct to yourself, which, I believe, now, to be the more proper mode. Myself and family are in the enjoyment of good health. Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Henry Taylor

Recd. June 19/43 A
Couva
Ansd. July 15/43

Revd. J. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Trinidad Sanfernando May 12. 1843

I have written to you some time back about our present situation in general, and mine in particular. Since that time I have had the pleasure of seeing His Lordship the Bishop in Trinidad and at Sanfernando, - Having heard on the last of April that he had arrived in Port of Spain I went on the first of May to see him. He received me friendly, but presently entered into what had happened between myself and him - as it regards his letters to me, and my reply to my Parishioners. He seemed displeased, but I told him, that I considered myself hardly dealt with - he denied that he meant to make any objections to me - said that I misunderstood him, that all he meant was, in case, he was unable to keep me, I would be prepared for it - I regretted I could not see his meaning - said that all others understood it, as I did &c. &c. and so it ended - On the 8th of May the Bishop arrived at Sanfernando in a Man of War - He, the Archdeacon, his son, Chaplain &c & landed at about 7 O'Clock - staid at our house, on the following morning consecrated St Paul's Church - Burial Ground - held a confirmation - He seemed to be much pleased - The Bishop gave ample justice to the Church Missionary Society both in Port of Spain - Couva - and Sanfernando - and he seemed to allude very distinctly to our labours and exertions. - The Bishop in the evening called Mr Eckel and myself to him in the presence of his Chaplain, Archdeacon, and entered in the affairs of the Society as to what our situation was - The intention of the Society. - He said that you stated to him in a letter that you were willing to give over to him all Buildings &c provided that you were relieved from further expense and that the object you build them for was carried out - Of course we must leave this to you and the Bishop and cannot interfere / As it regards ourselves, I think the Bishop had obtained £450 - stg. the Colonial allowance towards our District beginning from the first of april - He asked us whether we wished to stay - Mr Eckel being anxious to do so, said yes - I halted, saying, though I could not help liking the place - being attached to the people - having been here 7 years - having commenced every thing myself - &c &c yet as it regards the Salary I consider that it was not sufficient for me to live, or rather to save any thing for the education of my children &c &c. The Bishop then said that he meant to propose to you that you should allow us for some years to come a sum of £100 stg. for extraordinary and some parochial duties - I said if you would agree to that and keep us here, I would then stay - The Bishop seemed to be pleased at what I said, and said he would write to you to that effect. -

It is now for you to decide - you know that I said I would by all means cleave to you - yet this field here being so extraordinary an interesting field and having a great attachment to the people and an anxiety to carry out my own plans, I, if you agree, am willing to stay - and I intreat you, if you wish me to stay, or can make it possible for me to stay - to do it - for a little more expense, and you have secured to your Mission those pastors - who under the blessing of God have commenced to gather the flock around the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls. - The salary being voted for two additional Clergymen, I and Mr Eckel shall endeavour to draw it, if we get it at the end of this quarter - so as to relieve you in part from the expences. -

Mr Hawkins has been summoned from here, but is to assist me once a Month until September, when Mr Woodman will return to Belmont as assistant Curate to this District - Hawkins is appointed Minister of the District of Chaguanmas - I have given up the School at Mara Bella in order to save expense. -

We expect a letter from you by this packet, but I cannot wait till its arrival, or else this will miss the Packet - and as matters stand we shall again be left in uncertainty until the Bishop has written to you, but if we can draw our salaries from Government here, it wont be of so much consequence. - Thank God we are all well here - Our Mission is still on the increase - to become every day of more importance - Once more I beg you if you can keep us here, do so - under God's blessing much may depend upon your decision, seeing that there are so many Pusyites in the West Indies - as for me I say the Lord's will be done -

Remember me in your prayers - And I remain your's very respectfully

signed. J. G. Muehlhauser

Rec: July 3/63 A

Copy:

Ans: July 15/63

W. B. Pollard Esq to the Lay Secretary

My Dear Sir, Demerara 2d June 1863

Mr Pollitt having put my address upon the back of his letter to you in mistake – I just add a few lines. We are anxious to know whether you intend to put up buildings at Warraputa and if the Society can bear the expense – We have sent in a petition for £500. to the Combined Court but owing to the differences among the Members, the Governor has dissolved that body and ordered a new election – we shall get no answer for two months yet to our Petition. Mr Pollitt with a young family is not satisfied to dwell in a hut Constructed of manicole and leaves as Mr Youd did, and he thinks a better location in the Warraputa land about 2 miles lower down might be taken up with advantage – of course if we are to put up a new House this would be the time to decide that point. – You will see from Mr Pollitt's letter how much he has need to endure in passing through the Essequebo Rapids – You will also bear in mind that every thing required for the Station or by himself must be got up over these falls and the expense of transport is enormous. You may judge of this by Mr Youd's payments and with Mr Pollitt – from his different circumstances they will necessarily by increased. The annual sum to be allowed Bishop Guiana will not there be sufficient / – Mr P – thinks he ought to have a little more salary than £300 a year and fears he may get in debt – The Committee have begged him to try it for a year, and that they would make good to a moderate extent any loss sustained by him in taking his provisions over the falls. but he is not satisfied with this. as the Committee are so jealous of the Society's funds – they have desired me to ask you whether they may add £50. more to his salary, which perhaps he may require taking his remote situation into consideration, but they would rather he would make the experiment first – and then they could with more comfort recomment an increase / – The Bishop has asked us to bring Pomeroore and Demerara River under your notice but has sent us no particulars. – The Revd Mr Fox called upon him and explained the financial difficulties of the Society – his impression is, that the Bishop would wish Mr Pollitt to be located at one or the other place – and my own opinion is that Pollitt would like it better than Warraputa – but he has not said so – yet with a desire to do his best. and with many excellent qualifications for the Missionary work, I fear he is not physically fitted for the Privations and hardships of the Warrapuita Station. — The Committee drew on you yesterday to pay some Bills of Mr Pollitt's, — viz £30 — £30 — and £10 — in all £70 —. and in a few days they will have to draw on you again for about £100 — to pay his salary in advance to 30th Septr. as he will not be in town again until after that period — We shall be glad to get the annual Report, and in very great haste I conclude, My dear Sir yours very truly

(signed) W. B. Pollard

Recd July 3/43 D

Comm

Ans thro' Mr Pollard July 14/43

Revd Mr James Pollitt to the Lay Secretary

Dear Mr Coates

George Town, 1st June 1843

I am happy to inform you that I arrived at my station, with my family &c. on the 7th of April, which happened to be the 30th anniversary of my life — may it be the best year, I have yet spent. — It would be quite impossible for me to give you the particulars of my journey in the time which I now find at my disposal, and even if I were altogether disengaged, and had time at my choice, I could not describe to you the very severe trials, which we were called to pass through. We spent a Month in the first instance with my dear Brother Bernau, at the Grove, after which we left for our destination, in what appeared, tolerably fine weather. We soon found however, that we had the prospect of a very dreary and trying voyage before us. — Mrs Pollitt, who had been greatly tried during her voyage across the Ocean, was threatened on the third day, with a miscarriage, from the exciting, and trying nature of our passage over the falls, in the heaviest, and most tempestuous weather. On the 4th and 5th days I at times quite made up my mind to lose my dear wife, the only prospect being, that she might any minute sink, from her exhausted condition. The Lord however preserved her, and although the misfortune did happen, he has graciously restored her to comparative health. After ten days during the whole of which time we were litterally obliged to hang our Hammocks in the trees, by the River side, amidst the growling of Baboons, alligators and other creatures more disagreeable, and in the absence also of every human being, we at length found Warrapuita. Here, on our arrival, the few people with whom we met, remained perfectly unmoved, and expressed not a single sentence of joy, on the prospect of our settling amongst them. — At this time, they begin to be a little more experimentally acquainted with the advantages of having a teacher, and a family amongst them, who can relieve them in the moment of extreme affliction, since I have unfortunately had six or seven patients every day, either with sore eyes, fever, or diarrhœa during my abode amongst them. Happily however, I have as yet lost none. I am thankful to say my cupping instruments came in very opportunely in saving the life of my good Caribees interpreter, Chief Erie; I believe this Chief, is a really converted character, and although, I could not understand a word he said to the people, when he addressed them last Sabbath week, yet I could not help rejoicing to see the very earnest, affectionate, and stirring manner in which he appealed to their hearts, and every eye was attentive. I do hope he will be made a blessing with me in the Station. The others are still going perfectly naked, painting their faces in most hedious forms, and adorning their heads with a variety of feathers to add to their barbarous, and untutored appearance. — I Jamaica, I was happily permitted to reap that whereon I had bestowed comparatively little labour, but here there is not any prospect of anything but a laborious wreaking up of the fallow ground, for a long time to come. — This would not be so disheartening if I had a tolerable house to begin with, (which you led me to suppose was the case) instead of having to go thro' what I had to contend with at Moore Town. again, I have been waiting the arrival of the Packet for a whole week, expecting to hear from the Parent Committee, their views and intentions, respecting the funds for Buildings requisite for Warraputa. It is not reasonable to expect that I can, or shall live in such a place long. When I went up, there was not a room of any kind enclosed for the reception of myself and family, and altho', I have spent a considerable sum in repairing the shed which Mr. Youd left, it is still raining through in six or eight places. My dear Child, as well as myself, has been very sick with fever, he was a whole week, quite deprived of the use of his mental powers, but the Lord blessed the means, and he is restored.

I must now conclude, hoping to hear from you shortly, after which I shall be in better spirits to write you more fully, on the nature and prospects of the mission. You have now just got out of the bustle of the May Meetings, let me beg you to send us the Record &c. I remain Affectionately Your's (signed) James Pollitt

Recd. July 3/43 A

Conn:

Ans: July 15/43

Revd. J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

D. Coates Esqre. Lucea Jamaica 30th May 1843

The joint letter of the Revd. H. Venn and yours of Jany. 2/43 came duly to hand. Since its reception various considerations of the whole case have presented themselves to my mind. I was induced to defer my motion in the Hanover Vestry, partly from the state of the correspondence with Mr. Malcolm. A few weeks ago Winckler's case was taken up by Mr. Robinson (W's father in-law) who applied to the Governor to appoint him to the vacant Hanover Curacy. Just after his application and before an answer had been given, the Bishop departed this life: Robinson received for answer that when an appointment of second Curate of the Parish of Hanover should take place the claims of that gentleman (Winckler) should be duly considered. This reply I consider tantamount to a promise to appoint Winckler, but the necessary place of worship contemplated by the law has not been erected and in fact is not in course of being erected. And the finances of this Parish for the current year will not bear any additional charge being made upon them; and this is one of my principal reasons why I did not move the question in the Vestry.

Within the last few days it has occurred to me that the cheapest house perhaps which we could put up would be one of iron. I was led to suppose this from the fact that an iron house as I am informed, has recently been erected in the Parish of St. Ann's Jamaica for carrying on a silk Manufactory. This house is said to be 240 feet long by 80 broad & cost only £1900. Stg. A Chapel capable of holding upwards of 500 people. Say 60 feet by 40 feet would at that rate cost about £320 Stg. If so we have money enough already for this purpose. In regard to the propriety of using iron I see no objection, of any weight. Its carriage from the Coast to the interior would cost less than wood. And in regard to its being hot as iron is a conductor of heat ceiling the roof would obviate that objection. If it is objected that it would attract lightning; the answer is that paint is a non conductor of the electric fluid. The roof however ought to be lofty. Will you therefore put this suggestion before the Committee with a view to forward it? — The probable cheapness of the whole building is an important consideration especially with the crippled state (in danger I fear of increasing) of our Parish finances and that of most of the other parishes in the Country. — The Society's other Station in the parish, Church Hill, was vacant for some time after Mr. Taylor was removed. In the month of September last a young man of respectability undertook to try the Station. I went there and had a meeting of the black people in the neighbourhood. They promised to give him considerable support in the way of subscriptions besides what he would get from the Scholars. This support for about six months amounted to about £6. Stg. Would the Committee be induced to make a grant say of £50 Stg. to help us on for the present. The teachers name is Mr David Richards Doman. The School is more efficient than it has been for a long time past. Mr Doman also has an intention of entering the Ministry in the Church. The late decision of the Bishop not to ordain any but graduates threw a damp upon this intention, but perhaps a successor may not come to what, I think, was so unwise a decision. — We are all in anxiety in these times of peril to learn who is to be our future diocesan. That cankerworm tractarianism has been introduced among us from Oxford within the last two years. There was a sad exhibition of it, a few days ago at a meeting of the Clergy in Kingston respecting an address of condolence to be presented to Mrs Lipscombe the late Bishop's Widow. Towards the close of the meeting our friend Mr Hall proposed that the Clergy should daily in their devotions offer prayer for a right choice of one to be the successor to the late Bishop: whereupon the Revd. E. Hawkins proposed that the Clergy should use in their daily devotions the prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant &c, as that prayer contained suitable petitions for the rest of the late Bishop's Soul !! As there were several of the old C. M. S. Committee present with several others of kindrid opinions, this produced considerable excitement and almost hissing. — The zeal of the party I fancy outran its discretion. and since, the proposal of Hawkins has got into the newspaper, one of his brethren a Mr Mayhew (late from the employment of Prebendary Page of Westminster) tried to get him out of the scrape by saying that Mr Hawkins only made the proposal as "an ironical jest"!! — It has been well said that there is a near affinity between popery and blasphemy or even Atheism.

I notice what the Committee had determined in respect to Winckler's reply to Sinclair. Sinclare I have no doubt only sought that information for mischief. I am told that Mr Maclolm requires very strict and minute returns of all the transactions on his properties. I should not wonder if Winckler's letter has sharpened these enquiries. If so, no harm has been done.

I shall be thankful if you will let me know the result of your enquiry concerning the proposed iron Church with all convenient speed.

I remain, My dear Sir, Very truly Yours

signed J. Stainsby

Recd. July 3/43 A
Com.
Ans.

Revd. C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary

Sir,

Rural Hill St. Thomas in the East May 29. 1843

I beg to inform your respected Society that I have drawn upon their funds for the sum of seventy five Pounds, being the amount of my quarter's Stipend due upon the first day of July next. Upon the death of our late lamented Diocesan, the Rev R. Panton (your Colonial Secretary here) expressed to me a fear, that, in the event of my being removed from Rural Hill, before some arrangement is made between the Society for the Propagation of the gospel and the Local authorities, this Station would be left vacant. Being impressed, therefore, with the same fear – and being earnestly desirous that so large a flock (it is not far short of a thousand) should not be left without a shepherd – I addressed the Rev M. A. Campbell upon the subject and requested him to communicate with you concerning it. For we fear the late Bishop's plan may not be carried out so soon as he expected when he made the proposal to your Committee. (Signed) C. A. Cooper.

P.S. I have omitted to mention that the Bill of Exchange is drawn in favour of Messrs. Patey Sewell & Co. Kingston.

Recd. July 18/43
Com.
Ans. Sep. 15/43

The Bishop of Barbados to the Secretary

Revd. & dear Sir,

Bishop's Court June 17th 1843

Though much straitened for time, I am unwilling to let the first opportunity I have had pass by without informing you that I had the satisfaction while in Trinidad, of visiting Naparima and consecrating the New Church of St. Paul in the Town of San Fernando. Circumstances would not admit of my visiting Savanna Grande on this occasion. After the Consecration of St. Paul, I held a Confirmation in the Church, at which 48 persons were confirmed partly from the Revd. Mr. Muhlauser's Congregations, and partly from those of the Revd. Mr. Eckel. It was altogether most interesting to see the labours of your Missionaries brought to results so gratifying and, I trust also, so permanent a character. I have also great pleasure in adding that, even before the return of His Excellency Sir Henry Macleod, the Council of Government had voted Stipends to the Clergymen just mentioned, as Ministers of San Fernando and Savanna Grande respectively, at the rate of £450 – annually to each. This vote is however subject to the approval of the Secretary of State (Lord Stanley), and before it is acted upon, it would be well to ascertain if that approval has been given; which you may probably be able to do by direct inquiry at the Colonial Office. Even if it is granted, I would still be permitted to suggest that besides the Districts for which the Salaries are intended, Messrs Eckel and Mühlauser will continue to have much labor of a strictly Missionary kind; the former, to the South of the Island, from Morenga inclusively to the Eastward, and the latter in the direction of La Brea, Pt Cedros, and Erin, to the West of Morunga. – Nor will this labor be slight, or unattended with risk, expense, or responsibility. I would therefore, with all deference, suggest, especially as they have served the Society long and so well, and will by no means be gainers in a pecuniary view by being placed on the list of the Colonial Government, that they should still receive a small allowance from the Society for their Missionary work, were it only at the rate of £100 a year to each. – The allowance might cease with them, or when they should be relieved of this extra work by the appointment of resident Clergymen in the Districts adverted to.

I have been under the necessity of removing the Revd Mr Hawkins from San Fernando, or I should rather say Naparima, to Chaguanas, where his services were much more urgently required: but I hope soon to supply his place with Mr Woodman, now studying at the College with the view of presenting himself for Orders on the 6th of Augt next. – The Revd Mr Gilbert (now in full Orders) has been labouring well and (by God's blessing) with much success in Carapichaima. His new Church (capable of containing 800 persons) I had also the satisfaction of Consecrating on the 5th May. It was a sad Morning; but the Church was crowded to excess. And after the consecration, I confirmed 104 persons. The work here was began by the Revd Mr Mühlauser, then continued by the Revd Mr Rock (from Barbados), who was succeeded by Mr Gilbert.

With respect to the Society's Schoolmasters, I would venture to recommend the continuance of one half of their salaries from the Society to the end of this year, and that the buildings should at the close of the year become in the usual way Ecclesiastical property in trust for the purposes of their erection, the Schools to be continued on the same footing as our other Schools; and if the Society should think fit to place a certain sum of money in aid of them at the disposal of the Bishop, as is done by the Gospel Propagn Society, for at least a year or two, it would render it more practicable to make the transition without injuring the Schools.

Should it be necessary I will take the liberty of addressing you again, when more at leasure. Meanwhile I am Revd. and dear Sir

Your's very faithfully &c (Signed). T. Barbados

Recd. Aug. 5/43
Conc:
Ans:
Ackd. Mr. Pollard Sept. 1/43

A Revd. J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir Bartica Grove Jany. 2d. 1843

In taking a retrospect upon our labours of the past year, we are thankful to acknowledge that the blessing of God has crowned them with success in bringing some of these wary wanderers into the fold of Christ. They are, it is true, yet weak in faith and in some instances behind in knowledge, but as far as know desirous to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called. – Others around us seem to be stirred up more than ever, though most of them appear to have no definite object in view. For this, however, every allowance is to be made considering their degraded state and the truly lamentable and awful lethargy in which they have been slumbering for generations past. It nevertheless affords proof that the word of God is working upon them, and may eventually lead to a glorious result. Of this we have some pleasing and equally striking instances in individuals, tho' often years pass by before it is brought to light. – It is now after several years looking on, on their part that they begin to have confidence in us, which circumstance I pray to God may be overruled for their temporal and everlasting welfare. The Akkoways alone form an exception, for they seem to be determined not to come near us lest they should die. They are still very shy, credulous and a treacherous set of people; and I feel persuaded that there might be found not a few who would not scruple to send us out of the world either by poison or the arrow. They seem to abhor this place, because of the many who died with the measles in Mr. Youd's days; and most assuredly a mysterious dispensation it was, happening chiefly to that Tribe. But I leave them in the hands of the Almighty Saviour who yet is able to call them unto himself, and to make them willing in the day of his power. – The Indians, dear Sir, I regret to state are dwindleing away to an astonishing degree, and probably a few generations more and there will be few if any remaining. There are many causes in operation to accomplish the dire effect. The present generation seems to be but a shadow of what their forefathers must have been, when compared with those distant

Tribes in the interior less corrupted and and contaminated. — But also these have at present an enemy to contend with, which, flee they where they please, is still pursuing them and thinning their ranks. It is the small-pox which the late expeditions have let loose upon them; and so alarmingly great is the mortality, that unless the Lord stay the destroyer, the Indians of British Guiana will but be known in future from times gone by. By a kind and gracious providence we have been preserved to the astonishment of all around us, and tho' not unfrequently persons infested have mixed with our people, yet under God by the use of means (vaccination) not one case has occurred on our Mission. The Lord be praised for this his merciful preservation. If I be correct then it appears that here we are on the increase, for there are more Children born in this place than in any other of Indian Settlements, whilst the mortality may be as one to eight. This circumstance, no doubt, under God must be ascribed to the effects of civilization, as well as the healthiness of the locality of this Mission. — I now proceed to give you some extracts from my journal. —

October 8th 1862. It was with sorrow of heart we learnt the death of dear Mr Youd on his passage home. The Lord give him rest from his labours, and may his works follow him. It must be said of him that he served the Lord in the Missionary work with a devoted heart; and that in his lonesome travels in these wilds he has borne with submission the many deprivations and trials incident to a Missionary's life. I feel persuaded that the seed he hath sown, will bring its fruit in due season. May it please the Lord soon to replace his loss to the poor Indians.

October 12. 1862. Tho' I intended to visit Berbice this month for the purpose of urging the claims of these Aborigenes, yet do I judge it of greater importance to improve the few weeks that yet remain of the dry season in visiting the Indians along the Coast and the river Pomeroon. Accordingly we set out to day accompanied by Eric, the converted Chief of the Carabeese Tribe, and Frederic my Arrowak interpretor. On the following day we halted at an Arrowak settlement. Some of the people who occasionally visit the Grove gave us a hearty welcome; others have absented themselves having previously heard of our coming. With the few we met we spent a few hours in reading and prayer and conversation and departed with their blessing implored on us and our journey. After some hours sail we entered a creek difficult of access on account of the over hanging trees which here and there had fallen accross. As we had to cut our path through them, we necessarily lost much time and arrived at sunset only at the settlement, which otherwise we might have reached in two hours. The barking of the dogs announced to the inmates the arrival of strangers, and before long we were surrounded by some twenty people and children all in a perfect state of nudity and painted all over. After having lighted a large fire at some distance from the huts, we were welcomed and bid to seat ourselves round the same. This done, after a considerable pause Ere arose to address them on the object of our visiting them, when in a lively yet pleasing manner he explained to them also the end for which Christ Jesus had come into the world. It was a lovely scene and a pecaliarly fine evening: the starry firmament so richly bestead under a tropical heaven seemed to smile, whilst nothing but the monotonous sound of the toad interrupted the death like silence with which both young and old were listening to the stranger. We are anxious to learn said one of the women, "but we are hindred by the men; and besides we live so far away, that we cannot go and see the Domine". — I some time ago begged a minister to baptize me, replied one of the men, but he told me that then I must not get drunk, no more dance and be married to one wife, that I would not promi so he refused and I went away angry with him. I then took up the conversation beseeching them to come to Jesus and be reconciled unto God. — Having thus engaged their attention for several hours, our company took posession of one of their huts but the myriads of vermine of every description suffered us not to rest; and never I can say did I spend a night like that. The filthiness of this people habits will hardly credited, yet never I do declare have I seen it so bad as among this handful of people. It is really a distressing sight to look at the little children, who crawling about on the ground, are scarcely to be distinguished from black children; not less pitiable is their cry when tormented by all kinds of insect in their fingers and toes. —

October 13th 1842 we were glad to see the day dawn upon us, and having invited them once again to remember themselves and to come to Jesus, we bid them farewell and proceeded on our journey. — Towards evening after a tedious and not less dangerous sail, we entered another creek, inhabited chiefly by Arrowaak, but at its extremity by Akoways. The former have been under instruction more or less, but insufficient so as to produce a lasting effect upon them. Yet even the little that has been done is not to be despised, for striking is the contrast wen compared with those who never heard the word of God. Halting at one of the places where occasionally they collect themselves to be taught by a coloured man, we lost no time to apprise all around of our arrival and pleasing was the sight to see on the following morning one Corial after another glide along on the nimble stream. With grateful rememberance they called to mind one of my former visits, when some then present seemed to have not forgotten the subject of my discourse. We spent a pleasant and I trust not less blessed day; and many made promise to come and see me at the Grove.

October 14 – 1842. We proceeded this morning higher up the Creek to visit a school established professedly for the Indians by one of the Woodcutters, and deriving support from the Colonial Government, but were sadly disappointed in our expectation. The master of the School, a Christian I believe, had his sad Story to tell, and seemed to be quite disheartened at the disgraceful scenes which occasionally he must witness. The object of having a School for the Children appears to be merely to entice the Parents to come and work in the Woodcutting establishment; and whilst they are taught, the parents are treated with rum and dancing when not unfrequently they go to fighting in the end. If this be true, how much better if they were to leave them alone altogether, for what ideas mus they conceive of a religion thus grossly sinful. An invitation arrived to dine with the Master of this establishment, but was refused being too much pained at what I had heard and seen.

October 15 – 1842. We retraced our journey and arrived with break of day at the mouth of the Creek. In the course of the Afternoon we reached another which led us into a kind of savannah. No sooner had the people heard of our arrival when upwards of eighty collected themselves in one of the houses, where I read to them for hours together, the history of our Lord's passion in their own language. When coming to the betrayed (narration) of Jesus by Judas, several heaved a deep sigh as if to condemn so base ingratitude, and when reading of Peters denial, tears were starting in the eyes of many that listened. Fearing lest I should weary them, I began to explain what they had heard; and when laying the book aside, they asked, "are you going to stop reading". If you are anxious to hear more I will proceed, whereupon they replied, "we are not yet tired, for this we have never heard before. We go indeed to hear the English minister, but cannot tell what he saith; this we understand quite well." It was near Eleven at night when I left off reading and speaking, and during the whole of the night I over-heard several parties speaking to each other of what they had heard. This was indeed a joyful day to my heart.

October 16th 1842. It was not yet seven A. M. and they came and seated themselves around me. I read to them the parable of the ten virgins, and required Frederic to explain it to them. They seemed to be very attentive, and humbly do I trust that the seed sown in this place will bring its fruit in due season. I only regret that these dear people live at such a distance from me – it being near to a hundred miles – else I might see them oftener. They begged hard that I would send them a teacher, and promised to do all in their power to make him comfortable and happy. But where is the man to be sent? I promised however to do what I could so as to fulfil their wish. We now bade them Adieu and in a few hours we reached the open sea. At first we were gliding along very swiftly, but soon at the setting in of the washing tide we were in danger of being swamped. The sea broke often upon our Coriol but the Lord preserved us, tho' one roller might have been sufficient to bring us in the deep. How comforting at such times is the thought that the Lord is mighty to save; and that he is ever present – whether at home, or abroad, on the deep or the land. After a not less anxious than dangerous sail we at last arrived at one of the plantations, where hauling our craft over the dam we proceeded on a Canal to the Topacooma lake.

October 18th 1842. Notwithstanding the heavy weather which with this day was setting in, we determined to proceed; and after much labour in dragging along our craft through the mud, we succeeded in crossing the above named lake. – Having on the 20th reached a Mission Station in the Pameroon established by the Society for promoting the gospel in foreign parts, we were agreeably surprised at the progress of some of the people; but could not help deploring the disadvantageous situation chosen for a Mission stand, the place being inundated at the spring tides. This is the reason why the people around do not choose to settle there. We gave timely notice to the people of our intention of meeting them on a convenient spot and proceeded thither the following morning where to our joy some eighty Carabeese collected themselves during the day

Towards evening Erie begun addressing them on the object of our visit, and never have I witnessed a people more attentive than these. They seemed to hang upon the lips of the preacher, who in a glowing and affable manner stated the love of God in having given his Son also for them, that thorough him they might be saved. "We have never heard this before replied one of the Chiefs; we could wish you lived among us, then we and our Children would learn more of that good word; but there is none that careth for us. Erie, who sometimes was interrupted by the remarks they passed as he went on, he proceeded and seemed wonderfully strengthened in reasoning over with them the lost condition they were in, also reproving them for their backwardness in availing themselves of the offer the Almighty now made unto them. Seeing that it was getting to a late hour, I dismissed them saying, I hope dear friends, what you have heard to day you will never forget. No; replied one of the Old people, we shall remember, but why not come and stop with us? Being informed that I was living in the Essequebo, and that there were many who loved God, he said, well, we shall go and see you there. Having myself retired to rest, they invited Eri to come under the house where they had slung their hammocks, and tell them something more. He consented, and seating themselves around the fire, he engaged their attention till four O'Clock in the morning. At last they begun to make queries till the conversation became so loud, that I awaked, when behold the sun had risen upon us. As soon as they perceived me about, they came upstairs, and seating themselves all around desired once more to hear of Tamoosy (God). My sympathies were stirring, when I beheld this interesting people, but how to help them, I knew not. "Will you not leave this man with us – meaning Erie –; you have only told us so much as to make us wish for more. Ask him yourselves, I replied, but I know there are Carabees at Warapoota also, whom he would not like to leave, but if you are in earnest of knowing more about God, you had better gone to him. – That cannot be, we will and must not leave where our Fathers are dead. But the whole Earth is the Lords and the fulness thereof; – when death comes you yet will have to quit, and then what is to become of your souls? At this they seemed much cast down, and had a good deal to remark. – The day advancing we prepared for leaving, and having sung a hymn and commended them to the God of all mercies, we bid them farewell and returned. ___

October 26 1843. The Weather becoming very boisterous and settling into the rainy season we gave up proceeding to the Morocco Creek where it is said several hundred of Spanish Indians reside in the neighbourhood of a Roman Priest. I should have liked much to see that Mission and convince myself of the truth of all that has come to my ears respecting it; but must give it up and probably for ever as there is no proper object to be accomplished by entering upon another man's line of labour. ___

October 27th 1842 According to appointment we should have met with some of the Arrowak tribe to day, but the rain falling incessantly most probably prevented them from coming. Having thus accomplished our object we directed our faces towards the Grove, where after a few troublesome days we arrived in health and safety. The consequences of such journeys though very fatigueing and not less expensive, do not appear at first sight so advantageous as might be hoped, yet when considered in all their bearings they are of great importance to our Missionary work and will yield their fruit. The only trophies I brought with me were two Orphans, one of the Carabeese whom I found nearly starved to death, the other an Arrowak; and had we done nothing beside, I should consider the having rescued these an ample reward for all our toil and suffering and labour. What respects our labours at the Grove, we do humbly trust that they are blessed of the Lord. There is indeed nothing particular in the features of this Mission so as to strike the eye of the observer at first sight, but there is we hope a work of grace carrying on in many souls, a rooting and grounding in the Knowledge of Christ, and eventually the fruits will appear. X At the opening of our new Chapel Dec. 11th I had the joy of baptizing 26 Adult Indians, who had been under instruction and probation for more than eighteen months. Of some I can confidently say "they were as sheep going astray, but have now returned to the Shephard and Bishop of their souls". Of others I am less confident tho' by no means suspicious. On new years day I baptized John Harry Sing, a Coolie, of whom I hope he may become a blessing to his fellow Countrymen. He is not altogether without talent, and seemingly sincere in his profession of believing in Christ. The time of the Coolies indentures, who were imported into this Colony, having expired; and most of them being willing to return, the parties who brought them hither have sent a vessel to carry them back to their native Country. John is gone with them; and to give him a fair trial of his sincerity and constancy, I have recommended him to the care of Mr. Haberlin, who I feel persuaded will do all in his power to forward him on in knowledge, and if found faithful, also in his wish of becoming a teacher among his benighted countrymen. — Along with him were baptized 3 Akoway youths one Arowak and one Carabeese; all of whom well instructed in the truths of Christianity and Orphans. Since their baptism, there are again 26 Candidates for that ordinance, and from the constant attendance as well as the earnest desire of learning more of Christ. I am allowed to hope they are drawn by the Father. They are all without exception of the Arowak tribe. It may not be altogether uninteresting to relate how and by what means their attention was first seriously drawn to the hearing of the gospel. When namely the small-pox ranged in these rivers, I was in the custom of seeing them oftener than usual, but without a wish on their part. At last the malady attaked the Captain and his family. The moment this happened all his people retired far aback to a considerable hill, and here they erected their huts regardless of those whom they had left behind. — One of our people on a visit to their former place found it abandoned, and the Captain and family in a starving condition; he immediately returned to the Grove telling what he had seen. I went and found him and family very ill. Is this the kindness of your friends Captain John? I asked the sufferer; yes, Domine they are all gone and leave me and wife and children to starve, for these two days neither of us have eaten any thing; oh what shall I do, help me. I know you have often spoken to me, but I did not listen; but do best for me, you see I am wretched. I immediately returned sending them both medicines and a supply of provisions. When again I visited him, his heart was more willing to listen to the consolations of the word of God; and as in times past he was opposed to all hearing and teaching, so is he now anxious to hear more of the Saviour who died for him. The opportunity thus afforded by the providence of God being improved upon by frequent visits to them, — such has been the effects that all with few exceptions have now placed themselves under a regular course of teaching, and from that time they have behaved themselves remarkably steady. It is the Indians character quietly to ponder and weigh things in his mind, specially what makes any impression upon him; to say little, but when convinced to act up to his convictions even should it be at the loss of all what is dear to him. Prevarications are extremely seldom. — When having fully recovered, he one day said, I thank you, for you have saved my life. I was very wrong in thinking so ill of you, but you have shown that you love me more even than my people; from hence I am your friend, and as you come in the name of God, the great and mighty spirit, I will hear all you have to say. Come and see me often and I shall come and see you. I also give you my Boy, teach him. — a Boy of about eleven years now with us. — I directed him to the Lord and giver of life, calling upon him to return unto him with all his heart; and tho' he had long resisted his good will, yet even now was he willing to forgive and restore him through faith in Christ Jesus. That is good; so I will do. —

January 5. 1843. To day we had the pleasure of seeing his Lordship the Bishop accompanied by the Archdeacon and one Chaplain arrive at the Grove, while the Governor and suite proceeded to the Penal settlement. Preliminary matters relating to the consecration of the Chapel being settled, his Lordship stepped into the School the next morning, when I examined the Children in the prophet Isaiah: connecting chronological, historical and geographical questions on account of the shortness of time. The Archdeacon coming in, he kindly consented to proceed in the examination of the Children from the New Testament, whilst the Bishop inspected the Copy-books. — The Governor having arrived we proceeded to the Chapel where after consecration the Bishop preached an appropriate discourse on Isaiah 35, 1. 2. The Chapel was named St. John's the Baptist. The ideas associated with this name are very pleasing as well as striking. His Lordship seems to be very anxious that in all the rivers of this Colony there should be similar institutions; an object which it will be difficult to accomplish, and yet unless something be done similar to this, all instruction occasionally given must prove unavailing. In the afternoon we proceeded to the Penal Settlement to dine with the Governor, and returned again in the evening to the Grove.

January 7th 1843 The people having been told yesterday that there would be an early service this Morning, flocked together at the call of bell. Prayers being ended, it was understood that the Archdeacon was to deliver a discourse, when at the same moment the discharge of cannon at the P. Settlement announced the Governor's departure. — The

Congregation was consequently dismissed, and we hastened to meet the Steamer on her way down the river. — I am glad and thankful that all is now in a settled state, and only pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on all done to his honour and glory.

January 18th 1843. Rejoiced to hear of the safe arrival of Mr Pollitt and family. The Archdeacon at first seemed to make some objections to his being ordained, but was overruled by the Bishop. — He namely wished that Mr P. should remain at the Grove for several months during which time he requested me to render him all assistance in classical learning. To this I objected seeing that my time did not allow of it. However the Bishop having given his word to ordain him on his arrival, was willing to have him presented for Orders by one of his Chaplains in case the Archdeacon should conscientiously refuse doing so, when at last he yielded to necessity. On Mr Pollitts arrival at the Grove, we prepared for Warapoota, and as might have been expected found things in a very unsettled state. — The place was overrun with grass; the provision grounds robbed by strangers; the people scattered; the dwelling house in a dilapitdted state, and very unfavourable was the impression our dear Brother had when seeing all this together with the sickly state in which most of the Inhabitants were at the time. Is this Warapoota he exclaimed! a disappointment indeed! — It would seem that the state of Warapoota must have been very imperfectly known, for when Mr Youd spoke of settlers, he certainly could not have meant that all of them were converted and civilized Christians. Such a work requires generations; and to bring these benighted and degraded people into any comparison with the industrious tho' independant Maroons of Jamaica is altogether out of proportion, even when looked upon in the most favourable light. — And from what I wrote concerning Warapoota in my last, I feel persuaded no favourable opinion could have been formed, much less sanguine expectations, for I apprehended the worst, and only wonder that things were as we still found them. But I hope our dear Brother will soon feel himself reconciled and at home among these Barbarians in the wilds, provided his heart is filled with the love of Christ. —

What regards our Schools at the Grove, they are on the increase and I trust the Children are advancing in all useful knowledge. – They Boy School numbers 45 – The Girls School 34 Scholar The latter I am thankful to state prospers more than our most sanguin expectations could lead us to expect under the care of Mrs Omarlis. May the blessing of the Lord crown the labours bestowed on them with true conversion of heart, then indeed will that institution be a nursery for good to the rising generation. In the mornings they are instructed in reading, writing and Arithmetic, the elder ones in the Church Catechism and the Scriptures, as also in psalmody. In the Afternoon they are engaged in their garden, washing, baking bread, or any such like work relating to household matters, or in needlework, marking their own as well as the Boys clothes. —

Our Boys day School numbers 45 Children of whom 9 constitute Mr Christian's Class. The others are taught by Mr Berry, and their progress on the whole is likewise encouraging, tho' much remains yet to be done. It is not an easy thing to find men possessed of the necessary qualifications for teaching a School, for if the teaching them merely to write, to cypher and to read were all that must be required of the Master, it might be well; but when we look at forming the Children's principles – properly speaking to educate them – when patience and forbearance are to be exercised in love and fear of the Lord: then alas where are the men to be found who are both willing and qualified for such a task? and yet unless the latter be attended to, what will all the teaching avail! — meantime I must do my best hoping that the Lord will give wisdom and supply all our need. —

Of Mr Christian's School, which at present consists of 9 Boys I dare not say much, but must hope the best. On my last examination I did not find that they had made any particular progress. when stating my surprise at the circumstance to him, he without any further observation wrote to Mr Pollard to find him another Statio seeing he did not give any satisfaction to me. At this procedure I was not less surprised than grieved, for tho' he was sent for the special purpose of establishing a wished for Normal School, not of finding one already, and to ease me in taking share in the temporal concerns of this Mission, yet would it seem that neither the former nor the latter suits his taste; and perhaps I say not too much capacity also. When engaging Mr Berry to take charge of the minor School, I did it with a view to ease him as well as myself.

that so his whole attention might be devoted to his elder Boys. This sphere of labour, however, it would seem is too circumscribed for him and too contracted. To give him a chance of being more useful I have offered Oujah to him, where formerly George Albert was engaged in teaching. Those people have certainly been very much neglected, not less does it grieve me to know some thirty children growing up in entire ignorance. That something should be done for them is evident, and as not only the young but the elder ones likewise are to be instructed, I have offered the situation to him, and which he is willing to accept should you approve of it. You will please to bear in mind that the people without exception are coloured of Indian extract. I have often and often remonstrated with them, but in vain, till of late they have come to the resolution of putting up a School-house, which also will answer for a Chapel; a dwelling house for Christian himself might be put up at a small cost. An inexperienced youth, or also an elder person but no Christian can profit them little; and thus considering the change in all its bearings I considered myself justified in proposing it to him for acceptance, and to you for approval. Meantime he is to visit the place every Sabbath. Do you ask what then is to be done with the elder Boys? — Alas! what are they profited, I would answer if not taught in a manner, which will enable them to become teachers of others. — I have always entertained the most sanguine expectations from a Normal School, nor indeed am I willing to give it up, knowing that this is the very flower of this as well as other Missions, but for the fruit a teacher must be prepared to wait patiently, and perhaps he may see none at all in his days. This work reminds me of the work in laying a foundation, which is not seen and yet requires the greatest care and attention; and he that is able to estimate a building in all its proportions, will assuredly not overlook the labour bestowed on the foundation. The Lord alone, it remains true, can make them effectual teachers, but if we expect this to be done, it is not less our duty to give them a thorough systematical training. Meantime I am willing to labour in hope as long as strength will permit, and although I am compelled to own that the same is diminishing with every year, yet nevertheless shall not this be a hinderance from exerting all to carry on the contemplated object. Should I be successful in meeting with an energetic, able man apt to teach and willing to take share in the temporal concerns of the Mission; without which our Indian Mission can not and never will prosper, he of course would superseede Mr Berry and come in his room, so that little, or no expense would accrue to the Society. Having at present no building cares, I may perhaps be more able to attend to the youths, till the pleasure of the Lord shall direct it otherwise. Have then the goodness, dear Sir, to let me know your mind respecting these arrangements.—

March 24th 1843. Am sorry that this is still in my hands, but have been prevented by multiplied engagements and chiefly by tending a helping hand to Mr Pollitt in making arrangements for leaving us for Warapoota. Seeing that it has pleased God to bless us with some Indians truly converted and able in conversation; and having observed and watched them in their walk and conversation, I at last have made up my mind to send them among their respective tribes as messengers of peace. From that period we have had many visits from people far and near; among whom some have come to settle. Striking is the effect produced. Oh, what would it be should some of our youths thus give themselves up to the work of the Lord! to prosecute this object still further, it is my intention as soon as the weather will permit of it, to send one here another there into the creeks and rivers for weeks and months together. This I see is the surest way of rousing them to attention, while at the same time the people on the spot are not suffering from my absence, for I have never been absent for a considerable time, but on my return found abundant cause to mourn and to grieve; I am therefore very reluctant to leave the place for any length of time. The mischief is mostly brought and done by strangers. The adversary being on the watch, it is not less our duty to be at our post. I have at last succeeded to translate the Lord's prayer into the Arrowak-language, and am now beginning with the Ten Commandments; then if the Lord permit I wish to translate part of the Prayer-book, and hereafter if strength be given the New Testament.— Also in temporal things it is my wish to improve their condition, I have therefore construed a little mill for rasping the cassava root, and which answers remarkably well. It will grind the quantity in three hours, which it would take 16 hands a whole day to do. Just now I am engaged with an oil mill, there being such an abundance of different kinds of seeds, which promise a good return. The castor oil grows exceedingly well with us, and if nothing else were gained by this labour it would be the saving of buying this medicine, so much in use with us. If you will be so good as to supply us with a single potters wheel, great indeed would be the advantage to our establishment. I have told them of it, and they seem to be delighted with the thought of getting one. The way in which they make their earthen ware is exceedingly tedious; and after all it is very little worth. Our gardens, both that of the boys and that of the girls are coming on very nicely, and I am sanguine enough to hope that soon the cost of maintaining these children will be greatly diminished. It may perhaps seem strange to pay attention to such things, as enumerated above, but let any who think so please to remember that we have to do with a people altogether uncivilized, and here as every where the plow and the gospel must go together.— To promote industrious habits in every way is a labour not bestowed in vain and incalculably beneficial to their temporal as well as spiritual welfare.— It is by these means we must raise them up, and the one without the other must end in disappointment. John Fraizer has been apprenticed to a cabinet maker, and bound for 5 years, several others to other crafts. If hereafter it should please the Lord to convert his heart, he might be very useful among his people.— Of late there has been also a great stir among the Carabeese of the Masarooney and Cayuny rivers, and some twenty have come very regularly every Saturday and stayed till Monday morning; but my hope respecting them is not very sanguine seeing this is not the first time they have done so. Nevertheless, I would hope the best, for with the Lord nothing is too hard, neither is his arm shortened that it cannot save. Though of a haughty spirit, they are not ashamed to beg; and so great is their importunity that unless some-thing is given them, they would turn away in contempt saying, "your place is a hunger place". I spoke the other day to one of their principal men on the subject, but found it hard to convince him; he replied, "I think it is but right that when we come to be taught by you, you should give us something to eat. I gave him for answer what the Saviour told the multitude that followed him, 'ye seek me because ye have eaten of the loaves", and admonished him to labour for the meat that perisheth not.

The Penal Settlement, where I commenced my ministrations in June last year, is and ever will be of great interest, because it includes within its walls the most needy and wretched from all parts of the Colony. It is under such trials that the hardened hearts of men, are willing to receive comfort, and no difficult matter to show to any "that he that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption". Several on their leaving have acknowledged to me that they thanked God for sending them to that place; but whether they have been truly converted, time will prove. For the benefit of such as are wishful of learning to read, I have established a Sabbath school, when our elder Boys take part in teaching, while I am engaged in expounding the Scriptures to such as are able to read. After this there is prayer and preaching; at ten I return to the Grove. On Wednesdays I visit them for the purpose of catechising and am glad to find them attentive and improving. — There are at present more than one hundred Convicts; and if as in contemplation the female Convicts will be sent there, their number will exceed two hundred. It has been my wish to present every one that leaves that place, able to read, with a copy of the Bible, but could not succeed there being no fund from which to defray the expense. I am therefore much obliged to Mr M. Murray, the Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the handsome grant of 200 Bibles and Testaments, for that purpose in connexion with our own Schools. —

April 15 - 1863. Am truly grieved to hear of the losses Mr Pollitt sustained when ascending the falls. The rains falling incessantly caused all his provisions to spoil; his books to fall into pieces and almost all his Clothes and linen to rot, or to mildew. It was a merciful preservation that Mrs Pollitt did not lose her life having been taken very ill on the way. The children also were great sufferers, and the youngest of them near the grave. The description he gave of his trials and sufferings were truly appalling. — May the Lord comfort and cheer them up with the hope that if spared their labour shall not be in vain. There will be much up-hill work in that Mission for several years, and until he has made himself master of the language it will be very trying both to him and the people. — It is to be regretted that the late Mr Youd has left so little behind him in writing, for there is neither dictionary, nor grammar, nor any thing worth while mentioning, which circumstance

I suppose, must be ascribed to his unsettled state as also his bad state of health. —

For the accomodation of strangers our people put up a Cagic the other day near 100 feet in length, and it affords me great pleasure to see it at times crammed with strangers of different tribes especially on Saturday Evenings and Sundays. The want of such a building was long felt, and I am glad to see it accomplished, tho' I apprehend it will not stand much longer than a year. The next one shall be built more substantial. —

I must not forget to state that the Bishop was so delighted with our locality, that he at once decided on chosing a Spot whereon he intends to build his Country seat. It is but one mile distant from our Chapel, and if the Bush be cleared a little more, the whole of the settlement will be open to his view. I suppose he will commence building at the beginning of the dry season in October next. He seems to like the Indians very much —

Mrs Bernau was safely delivered of her fifth Child on May 8th; — and now, d.v. in conlusion allow me to ask your fervent prayers on us and our work. There seems to be nothing wanting but the baptism from on high; may the Holy Spirit be given, then indeed shall this wilderness blossom as a rose. With our united kind respects to all the Gentlemen of the Committee, the Secretaries and yourself. I remain dear friend, your humble and obedient Servant.

(signed) J. H. Bernau.

P. S. There are at present. 68 Communicants. 26 Candidates for Baptism. — 45 Boys at School — 22 being boarders — and 34 Girls — 18 do.

What is the reason that we have received no communications whatever for these two years past? I suppose you have sent the publications, but they must have been lost. Our congregation is very short of Hymn books as well as Prayer-books a considerable but speedy supply of both would be very welcome. Please to remember us.

I have received two boxes with publications — that which came by the Diamond — was accompanied by another box for Bernau, and I thought he had got his share separately, as you used formerly to send them in a separate package and so I distributed these between Ledric Enmore and George Town. – The second Box was received after this letter was written – and contains, Hymn Books and Prayer Books, which were immediately forwarded to Bartica together with a good portion of the Publications received at the same time. This Box came by the "Cleopatra" (They have reached Bartica safe

(signed) W. B. P.

Recd Augt 5/43 A Revd J. Pollitt to W. B. Pollard Esq

Comm[illegible]

Ackd [illegible] Sep 1/43

My dear Friend, Warapoota 26 June 1843

You will be sorry to hear that when within about three hours paddle of home, after a most expeditious passage of five days, from the Grove, my Coriall was upset in a moment, and every one of us, and all that we had, turned into the River. This sad accident took place at about half-past one on the eleventh inst. As we had left our sleeping place at twelve, being anxious to get home early on Sunday Morning for service. The Lord gave me presence of mind, and enabled me to get to a small bush of a tree, which peeped out about three feet above the water, there I held on, until day light next morning, without the slightest hope of seeing either the men or the Cariolt again, as I saw the men all washed over and over again, in the rapid current, but it seems they recovered themselves in the turning water, and then swam after the Cariolt, and held on until it was washed to the side of the River. I was asleep in the tent not a minute before the accident occurred, which was as follows. We had just come to the Coonawaruck rapids when I was waked up by their hawling up the stream which runs with great violence over a bank, on which grows some bushes and trees, which are dry in the low season, after they had got the Coriall over they again seized their paddles to gain the smooth water, but the Current was too strong, and twisted the Coriall round from bow to stern, which latter caught upon a stump and turned us right over. The men who had spent their wages, for the trip, lost every thing. Out of the $ 240. which I received for mens wages, I lost 187 having spent 22 in Town for Joseph at the request of the Men, and I paid 31$ to Mr Simon at the Grove, for hire of himself, man and Coriall. – I must therefore request the Committee to send the amount which belonged to the men, viz) $ 187 - by Alfred. - I must also request that the Committee will kindly supply the following list of articles, which is my personal loss - viz - $ 35 Cash, 8 pair Drawers, 2 pair of black Trowsers, 1 Coat, 1 Waistcoat, each nearly new - 4 pair boots, 30 lbs Coffee, 1 Ham 14 lbs. 8 lb Cheese, 12 lbs of Onions, 10 shirts, 4 Flannel Waistcoats. 8 white cravats, 8 pairs Cotton hose, 1 pair Woolen Stockings, 1 Bushell Potatoes, 4 pair Shoes for my Henry, 1 Bonnet for Mrs Pollitt, 4 Tin boxes. 30 yds. coarse Sheeting. 32 Yards fine Sheeting. 4 Dozn hfs - 8 pocket Hdfs. 2 bottles Pickles. 4 lb Tea. 30 yds. of fine Gingham. 1 Dozn Florentine Shirts. ½ Dozn boys Shirts. ½ a Dozn. Common Knives and Forks. 1 Dozn. Common Indian's shirts. 1 Dozn Buck Knives. 2 pairs Gambroon Trowsers. 1 Lantern. 2 bottles of Brandy, a new sail of Oznaburgs for the Coriall which is being made. In the Canoe which came up two days after us, we had spoiled with water. 1 Cwt of Rice, ¼ of a barrel of Pilot bread. 68 lbs of Sugar. -

I sincerely trust the Committee will see the propriety of making up this loss, since I am so peculiarly, and so tryingly situated, and it is not only the actual loss, but the great inconvenience to which we are put, by such accidents. I have given orders on you, to John Vandriden for $ 23. to Jacobis for $ 14. and to Mr Edie for 25. for Carpenters work &c - &c I must also beg that the Committee will authorize me to commence cutting the timber for the new house, that it may be seasoning. - We shall also require a punt or Canoe, for carrying the stones and timbers for the buildings. Let me therefore urge the Comee to purchase the large Canoe, which Mr Schomburgh bought for Mr Youd, and which he as taken to Town with him. He said he would let us have the refusal of her, the price is $ 70. She would answer for us, better than any we could have made here, and might be sold again for that amount after. - If you agree to purchase it, the Men might bring her up at once. If you have received satisfactory news from home respecting the house, let Mr Bernau know, that he may send up men to cut shingles and wood at once. We should also require 20 barrels of unslacked lime as soon as possible. - The rain is pouring through the roof in seven or 8 places, & my dear wife and baby are very sick, the latter is a little better than he was but still very very weak. I remain &c (signed) James Pollitt.

Recd Augt 5/43 A W. B. Pollard Esq to the Lay Secretary

Comm

Answd Sep 1/43 My dear Sir Demerary 4 July 1843

The Packet going in a few hours I cannot do better than send you the accompanying letter received from Mr Pollitt - We are indeed very thankful that his life is spared, and only sorry that he should attempt those dangerous falls in the night, and so have gained this loss. - The Committee here have resolved to make all good in the meantime, but contingent upon a confirmation from you - and we also wish to know what we are to do in the event of similar accidents occurring to Mr Pollitt, and also if we are to replace every thing that may spoil in its transport irrespective of accidents. - Packet after Packet comes in and we get no authority from you to commence building at Warrapúta / you perceive how urgent Mr Pollitt is - he blames us for not beginning when he first arrived but if you do sanction it - you will have to prepare yourselves for Drafts much beyond the sum you have allotted / We sold 3 Bills - £50 - £60 - and £40, in order to put Mr Pollitt in the position he was in before his Corial upset and as the Quarter for June has just expired, we shall have to draw again shortly / Our hope from the combined Committee is rather a slender one / the Elections I wrote about are but just over. You will kindly excuse this scrawl and Believe me, my dear Sir &c

(signed) W. B. Pollard

Recd Aug 5/43 A Revd C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Comm

Ans. Dear Sir Montego Bay June 14 - 1843

As the Bill of exchange will reach you a little earlier than last Quarter and as I have drawn on the Society £81. instead of £76 - as usual, it is advisable to write an explanation of it. In the first instance I was obliged to come through Montego Bay on account of the Death of my Brother-in-law, and as travelling in this Country is very expensive and inconvenient, I wished to save me another Journey down, by drawing my Quarters Stipend at once. Secondly - I am compelled to draw £5 - more than usual on account of the expense I had in making a permanent and substantial stair leading into our dwelling house.

I have mentioned the necessity of building new Stairs in my last Report. — I have also asked the Revd. Mr. Stainsby whether I could not draw £5. to repay me at least a part of the expense, and he told me, that he thought, that the Parent Committee could not object to it. —

I can assure you, Dear Sir, that the outlay in flooring a room below and the new Stairs, amounts to more than £15. for Boards, Cartage and Labour. And were it not, that a larger sum, without having first permission to go to the expense, would give offence to the Reverend Committee, I would at once have drawn £15 in addition to my Quarterly Allowance. — It is very hard for me to be put to the expense, and I must most earnestly and humbly request you, to lay this case before the Parent Committee, as also the case of the Quarterly deficiency in the Collection for the support of my Day School which I mentioned in my last Report — in order to obtain permission to draw on the Society so much as to keep me exempt from expense. — The Quarterly deficiency amounts in an average to no more than £4.10.0 but in the length it comes very heavy on me individually. — I should be very sorry at giving up the Day School, but if no support is afforded me from home, I will be obliged to do so. —

The sum for the building of the Stairs &c could be easily deducted from the amount which is to be given up — when the Station is transferred on the Parish. —

No doubt Mr Stainsby has mentioned in his last to you; that I would draw £5 — more this Quarter. —

The next Packet will bring my Quarterly Report. May I beg you to favour me soon with a letter. —

I remain, Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servant
(signed). C. W. Winckler

Recd. Augt. 21/43 A
Com:
Ans: Sep 1/43

Revd. R. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen

Kingston Jamaica July 18th/1843

I am exceedingly distressed at having to draw upon the Society again, but I am in great difficulty and am compelled to do so. The works at the Grove have cost me much anxiety and annoyance. and notwithstanding have amounted to a much greater sum than we had anticipated: though still the whole cost is within the amount of the lowest tender. which we received. I was very unwilling to undertake these buildings at all; and delayed to do so until strongly urged by Mr. Trew and yourselves. I trust however that now they are completed they will be of permanent use to the Island. A number of the Clergy are now availing themselves of the opportunity offered of placing their Native Schoolmaster in training for a time: and the Model School is excellent, I have never seen so good a School on a small scale any where.

Another cause of my now drawing is the expense to which the Stations on our hands still put us. Premises in this climate, unless constantly inhabited, rapidly fall to decay: and when wholly uninhabited, must be guarded by a watchman, or they will be plundered and torn to pieces. Many of the Stations are now wholly uninhabited, and they must be protected. As soon as our new Bishop arrives I will place them, if possible, in his hands, and relieve the Society.

For these purposes I draw by this packet a Bill for £125. If the Committee had given us power to dispose of some of the Society's property by sale, it would not have been necessary: but we suppose they do not consider themselves at liberty to sell.

I remain Gentlemen, Your Obedt. Servant

(signed) Richd. Panton

Rec Aug 2d/43

Com

Ackd.

A Rev C W Winckler's Report of Chichester for the quarter ending June 30/43.

Revered Committee.

It is, I feel, rather a difficulty than a pleasure for me to write my Report for the last Quarter. There is nothing new or interesting to relate, beyond what occurs every three months viz. Disappointment, Encouragement the Reception of some new and the Excommunication of old Members.

The first subject, I ought to touch on though not directly belonging to my Station, yet vitally affecting it, is the sudden death of our late amiable Bishop, in the beginning of last quarter. – Who is to fill up this vacant & important office in this Island, is a matter of much interest to every member of the Church. There have been Prayer Meetings held by various Evangelical Ministers, for the purpose of entreating the great Shepherd & Bishop of our

Souls to direct and influence the minds of Her Majesty's advisers, to propose and appoint a faithful Servant of His, who may come in the fulness of his grace, to rule over us in the spirit of love and zeal, without any mixture of that leaven which at home and abroad appears to a certain extent, to destroy the vitality of true godliness and to undermine the spiritual unity of our Apostolic Church.

My people likewise, have been stirred up by me to prayer and supplication on this point.

The leaven of Tractarianism has discovered itself also in this Island, but it has hitherto met with a most decided, and for the present, effectual opposition from all quarters viz from some of the most popular Clergymen, by Lectures, and even by the public press without exception, though the morality of the Jamaica Press is not of the highest order.

Now, as regards the sphere of my labour, I have to state that my public and private duties have been performed without interruption, with the exception of one Sunday's service, when I had for the first time ague and fever, but which yielded soon, by the blessing of God, to proper medical remedies.-

The Congregation has continued in number and spirit, the same as before; only that Myalism has shown its beautiful effects, among four of my people, who, suffering a long time from bodily infirmities, were persuaded that something bad, or "wicked", as they style it, was in their houses.- Only one however I have as yet found guilty out of his own mouth, and of whom I have made a public example, by excommunicating him before the whole Congregation; at the same time stating to them all, in the most absolute terms, that I would every one so, who should allow a Myal man to come into his house;- that I would never attend them in their sickness, nor go to their funeral, except they have previously repented & made a public acknowledgment of their error and contrition of heart— for that it amounted to blasphemy against the Son of God - that it was a renouncing of his divine and sovereign authority and power over his people and every creature, by believing for a moment, that any creature or thing could molest or hurt them against His will;— and that I could not comprehend that those who incline to this most abject superstition of Myalism, had any saving knowledge and faith of and in Christ, however much they protested to believe in Him as their Saviour, that they despised the record of life preached to them, & consequently sinned against their own souls, and were therefore, as a matter of course, beyond the possibility of being saved by his precious blood.

Our Friday morning meetings have with a few interruptions been continued, the cause of this interruption I will now state.

On May 24th Mr Sinclair the Attorney for Mr Malcolm's Properties sent his Overseer to me with the request that I might instruct the fifteen Emigrants (mere boys of from 12 to 14 years of age) who had lately come from Sierra Leone a week ago, with a number of others amounting in all to 85 souls.— I was anxious to show my readiness to comply with this request however much he has in former time sought to injure my character, and I took the instruction for several Fridays in the forenoon, but go now there in the afternoon.- Mr Foreman, my Schoolmaster assists me and goes one day, either on Friday or Saturday to Chester Castle Estate, to teach another lot of 15 black Emigrants there.

These black boys are nice lads. They are generally very intelligent and attentive to religious instruction in spite of their unintelligent expression of contenance. They all remember the Rev Mr Weeks, but none of the other Missionaries in Sierra Leone. I have given to every one who can read a New Testament and some useful tracts. Almost all of them know the Church Catechism. They are very tractable and superior in many respects to the Creole Negroes of Jamaica, for they know nothing of that cunning which slavery has produced in these Islands.

The number of Communicants remains the same as last quarter. I have had the comfort of seeing one of my oldest members, a woman, at Argyle Estate, dying in perfect peace through faith in the Lord Jesus, whom she served and loved during her later years with much sincerity of heart.

If I should express my mind concerning the spiritual condition of my people- I am at a loss what to think of it. There are many pleasing and encouraging marks of piety visible- But the Lord alone, knows how much dross is mixed with what appears to be the precious metal, and He as the Master refiner knows how to purify his people.- To Him I commend my labour and I am persuaded that my labour is not in vain in the Lord, and that his Word, though preached in weakness, shall not return void unto Him, but it shall accomplish that which He pleases, and that it shall prosper in the thing whereto He sent it.- Now is the time to sow to plant, and although it is often done with tears, yet we shall reap in due season, with joy, if we faint not.- These precious promises are my daily solace; & may the Lord give me always a heart to hold them fast,- & living faith to maintain a good warfare unto the end, to finish my course with joy.

The Knockalva Day School continues with all its good & bad qualities and requires as much as ever the aid of the Parent Society, to which I drew the attention of the Revered Comm^ee in my last Report, but to which earnest request I have not as yet got a reply.

As regards the future destinies of my Station as a Station the Com. alone can be aware of what will be the issue, as I know not a syllable about it. — My heart was cheered when I read the proceedings of the Society's last Anniversary. What an abundant blessing has the Lord not bestowed on the Society by sending so many eloquent, bold & pious men to advocate its righteous cause on their Platform, and by filling its exhausted treasury with £115,000.— To the Lord be all honour and praise for these mercies. (Sig) C W Winckler.

Summary View of the Station.

At Divine service Sunday forenoon	500	Average	400
Knockalva Day School	112	"	70
Communicants	98		72
Candidates	60		

Rec Sep 5/43
Com
Ans Jan 1/44

A Rev J G Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, San Fernando July 26. 1843

We have received yours of the 15th June, together with a letter addressed to me by the Rev Mr Venn, which was enclosed — I was glad to see that you came to the resolution to continue your Mission here for another year, as that might give sufficient time to arrange all other things fully and satisfactorily. — I could, however, not but perceive, that you laboured under a mistake respecting your Schools, since until now no provisions have been made for the Schools and Schoolmasters consequently your Resolution as relating to the Schools will be considerably effected — I think there is not the slightest doubt that we shall get our Salary from Government, if the Ordinance which was sent home for approval and in which provision is made for a Clergyman at San Fernando and the Mission will be sanctioned what I have no doubt but that it will — But until now the Bishop has not (as I was told in Government House) officially announced to the Local Government here that you have ceased to provide for your Missionaries on such or from such a date, and until that is done, either by the Bishop or by you, I was told no provision will be made. — I shall write to that effect to the Bishop. —

Concerning the Schools we must go on until we hear from you

Rev J G Muhlhauser July 26. 1843.

again or the Bishop, since were we to act in a literal sense of your Resolution we would have at once to dismiss all teachers, an *event* not to be desired. I hope therefore that such arrangements will be made as will ensure a continuance of the Schools already in operation.- Glad would I be, could you succeed to get some assistance from the Home Government for our Schools here, for this would considerably help us and ease us.- I have now introduced and insisted on a weekly payment of children i.e. One *half* bit per week and upon the whole it succeeds pretty well, though many Scholars have left the Schools in consequence of this payment. It will be an assistance, but a *very inconsiderate* one, since some *cannot* pay and others *do* not pay.- I should like to know whether you are agreed as to make over all your land to the Bishop viz Belmont, Neplus Ultra and Mount Steward, if so, I shall do so at once, since if I stay- I should build on some Churches - Thus for instance, I shall, God willing, set about building a nice Church, the same dimensions as St Pauls, on Neplusultra where there is a population of from 500 to 600 Protestant people.- You will therefore oblige me to let me know about this.

I have made up my mind to stay here and to carry on the work of the Lord as far as in me lieth, but *alas*, I do it but with a thousand infirmities. Oh! for more love to my Saviour, for more self devotedness and perseverance.- You will be glad to learn that Mr Woodman will return to this in about a fortnight *ordained*, to be stationed at Belmont as my Assistant Curate. He is very active and zealous and I hope he will be now more useful than before he could be. I am almost ashamed to say again something about your allowing us some extra according to the Bishop's recommendation, since that will make our minds easy and enable us to carry on our labour.- I have had until now *two* horses, but which I could not keep on a new Government Salary - consequently my plans would be affected - I know it is a *fact* that without the exception of Mr Chamberlain in Port of Spain, every Clergyman is involved in difficulties in situation, which I, with *four* children should not like, looking into futurity - though I well know that had I been situated like them, I trust I should cast my cares upon Him who careth for us.- Had I now anticipated a dissolution from the Society I might have saved something till now, but thinking it almost wrong to save in my Missionary character with so handsome provision for family & children in case of death, I never *meant* to save any thing, beyond a mere trifle and until the last half year ending on 31 Dec. 1842 I just squared my accounts -

As it regards our Mission it is still progressing under God's blessing who does not look upon our infirmities but who for his name sake vouchsafeth his blessing upon our handy labour - and that and that alone comforts me for the future. - I shall send you the School Returns. - I beg to thank the Rev Mr Venn for his very fatherly letter to me, and beg you to tell him that I had written to the Bishop to that effect before his letter had arrived. - I shall advise you to write to the Bishop about your Buildings, so that he might settle that point with the Government I am &c

, Sig, J G Muhlhauser

Rec Sep 5/43
Com
Ack

A
June 30. Rev J G Muhlhauser's Account Current for the half year ending 1843 with the following remarks:-

You will perceive, Sir, that I charged for the last half year £30 for 4 children - £15 for one - You will also perceive that my real Salary never amounted to more than £415 - 30 - 45 Stlg per annum, on an average on the four last years (when first a salary was allowed us) of £430 per annum, excluding the Doctor and other incidental expenses - It is only this last half year that it exceeds the general sum, and had it not been for our present situation I should have omitted altogether to add anything extra, but considered, that as you did allow this sum I might put it down in my favour under present circumstances. - You will also perceive the item for Repairs and gravelling large, but the fact was, I was compelled to have the road leading to my house gravelled, since I could hardly have been able to get to and fro, and continually believing that I was leaving, I did not like to incur the expense on your account, but having waited so long, I could not but repair it at once. The rest I think will be clear enough & needs no explanation

, Sig, J G Muhlhauser

Rec Sep 5/43
Com.
Ack

A General Return of Schools in the district of Sanfernando made from Returns by the several Schoolmasters June 30. 1843.

Where	Name of Teacher	No on the List Boys	Girls	Avattⁿ	Total
Sanfernando	R E Westmoreland	66	19	45	66
Dᵒ Infant School	Sarah Westmoreland	35	28	40	63
Belmont School	William Cox	32	11	20	43
Neptrisulha Dᵒ	William Searl	26	8	18	34
Mount Howard	Patrick Marsh	22	12	18	34

Where	Name of Teacher	Number on the List Boys	Girls	Av. Attend	Total
Jordan Hill	Amelia Scudder	13	19	18	32
Canaan Estate	John Maxwell	27	14	27	41
Oropouche School	P. Maitland	45	16.	29	61
	Total	266	127	215	394

I have preferred giving you the numbers of Schools & Scholars in a concis form, as above, since, any other way, would have been considerably costly in forwarding to you all the different Returns in bulk. , Sig , J G Muhlhauser.

Rec Sep 5/43
Com.
Ackd Mar 1/44

A Mr H Taylor's Report of Salt Savannah for the quarter ending June 31. 1843

Dear Sir,

Being hitherto required by the Jamaica Corr Com to present them with a quarterly report of the Station under my charge, but, as that Com., appears to be defunct, and supposing that the Parent Com. will still require my observance of the same rule, I forward to you the present communication for their information; together with a few extracts from my Journal up to my arrival here.

The present quarter has been for the most part unusually wet & inclement, and, as a consequence in this parish, the roads have been, as they alway are, in wet weather, nearly impassable; in certain instances and to a large pa of the Congregation, entirely so, without wading to the middle through the mud. The attendance, therefore, except at the commencement and conclusion of the quart both at the Schools, and for divine service, has been comparatively small, & whic may be thus stated:-

Congregation from	100 to 250	In one or two instances the room could not hold the people
Day School from	50 to 80	Names enrolled 100.
Two Bible Classes	40	A few others attend for Catechetical Instruction.
On the 2nd service on Sunday about	60	I have hopes that this number will increase especially if, as I contemplate, I hold it at Portland.
Meeting at Portland on Thursday evening	50	The number smaller than usual in conseque of the people being employed late during crop.
Meeting at Salt Savannah on Wednesday eveng	30	The decrease here is partly from the cause above, & partly from the continued removal of the people to Portland

But few grown persons avail themselves of School during the week, some half dozen however are pretty constant and make progress.

The Bible Classes are conducted by Mrs Taylor and myself, a small Testament Class is taught by my eldest son.

Much attention is manifested to the Sunday Services, & the behavi of the people now quite orderly, which was not the case for some time after my arrival here. Then much thoughtlessness seemed to prevail, and the annoyance from so small a Congregation by people going out, and returning was very great. Now such an ocurrence seldom arises except from a stranger, or, if otherwise, it is effected with as little disturbance as possible. Such a change is not only pleasing, but has conduced much to comfortable worship, and a blessing seems to be the reward of orderly and attentive demeanour. How far conversion may attend visible efforts I know not; but certainly these visible effects of God's word are more frequent than my former experience could have led me to expect, and although such effects cannot, faith forbids that they should be, all lost in air, yet they make manifest the Apostle's truism "Paul may plant & Apollos may water, but God giveth the increase".

Some time after my arrival here the building of a Chapel or place of Worship, was contemplated in Portland and some money collected for the purpose, but, as I have no authority to carry out any such measure, it fell with the subscriptions into the hands of the Rector of the Parish, where it now lies very quietly. The people there, however, still anxious to afford me accommodation, and, if possible, to obtain more of my services, are, at the present moment, and by their own efforts, raising a temporary building for this purpose, when I anticipate holding divine service in the afternoon of the Sabbath, as well as the Meeting on the Thursday evening.

I have noticed the desertion of this property by the people, occasioned by dispossessing them of all customary privileges, from a cause by no means worthy of such a procedure - a dispossession unique in the parish if not in the Island. Still however the property was well handed, so much so that on my arrival here, and for several months after, while the property continued under the then direction there were plenty of people with little work but so attached to the proprietor, of whom they speak in terms of alike honourable to both parties, that they did not seek employment elsewhere. Indeed at that time they were contented with such a moiety of labour, that I formed a rather unfavourable opinion of their industry, seeing, that the people generally were without "grounds" in which to employ any portion of the large residue of their time. I allude to this subject because a few short months has changed the aspect of affairs, and the people drawn by untoward policy, are gradually becoming alienated from the property, and finding employment elsewhere, so that strangers are obliged to be sought after. I have no doubt the state of things will be referred to any but the right cause, prejudice and self interest keeping that out of view, and the labours of your agents here, either undervalued or their effects mistated, blest as this property has been for so many years with religious instruction. I think however that the very statement I have made, that the people bereft of every privilege commonly enjoyed by the labourers in the Island, should till within a short time, have afforded more than sufficient labour to the estate, _ will effectually annul any reflection, however striking in appearance, that may be made against them, as objects of the attention of the Church Missionary Socy, or against their attachment to Mr Wildman. The fact is the most perverse policy has been pursued, an intemperate and prejudiced man with a thorough contempt for the Negro character, and in his dealings toward his labourers in some – I fear it might be said in many instances unjust; he had appointed to the Property as Overseer, a man who rises from a fever bed with three yet unhealed blisters, to jollity and dancing and employs his bookkeeper – Saturday being omitted – on Sunday to make out accounts to forward to the proprietor, is, I fancy not a very likely person to succeed with a people, who can no longer bear intolerance, and who estimate a man for his virtues, not his vices. I believe the people are sound in their professed attachment to the property and prefer spending their labour at Salt Savannah not only from existing attachment, but also from its locality, and that any proper management, if any estate in Vere has a chan of succeeding, more than another it is in Salt Savannah, and this opinion I found, not on possibilities, even common sense probabilities, if there be any thing mo certain than these. But the people in these times cannot bear contempt and will not bear injustice, and when these weak handed estates call for the services, either of these is sufficient very much to injure Salt Savannah.

From the dilapidated state of the School house, which leaks very much and has not a whole window in it – several not containing more than two or three pane's each – and from our limited accommodation, such as it is, we have been exposed much during the late inclement weather and all of us suffered more or less. At present however we have to bless God for the enjoyment of health. With prayers for the Com., and the Society's success generally.

, Sig , Henry Taylor.

P.S. I delayed the present communication in hopes to have effected the sale of a Bill on the Society for my salary, but not being able to do this here, & as it will most likely cause me a journey to Kingston, which I cannot undertak at present. I delay this no longer, and will present you with my accounts when I apprize you of having sold the Bill. , Sig , H.T.

Rec Sep 5/43
Com.
Ackd Mar 1/44

A Mr H Taylor's Journal for Church Hill from July 13 to Aug 29. 1843

July 13. 1843 Received a note this evening from the Rev J Stainsby, informing me that he had received a communication from the Rev J B Dowët, to the effect that the Revd W R Littlejohn of Manchester wished me to take Pratville Station which had been consigned to his care by the Jamaica Corr Com., as the Parent Com. would finally withdraw its operations from the Island on the 29th Sep. next. This is the first intimation I have had & although this matter has been resolved upon for some time, I am still without any directions or instructions what I am to do? I have resolved however to take no situation in the Island unconnected with the C M S unless it be with the promise of ordination from the Bishop.

July 15. 1843 Saw Rev Mr Stainsby to day, who approves of the above Resolution and of my seeing the Bishop and promises to write to the Rev R Panton on the subject

July 17. 1843 The usual duties Sunday School in the morning Divine Service in the forenoon; catechetical instruction afterward, and in the evening meeting on one of the properties. I gave notice after divine service of my speedy departure from Church Hill, which created an affecting sensation.

July 23. 1843 Journey to Kingston. Left home on the 19th for the purpose of waiting on the Rev W H Littlejohn concerning Pratville and arrived here yesterday calling on the Rev J B Dowët by the way who gave me a letter concerning the appointment to the former gentleman. I was very kindly received by Mr & Mrs Littlejohn & the former has promised, should I accept Pratville to give me his best interests in forwarding my Ordination. I told him at once my determination, and he has promised to write to Mr Panton on the subject. He is very anxious that I should take Pratville. Mr Manning wishes to continue at Pratville

July 24. 1843 Lordsday. Accompanied Mr Littlejohn to Mandeville where he preached. I addressed a number of the members from the vestry door. - Yesterday I addressed the Communicants and Candidates at Snowdon Church about 300 present.

July 26. 1843 Grove St Andrews. Arrived here about noon to day, almost immediately after Mr Panton came there. He had received a letter from Mr Stainsby concerning the object of my journey to Kingston, and stating that he had heard me read Greek (Mr Stainsby is the first person to whom I have ever read a line in that language, as I never had the privilege of a teacher for a single lesson) I delivered my letter from Mr Littlejohn. Mr Panton's answer was, that he had written me on the subject (the letter had not arrived when I left home) that he had no authority to act in this matter, and could not without instructions from the Parent Com, whose recommendation was the first step. He however offered the appointment to Salt Savannah Vere and assured me that by this step I should certainly succeed. He moreover promised to write the Parent Com. on the subject. Of course, I immediately accepted this offer independant of any consideration beyond this, that I was thereby fulfilling the wish of the Parent Com. Mr Panton pointed out to me that the ultimatum for Jamaica Missionaries on their return to England, is Sierra Leone. Bad as the character of Vere is, if I had any choice between that and Sierra Leone, it must fall on the former, if only out of consideration to my little family.

Birman Wood Aug 1. 1843 When at the Grove being so near Birman Wood, I could not deny myself the pleasure of a visit to my dear friends there. Nor was I disappointed – "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." Yesterday Mr Sessing preached to a very full Congregation in his, at present not finished, but substantial Chapel. – This & Rural Hill Chapel are the only two good buildings, I believe, belonging to the Society – The responses were well made by a number of emigrants from Sierra Leone who are manifestly very superior to any negroes I have seen in Jamaica, and an honour to our brother Missionaries in Africa. They compose, almost entirely Mr Sessings Bible Class. To day the Congregation was quite as large as yesterdays – this being the anniversary of freedom – I addressed the people from the 166 Psalm 12. 13 & 14 verses. Afterward a collection was made toward the fitting up of the building. Several white people were present, which was not expected, as they do not generally observe this day – among whom were a Jew and his wife. On an occasion like this, one cannot but contrast the very comfortable condition of this people with their former state of thraldom, and wish that the great difference of which they must be sensible had its proper effects, that of really influencing them to yield their members instruments of righteousness unto God. That they feel the necessity of some religion is certain, that many love to profess it is also certain. But, that the number, who are subjects of the renewing efficacy of the Holy Spirit, is very small, is, I think, not less certain. Many of the people, even of professors, are very ignorant of spiritual things, especially up in these mountains, and unless the paramount necessity of a change of heart is felt as the one thing needful, and a consequent spirit of enquiry awakened I am afraid they will remain so. And who is sufficient for these things? I have no doubt many persons wou have made it appear, that they had effected more than thy dear friend aſsumes, had they been placed in his situation, but I am not certain that many would have effected so much, and so well under his circumstances. He brought to his work ability, zeal and labour and dedicated all to the glory of God and the good of souls, unmindful of appearances, & having laid a good foundation it now manifests itself in the permanency and proportion of the superstructure.

Aug 7. 1843 Being anxious to get home, and remove, as early as poſsible to my new sphere and having heard from Mrs Taylor that the children were complaining and being aware of the poſsibility, at this time of the year of a renewal of last year's dreadful visitation, I travelled homeward hastily, riding 110 miles in two days with the same horses and should have proceeded forward, had I not been prevented by the rain yesterday. I am now at New Carmel, a Moravian Station in Westmoreland. I conducted the second service & addreſsed the very numerous Congregation.

Aug 9. 1843 Arrived home late last evening after encountering a shocking road and being for some time bewildered in the darkneſs. Bleſsed be God, my self and family are in good health. How gracious has God been in protecting me, as he always has done, from all accidents and sickneſses during this journey in the hottest season of the year.

Aug 14. 1843 Lordsday The Congregation good, the usual duties. Before sermon I gave the people notice that I was about to leave them, and then attempted the usual singing, but alas! except my elder son and one or two men there would have been none, and what there was, was almost drowned with sobs & crying. I attempted to suppreſs my own feelings but in vain, and was obliged to commit the giving out of the hymn to one of the Congregation.

Aug 19. 1843 During the week the School children have been coming for their book &ca Many of the poor little things sobbed as if their hearts would break. One big girl, who has been to see us several times during the week has manifested a great degree of feeling which seemed to increase with each visit. — A deep and hallowed sensation in the Meeting this evening.

Aug 21. 1843 Lordsday. Our situation is certainly interesting, but at the same time deeply affecting, so much so, from the sad appearance of the people this morning, especially the more attached — that Mrs Taylor, at once, gave up all idea of attending the service to day, her feelings being so sensibly brought upon — while she felt, from what had happened all thro' the week when being visited by the people who were bringing little farewell presents of yams, fowls, preserves &ca what would most likely occur to day.

The Congregation was large, the place crammed, the interest great, and the tears, sobs and cries overpowering - weeping and wailing can best describe it - I left the School room as soon as poſsible after the service, my heart being almost br

Aug 22. 1843. Very busy packing up the people coming all day, continuing their little presents and mourning over our departure.

Aug 23. 1843 This evening we had our last meeting, and farewell, with our neighbours, and the more attached to the Congregation. Any attempt to descri it would be in vain. The Meeting was large. As these people were those most interested in us, so their expreſsion of feeling was the more intense. They seemed indeed broken down with sorrow while they wept long and loud. Nobody seemed disposed to leave the Meeting - to disturb the solemn affecting, & interesting scene. At last one or two strangers crept out noiseleſsly. Not so our friends; quietly and slowly they came up to us to shake hands and say "good bye." Not a female was there whose face was not bedewed with tears "Oh maſsa, oh miſses," they would say "what we do now, we heart break All this indeed might be expected from the softer nature of females, but, I must say, it was most trying - heart breaking truly, to see strong men come up to us stretch out their hands and almost chocked with feeling, feebl yet forcibly utter "good bye maſsa, good bye miſses." Indeed, so powerfully is the scene before me while I write, that I cannot restrain my tears. It became late before this interesting occurrence closed.

Aug 24. 1843 This evening we left Church Hill after seeing all our luggage &c. off - We take the furniture from this Station to Salt Savannah - we have had no lack of help to day; indeed many have been our aſsistants both of men, women and children. As we were riding to the warf, where we are to stay to night, with our friend Mrs Sharp and family - we met a number of little children who had been carrying articles from Church Hill to the warf for us - a distance of three miles - in fact we had paſsed them before they saw us, they being a little out of the road. Immediately they came running after & crying bitterly. We hardly knew how to part with them being perhaps not leſs affected than they were. The attachment of these children indeed of al astonish us.

Aug 25. 1843 This morning our scenes of affection were renewed. We had to take leave of our dear friends at the warf, our domestics, & few others. Wh can I say more than I have said. Our poor little blind daughter who had not hitherto wept least, now wept loudest. All wept, there was no exception, and the rude sailors looked on with wonder, and in silence. And thus solemnly did we near the veſsel, in which we were to embark, scarcely daring to look upon the weeping company behind - whose eyes were more intensely fixed on us, and whose hearts, I doubt not, were lifted to heaven in holy wishes for our safety - and in a few minutes - the vessel being under weigh - we lost sight of those dear friends, and of a field of labour in which we had spent two years and a half of interesting, I hope in eternity it will be seen, of profitable labour, leaving a hopeful people, without a spiritual guide. When my memory reverts to prior occurrences I am very forcibly impressed with the very decided improvement in spiritual things manifested by this people, and well & affectingly, do I call to mind their not unfrequent breathless attention when engaged in the services of the sanctuary - the scarcely less frequent hallowed influence, and excitation, even to tears produced by the mere reading of the Sunday lesson, or the singing of a hymn, or their often audible emotion, and bursting feelings, under the power of the Word, and then, I almost fancy I see an anomaly in God's dealings, and wonder why he should leave these few sheep in the wilderness unprovided for, under circumstances so hopeful and when they seemed ripening for a more decided outpouring of His Spirit. But so it is, and I must feel satisfied and rest in God's words by his prophet, "as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts."

Aug 27. 1843 Arrived in Carlisle Bay, our place of disembarkation late this evening.

Aug 28. 1843 The Captain of the Vessel wished to land out luggage &c.a to day and made preparations for that purpose, but on my objecting, desisted. In the forenoon I had service with the sailors.

Aug 29. 1843 Landed early this morning and breakfasted at Salt Savannah with J C Lungren Esq. the attorney for the property.

Rec Sep 30/43

Com.

Ans.

Mr C Thwaites to the Secretary.

Rev & dear Sir, Sion Hill Aug 11. 1843

I wrote to the C.M.S. in February or March last, giving an account of the destruction of their premises at Willoughby Bay by the late earthquake on the 8th Feb. last. Having received no answer, I fear my letter had miscarried I therefore take the liberty to write again. In my former I stated the condition of the buildings on the morning of the 8th Feb. before the dreadful earthquake happened. The dwelling house having been neatly finished had required but little repair since it had been built. The door and window shutters and jealousies were painted anew last year and the building appeared fresh and in good condition. The Schoolroom was a rough building compared to the house, and had to be repaired occasionally from time to time. About two years ago it was new shingled and fresh gutters laid down between the roofs, and the floor paved with paving stones, which was done at the expense of about £80 sterling, of which the Ladies Society paid £25 sterling, and the School therefore was in perfect repair, on the morning of that dreadful day, which laid the neat strong little house in ruins. Large masses of stone falling inward broke through both floorings and carried my books, bedstead and bedding into the cellar. The roof of the house is unbroken, though on the ground. The partitions, floorings and a greater part of the door and window shutters, glass sashes and jealousies are broken. The wall of the Schoolroom is fallen, except at two corners which is much shaken. One of the roofs is fallen the other two are standing being supported by the middle pillars and the two corners before mentioned. The destruction at Willoughby Bay is greater than in any part of the Island and besides the desolation of the building the ground is rent in several places, and probably it will be deserted. The total loss of the C M S I have stated to those in authority at £800 sterling. I recommended also in my letter that the ruins should be sold, they are not of great value and will I fear bring but little. I am &ca

(Sigd) Charles Thwaites

Recd Sept 21/43
Com:
Ans: 1 Novr

Lord Bishop of Antigua to the Secretary

My Revd Sir!

Antigua Augt. 25-1843

I beg to submit to the consideration of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society the state of a small Island, Anguella, within my Diocese. I have to regret that under present circumstances I am unable with the pecuniary resources at my disposal to afford relief. and such is the destitution of the Colony, that it is unable to do any thing for itself. The Archdeacon of St Christophers within whose jurisdiction is Anguilla, writes to me thus. _ "My desire is to provide a resident Clergyman for Anguilla, and would propose for it Mr Rock, a lay Reader in my Parish, a young man of Colour, whose advantages have been greater than are commonly within the reach of His class. He has been my assistant for six years here and St Vincent. I can speak highly of his diligence, punctuality, and the faithful discharge of his duties, and of the excellence of his general character. If the Church Missionary Society would take compassion on destitute

Anguilla, which has been many years without a resident Clergyman, and give £250 St for his maintenance, per annum, it would be a good work and your Lordship will find, I trust, Mr Rock a man well calculated to do the duties required of a Clergyman there."

I am not unaware of the course, which the Society has taken in respect to places where the Parochial system prevails, but should the peculiar circumstances of Anguilla induce the Society to take its case into consideration I should be prepared, from the Archdeacon's recommendation and from all I personally know of him, to admit him into orders, and I have a confidence he would do us good service. If the Society should be disposed to take the case into consideration I should rejoice and shall be glad to have an early answer

I am Revd. Sir, your faithful obedient servant

(signed) Daniel Gateward Antigua

Recd Oct. 6th/43

Com

Ansd Nov 18

A

W. B. Pollard Esqr. to the Lay Secretary

Demerary 2nd Sept. 1843

My dear Sir

I am in receipt of your favour of 15 July and carefully note its contents - Copies of it have been forwarded to Messrs. Bernau and Pollitt. The former has returned to Baitica some that we had anticipated having refreshed us with a visit of one week - I regret to add that he looks much thinner than when last we saw him, and I got him to see a Physician who has prescribed for him - From Mr. Pollitt we have also received intelligence, a copy of his letter to the Corr. Comd. is annexed - This intelligence is very sad and at the same time it causes us to feel great perplexity as to our course of action - It is evident Pollitt is overborne by what he finds at Warrapula and he ~~has~~ yet to learn the characteristicks of the Indian - In my letter of 2nd June last I hinted his desire to give up the Station, but he still pressed us to commence building the dwelling house, which I was satisfied would not be required by any future missionary going there - that is such a building as would be requisite for him and his increasing family - We accordingly sent in the petition to the Court pledging ourselves to keep up the Station, and fortunately for us one of our Comte. /Mr. Smith/ was elected a member of the Court of Policy to whose able advocacy of the cause in reply to the objections urged by Mr. Croal we owe the grant of £500 which the majority of the Combined Court voted at the close of the debate This money I have since received and lodged in the Bank untill we hear from you what we are to do, in the mean time we have written to Pollitt explaning our situation, and have requested him to communicate at once to you what he intends to do — should you think of keeping up the Station the Committee here have a few remarks to make in regard to the kind of person whom they would recommend you to send and also to the propriety of his working as youd did in conjunction with Bernau — I have urged Pollitt not to take his Wife and Children to Pirara particularly as the youngest is so poorly and indeed have put it before him whether he ought to go himself, seeing his mind is in so undecided a State — Should he write again by the Corial as we expect he will do — before he goes to Pirara — you will hear again from us In the meantime we shall not proceed with any building. The Court also gave $400 towards the education of Indians at Bartika as they did last year

With regard — I am dear Sir

Yours very truly

/Signed/ Wm. B. Pollard

Recd. Oct. 6th/43 A
Comd.
Ansd.

Revd. Jas. Pollitt to W. B. Pollard Esqr.

My dear Sir Waraputa Augt. 21st 1843

I am exceedingly sorry to find that after waiting such a length of time we are still as badly off as ever for a house — I should not have regretted this so much if it had not caused us to suffer in our health —, since I have had a better opportunity of forming an opinion as to the prospect there is of this Station ever being a populous one or not, and I am now very much afraid both from what I learned from the Macousies and also from the two Schomburgs, that the people from above will not come down to settle here - but of this I shall be able to speak more positively on my return from Pirara, which place I purpose visiting so soon as the Corial returns from Town. I am sorry to say that some of the people who have returned to the interior have taken many of the Children from school. I am grieved to find that my constitution begins to feel the heat and unhealthiness of this place - I am continually suffering from fever, ague, and diarrhea, the latter indeed has continued to an alarming extent once or twice. As to my dear Child you would be grieved to see him, he is reduced to a perfect skeleton, and I fear he will not recover. My dear Henry and Mrs Pollitt have also had their share of intermittent fever - I think it would be foolish of the Society to go to the expence of putting up a substantial House, Chapel and School house, which cannot be done for leſs than £2000 or £2500 whilst there are so few people, and so wandering in their dispositions and habits; and yet this must be done if the Station is to be kept up and made efficient - It is painful to behold the perfect indifference these people manifest as regards the welfare of their Souls - At our morning and evening prayers not more than 8 or 10 generally attend and the avarage attendance at school about 20 - The Committee of course will consider this and I think the whole particulars should be laid before the Parent Committee before such an expense be entered upon, especially when this, if kept up, will always be an expensive Station

I remain very truly yours,
(Signed) James Pollitt

Recd Oct 6th/43
Comm
Ans

A

Revd J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Georgetown 30 Augr 1843

Allow me to make a few remarks upon Mr Pollitt's letter dated 21st August, in which he speaks in a very desponding tone, which I trust, will in no wise influence the Committee to change their minds as to the establisment of a Mission Station at Waraputa.

1. It is to be regretted that there were no better accommodations for him and family, yet do I say that the failure of his health does not prove the unhealthiness of the place, he being taken with fever soon after his arrival in Town from England.

2. That many of the people will come down to settle at Waraputa cannot be doubtful from the fact that in Mr Yds beginning there were upwards of 200 people *preparing to settle*. With all deferance to Mr Shomburgh's judgment, I think it not advisible to go to Pirara, for from Mr Yds private correspondence I have leart that it was the intention of the Govenor to make him some kind of potitical agent between the British and Brazilian Governments which appoinment I judge to be irreconcilable with that of being a Missionary. Besides other reasons stated in my journal for 1842. Pirara nor any other place up the Essequebo is to be recommended as eligible for a Mission stand.

3. The Colonial Government having upon application granted £500 towards the erection of buildings deemed requisite for an establishment at Waraputa, it would look foolish indeed if the Society were to withdraw for no other reason, because the expectation of an individual Missionary have been disappointed, or his health failed.

4. It is evident that Mr Pollitts hope of bringing the Indians together lies prostrate before any trial has been made on his part, so as to bear him out in his gloomy apprehensions. The seed must be sown before we can expect the harvest; and I am persuaded that many a Missionary would be glad to have even 20 or less souls to work upon. If there be neglect on the part of the people in not attending the means of grace, the question is whether they, or the teacher are most to be blamed for doing so

5. Should Mr Pollitt resign it would be very—

desirable to fill up the vacancy as soon as possible with a zealous and pious young man, for it would seem from another communica received from him that such is his intention, unless the Society find him some other place.

6. Of late I have rather been suffering in my health, but feel much better at present from a change to Town for 2 weeks. Mrs. B. and family, Mr. Christian and himself are well. With due respects to all the Gentlemen of the Committee

I remain truly yours

(Signed) J. H. Bernau

Recd. Oct 6th/43
Com
ansd. Jan 13/44

A Revd. Rd. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen Kingston Jamaica Sept. 7th/43

I am much annoyed at having again to address you on pecuniar matters: but the precipitate withdrawal of the Society's Mission here has left me in much embarassment – even of a personal nature; and business is so badly conducted in Jamaica that it is difficult to say when it is closed. – I have lately received two demands on on account of the Society, for which I was not prepared. – I had purchased two years ago some timbers ~~of~~ from a Lumber Merchant in Kingston for Moore Town Chapel, and was under an impression that the account had been paid by the Treasurer. – It now appears that it had never even been rendered and that two years have been allowed to elapse without any demand for the money. And a few weeks since I received a rude letter, informing me that if the money were not paid immediately I would be sued at the ensuing Court! The demand (for £26) is just – and I have therefore drawn for it, and for a similar one, previously rendered, for the Woodford Station.

I had hoped to meet the latter without drawing on the Society – and being aware that the Revd. Mr. Cork held in his hands a grant of £30 for the Station from the Govenor, I wrote to ask whether he would apply this money in liquidating the demand – otherwise I would sell property at Woodford (a Seraphine I proposed) to the amount. – He answered, that he did not feel himself at liberty so to apply the amount in his hands: – but rather than any step should be taken to the injury of the Station, he would take the debt upon himself and liquidate it from his private funds — as I did not think this ought to be allowed I added this demand to the foregoing and have drawn a Bill for £60 — which I sincerely hope is the last.

We hope that Woodford as well as other Stations of the Society will be efficient taken up by the Bishop when he arrives.

I remain Gentlemen your Obdt. Servt.

(Signed) Richd. Panton

Recd. Octr 6th/43
Com
Ans

A Revd. J. F. Sessing to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir — Birnam Wood 18 Augt 1843

Permit me once more to address you on a subject of which I have made mention to you in a former letter and which now I consider it my duty, to bring to your notice as were officially.

I allude to the title for Birnam Wood without which no transfer of the property to the parochial authorities can be made and consequently no consecration of the Chapel can take place.

I have repeatedly spoken and written to Mr. Panton on the subject, but without any result whatever. From a sense of duty I have done so again of late, requesting a desisive answer; when Mr. Panton desired me in the following to apply to you on the subject." The Trustees on behalf of the Society in Jamaica have not yet received any authority to dispose of the property, and without such authority Birnam Wood Chapel cannot be consecrated. — You had better adreſs the Committee directly on the subject and say that I advised you to do so, as there was no authoritty in the Island to give a title."

This is the reason of my applying personally and the cause which I plead is that of our beloved Church, for the prosperity of which I desire to spend and be spent in this part of the Lord's Vineyard. I trust, therefore, you will forgive me, if there should appear, in this application any thing like forwardneſs or a desire to meddle with a matter with which I have nothing to do. And I indeed prefer having nothing to do with it except the bringing it under your Notice. But at the same time I fear, if I do not stir in the matter, some blame will attach to me at some future time. Had the late Bishop lived I would have been placed in a very arkward situation before this, as his Lordship intended to have consecrated my Chapel sometime in February —

or later, having been assured by your Agents here, that every thing would be ready by that time, and on these conditions only he was induced to recommend me to His Excellency the Govenor for the appointment.- Besides transactions of such a nature require much time in this Country. Meetings of the Vestry must be convened.- the title tendered.- the acceptation of the Chapel requested - Their application for consecration must be made to the Bishop by the Vestry.- the proper forms for such documents procured from another quarter.- communications between different parties must take place and for all this, even if the business is promptly attended to there is but one post per week. No time should therefore be lost in the proceccution of this object.

I beg you, therefore, respectfully to lay the case before your Committee, and should a title be granted, to send it out without delay, that those preliminaries may be arrainged by the time his Lordship, our newly appointed Bishop, holds his first visitation tour in this Island, which I have no doubt, will be one of his first labours.

I do not know, who are your appointed trustees for the property of the Mission here of whom Mr. Ponton speaks; but in my case I would suggest, if practicable to intrust the title with necessary instructions, to the hands of the Revd. G. Griffiths Rector of Portland, who being an old resident and neighbour of this Parish, has a great influence with the members of the Vestry, and besides takes a lively interest in the welfare of this Station, having effected the purchase of it, and become one of the Trustees.-

I am happy and thankful to state in conclusion, that the Lord continues to bless us both temporally and spiritually. My congregation is steadily increasing and the Schools are prospering which gives me much satisfaction and encouragement to go on in my labours of love Intending shortly to write to you again on subjects more immediately connected with my work I now conclude, and with Christian Regards to you in which my dear wife heartily joins, remain

My dear Sir yours

(Signed) J. F. Lessing

Recd. Oct. 25/43
Cons:
Ans/Fra/

Revd. C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary

September 11th 1843

My dear Sir

Rural Hill St. Thos. in the East Jamaica

I have to thank you for your letter of the 1st of July. And I trust your Committee will accept my best thanks for their considerate kindness towards me.

I am unable to explain the reason why our late Bishop did not communicate with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, upon the subject of my Salary, further than by suggesting the possibility of his Lordship having had an intention of appropriating to that purpose some part of the Funds placed at his disposal by that Society.

It was with great pain and concern that I perused your second paragraph; intimating, as it did, the possibility of my removal from this place; – to which, as well as to the people, the most afflicting and melancholy events have bound me by the strongest tie – to which, I humbly hoped the hand of the great head of the Church had led me, and in which it is my desire both to spend and to be spent – both to live and to die. – What these events are, it is not for my pen to relate; but I cannot but mention a few other circumstances which all concur in raising within me the deepest regret at the prospect of my leaving Rural Hill.

1. The people are now become impatient under the constant change in the person of their Pastor to which they have been subjected, and they now openly declaim against the wrong thus done to them.

2. In consequence of the continual change in the Clergyman, the Church remains in a wretchedly unfinished state; (It is neither perfectly glazed or plastered, and in the rainy seasons I am obliged, when performing divine service, to keep my book dry with part of my Surplice.) – The School Room is not yet commenced – The Land, which might otherwise bring in a considerable sum, is totally neglected – and, if another change is made, a house must be built.

3. If I am removed your Committee will be obliged, I imagine, to pay the Salary, which would not, I think, be the case were I to remain. —— For, if the New Bishop should be unable to raise it in part from the Funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and in part from the Vestry of the Parish: the people would, I believe, make a general appeal to the House of Assembly; which, judging from the claims they tell me they have, would not fail to being successful.

and again, by the direction of the late Bishop, arrangements had been commenced for the immediate completion of the Church; all which will cost no little time and labour to be formed anew by a Stranger. I had also obtained voluntary labour towards the erection of the School room and lastly I would be content with my present humble dwelling - unless I made the Land produce enough to enable me to get a better.

There is I understand, one (or two) vacancies in the Island curacies, which are all 400 £ pr anm. I beg respectfully to inform your Committee that it is my intention to request the Bishop to allow me (for the above mentioned reasons and for others) to remain here; as I do not think it probable that your Missionary will object to receive 400 £. instead of 300 £.

The School is, considering the state of the Country doing well. There are 102 upon the books - of which the number that attend may be placed at about 80. Of the whole number, all except 10 or 12 can repeat the Church Catechism with tolerable accuracy. One half can read as well perhaps as most Children of the poor in England (of the same age) - We have however been much at a loss for books and writing materials. With the Native Schoolmaster I am quite satisfied. And here I may mention, that I feel confident his salary might be raised by exertion and perseverance, without his being a burden to the Society.

Our number of Communicants is, in round numbers, 200. and after the next confirmation will be about 250 or 260.

I beg leave to state, in conclusion, that I have now drawn upon you for my salary for the current quarter, and I remain dear Sir your humble and faithful servant

(signed) Charles Alfred Cooper

Rev. R. Panton to the Rev. J. Stansby

Dear Stansby, Ireland Penn Oct. 11/39.

I have been wishing to write for some time, but have been travelling - these very busy - and lastly I have been waiting to see the Bishop, to get his sanction to certain changes, which the last Comee. thought necessary, and which affect a Station in your Parish.

I am afraid you will not like the proposed removal of Holt from Church Hill: and it was a step the Committee adopted very reluctently: but they felt themselves bound in duty to Holt himself, and to the Parent Committee to take him away from the worldly entanglement, in which he is now involved. They therefore, after a long discussion in a full Committee of English Members, passed unanimously a Resolution to remove Holt to Salt Savannah. I am very much afraid of the effect on Holt himself; lest he should already have been so much injured by his connection with the Scociety — lest he should, when the choice is before him, prefer the world to the cause in which he is engaged. For this reason I have prefered writing to you on the subject, before making any official communication to him, in order that you may have an oppertunity of exercising your influence over him before he commits himself by a hasty answer. Will you, then ~~you~~ see him, or write to him, and persuade him to acquiesce in the determination of the Committee? He cannot remain where he is without great injury to himself, for if his uncle should arrive in the course of a few months, this will make little difference, as the Uncle will know nothing of a Sugar Estate, and Holt will be just as anxious about the property as he is now. — The Uncle must get some young man as Booke Keeper, to carry on the property with him, untill he knows what he is about: and Holt must go and work in another sphere, far from these entanglements. The Committee at home would not allow Holt to remain at Phœnix on any account.

Consider this, dear Brother, in the light which the warnings of Scripture throw on it, and advise Holt as a Christian Father. —

Lessing, who is now recovering a little of his Spirituality, and is working, will succeed Holt; and Ashley will sucied Lessing. These changes have been sanctioned by the Bishop. We would have given much to have had you at the last meeting.

I must write again soon as there is much more to communicate: let me hear from you.

Anderson says Grant's Attis are paralyzed. They are not doing any thing! He is puzzled how to proceed.

(Sigd) Ricd. Panton

Revd. J. Stainsby to the Revd. R. Panton

Dear Panton, (The former part of this letter is Dupta.) Lucea 15th Octr. 1839.

As to what Mr. Holt's Uncle may do, I will leave him to judge without prescribing a young man for him, which were I in his case

I should see no necessity for whether Holt were removed or not. If the idea of the mystery of plantership, I must say in the new state of things, the less a person knows of that the better. I have from several quarters heard that you and Mr. F. offered £1000 for building a Church in Westmoreland. I have contradiction the report, as a contradiction, it cannot be true from what you told me, pray let me know.

(Signed) I. Stanley.

Rev. R. Panton to Mr. Holt

My dear Mr. Holt, Kingston Jany 18th. 1840

I am desired by the Committee to forward to you the following Resolution adopted at their late meeting.

(See Vol 5. p. 639.)

The Committee, having sufficient reason to alter some of the appointments made at their previous meeting, rescinded the Resolution, by which you were appointed to Salt Savannah in Vere; and resolved to place the Station at Ellstree in Manchester under your charge; and appointed Mr. Taylor, at present at the Grove, to succeed you at Church Hill.

Mr. Taylor will not however be able to remove to Hanover for about six weeks, as Mrs. Taylor is expecting to be confined. In the mean time Mr. Gilles will do what is in his power to keep the Station at Ellstree in operation untill your arrival there.

Should you wish to communicate with the Committee, I take this opportunity to inform you that a special meeting is called for the 5th. Feby: letters, therefore, by return of Post, or by the succeeding Post will be in time

(Signed) R. Panton.

Circular of the Church Missionary Society Sept. 24th. 1839

Mr. Saml. Holt to the Rev. R. Panton

Revd. Sir, Church Hill Jany 28th. 1840

Your's dated Jany 18th. did not reach one reach me till yesterday, by it I perceive, that the Committee has rescinded its former Resolutions and adopted another, by which I am appointed to Ellstree. I am sorry the Committee could not accept my offer to propose myself for Ordination.

But as it is said the "Committee would be willing to render me facilities to study elsewhere"; may I take the liberty to ask what facilities are intended to be rendered?

I think it a very hard case that after having laboured for God in connection with the C.M.S., for 4 years without once being subjected to censure, or reproof, to be wrenched away from an attached, and endearing people, just upon the completion of my Station, and for no other alledged reason than for advising my relative to come, and reside upon an adjoining property, and this for the purpose of doing good to the neighbourhood by carrying out the great ends of freedom, and by rescuing the property from the grasp of the people's oppressors, as well as for the welfare of this Station. Now is this just? Since the time I joined the Mission, it has been my only aim and endeavour to do good, and I have always felt that although labouring in connection with the C.M.S., I have been accountable to God for my fidelity and sincerity in the work to which I have put my hand, and I hope my labours have not altogether been in vain, (unworthy as they must have been,) for while I see such crowd attending our house of prayer, and one and another, being from time, to time admitted into the Church, I think it is a sign that the Holy Spirit accompanies the word with power to the hearts of those who hear. I have nothing which makes me wish to stay here but my dear people, whose interest I value equally with my own. Had my successor, been in Holy Orders I shoul with less reluctance have resigned my charge, but as a Junr. Catechist is appointed to succeed me, I feel my degradation the more severely. But let God's will be done, and, I feel that I shall be satisfied. I am sorry to find that the Committee felt it necessary to censure my letter of Decr. 23/39. I am not aware that it contained any thing but a simple statement of facts; tho' if the objectionable parts were pointed out to me, and I saw them to be improper, I would immediately opologise. You say that my removal, previous to your visit "had no existance but in my own imagination": Now, how could I imagine such a thing? I can only say that I received such information from a brother in the Mission, and such information, I still possess in his handwriting, this therefore, shews that it had *other* existance than my imagination, and I really do not see how it was "erroneous or unbecoming", to state what I had been told, and which I sincerely believed. You next assert, that I entered into engagements with the proprietor of Phoni before I declined going to the Grove; this however I think is a mistake, but as I cannot exactly remember in what month I was asked to go to the Grove, I must state that the arrangement was made till June, and if I am not mistaken, it was long 'ere that, that I was invited to go to the Grove. As it regards what I said about hearing of my removal by "rumours", the reason why I used that term, was because I had never heard any thing officially respecting it, but on the contrary, a few weeks before, you had said you saw the "impropriety" of removing me, and desired me to get ready for Ordination. I must also beg to say that I did *not* accuse the deputations, of insincerity; all that I said was this, "you must *either* have been insincere when speaking of my doings, *or* you must afterwards have heard something respecting me which induced you to alter your opinion." I did not fall into any "*error*," with respect to what you said of Mr Seſsing. I was so struck with your remarks, that I could not put them out of my mind. Had you not compelled me to bring up this subject again I should have buried it in oblivion, for I never mentioned the matter to Mr Seſsing, or to any one who would have told him. And if the tone and temper of that letter, were such as did not become a Christian, and as I am sensible of my many infirmities, I ask your pardon and God's forgiveneſs.

(Signed) Samuel Holt.

Revd. R. Panton to Mr Holt.

My dear Mr Holt, 15th Feby.

Your letter of Jany 28th was brought before the Committee last week; and I am directed to return the following answer to your question, respecting the facilities for reading which you will have at Ellestree.

As the Station is only two miles from Old England where the Revd. Mr Woodcock will now be placed, and as the spiritual oversight of the congregation aſsembling at Ellstree will be entrusted to Mr Woodcock, you will not have so much pastoral work to attend to, as you have had at Church Hill; and consequently will have more time at your disposal, which you can occupy in study. And the Committee have no doubt that Mr Woodcock, who will be near at hand, will afford you all the help in his power.— They also desire me to say that they will procure you the use of such books as you may require.

The Committee also felt that your letter of Jany 28th ought to have contained *a destinct answer* to their Resolution respecting your removal.

In one of your former letters you advised, as a measure of retrenchment, that the School at Gibraltar, should be given up.—

the Committee at their last meeting decided on the measure; and propose to remove Mr. Foreman to Argyll Pen to conduct the School there under the Revd. Mr. Winckler. I do not know what are the engagements of the Society with Foreman or at Gibralter; I must therefore beg you, as the School is under your superintendance to communicate with Mr. Foreman on the subject: and to say what steps are necessary—

The Committee hope, that there will be no difficulty in the way of Mr. Foreman's removal; as they are quite at a loss how otherwise to supply Argyll.

The foregoing are my instructions from the last Committee. Mr. Kerr writes to Mr. Betts to say that there is no probability of our Brother Dixon being now alive! He was very ill with fever, a black, dry tongue, and delirious! Should it please our God to take him, we shall be at a loss to supply his place.

(Signed) Richd. Panton

Revd. R. Panton to Mr. Holt.

My dear Mr. Holt, Kingston Feby 22. 1840

In my letter of the 15th Inst. I mentioned that I had just heard of the severe illness of Mr. Dixon; and that if it pleased God to remove him, his death might make a change in the plans of the Committee. I am now most happy to be able to inform you that our Brother is better; and that we hope he will soon return to his labours. The plans of the Committee therefore remain the same.

Mr. Taylor is taking steps for his immediate removal to Church Hill, where he hopes to find you, and to be introduced by you to the people. But in the mean time I must request an answer from you to the Resolution of the Committee dated Jany 8th/40— respecting your appointment to Ellstree. At a Provisional Meeting of the Committee yesterday, they expressed themselves much dissatisfied, at finding that you had not yet given any distinct answer.

(Signed) R. Panton.

Mr. S. Holt to the Revd. R. Panton.

Revd. Sir, Church Hill Feby 25th 1840

I have received your two last letters, and am sorry it has not been in my power to answer them earlier, and even now, I must beg you to allow me till next post to do so. The chief reasons why I have not answered, are 1st that I have been so engaged with candidates for confirmation and am at this moment getting some ready. We have about 130. The Lord Bishop, will confirm at Green Island, tomorrow. Another reason is, that for the last two weeks Mrs Holt has been sick, and is still under medical care, though much better; thus I have had to attend to her classes in addition to my own regular school duties, and the extra work of preparing Candidates; (for Confirmation) under these circumstances I hope you will excuse the delay. I must just say however that Mr Foreman, has not been able to do any thing since I reported his illness: his complaint has ended in dropsy, and he is not likely ever to be better. He is gone to his home at (Savannah La) from whence I fear he will never be able to return.

(Signed) Saml Holt.

Mr S. Holt to the Revd R Panton.

Revd Sir, Church Hill March 10th 1840

I am sorry it has not been in my power to answer your communications earlier. With regard to my leaving this station, I can only say that I feel it my duty, not to go to another till I am ordained, though it is with the greatest pain I feel myself compelled to disobey the Committee, and had it not been for the specific arrangement which you and Mr Farquharson made, for my ordination and for my remaining at this Station, I should have felt it to have been my duty to have complied with the resolution. But, finding that these promises have been broken, my confidence is so shaken, that I cannot consent to be removed to another Station, but will again offer to prepare myself for Ordination, at my own cost, and in the mean time assist Mr Taylor in his Sunday duties.

As I am now superceeded, it is necessary to state, that the debt remaining for the enlargment of the School room is about £100 but as all the accounts are not rendered yet, I cannot enclose them, but will do so by the earliest opportunity after I get them. I trust the Committee will allow me to Study in connection with the Society, for in its service I had hoped to have spent my days.

(Signed) Saml Holt.

Rev. R. Panton to Mr Holt

My dear Mr Holt, Kingston March 17th/40

Your letter declining to remove to Ellstree, was laid before the Comee on Friday; and the subjoined Resolution was passed. The Committee took this step with reluctance; but they felt that you have trifled with them for nearly four months; that during the correspondence you have shown a painful want of candour: that your final determination has left them without a choice.

I should have made a few remarks on your letter, but you do not seem open to a candid representation, I must therefore content myself with saying, that the statements are altogether incorrect.

I hope that you may yet be brought to see that the conduct of the Committee has been right; and calculated to promote your spiritual welfare, had you not set yourself against it.

(Signed) Richd Panton.

Resolved

"That the Secretary be instructed to convey to Mr Holt the regret "of the Committee that he has so long delayed making known his determination not to obey the Resolution communicated to him: and that they "consider that by his deliberate refusal to proceed to the Station, to which "he has been appointed, he has dissolved his connection with the Society."

Mr Saml Holt, to the Rev. R. Panton

Rev. Sir, Phenix March 31/40

I am receipt of your's enclosing the Resolution of the Comee, by which they dissolve my connection with the Society; for this I am much grieved, as no object is ~~a~~ nearer or dearer to my heart, than that which the Society seek to promote. You say in your letter that I "have trifled with the the Committee for nearly 5 months," I beg to state, that although that period has elapsed since the resolution was passed respecting my removal, it is not, I believe, more than 3 months since I applied for, and received it again. Again, I must remark, that it was not till the 25th January 1840. that I received the resolution of the Committee appointing me to Ellstree, instead of Salt Savannah; this therefore, is not much more than 2 months ago, and the reason I did not reply to the resolution sooner, was, (as I stated at the time) that I was so much engaged with the Candidates for Confirmation, that I had not time fully, to consider the subject, therefore, I am quite at a loss to understand, how this can be construded into "trifling."

In the next place you accuse me me of a want of candour, but I am sure I cannot imagine, where it has been wanting, neither do you say. If you look to my letters, you cannot but see, that I have done all in my power to set before you the simple fact of the case, and which you were made acquainted with, by the Revd. J. Sainsby, before you said you saw the impropriety of removing from Church Hill, and directed me to propose for Ordination. In order to shew that I have not been wanting in candour, I beg to refer you to my letter of Decr. 23rd. and to my report of the 31st of the same month, from whence, you will see, that I fully and plainly, stated all the particulars of my position with Phœnix.

Had I taken the Estate, with a view of profiting by it, it would have been quite another thing; but this you are quite aware was not the case, for my Uncle, who did Lease it, was expected out in Novr. last, and had it not been for circumstances over which he had no controul he would have been here, and now I am daily expecting a letter saying that he is on his way. You also say that I "do not seem open to a candid representation". I beg however to assure you, there is nothing I desire somuch, as to be set right on any point, on which it appears to you I am mistaken. In conclusion I must say that I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to the Cor. Comtee., but if not I must request, that the whole of the correspondence be laid before the Parent Committee, with that also between you and the Revd. J. Sainsby, on the same subject, who has kindly authorized me to communicate this to you.

I have herewith sent my accounts, you will see that our medical account has not been paid since the 1st July 1838. As I had received no circular, I thought no report was expected from me. Praying God that his blessing may largely be poured upon our Society, and that their present trials and sorrows may be overruled for our good and his Glory

(Signed) Saml. Holt.

Mr. S. Holt, to the Rev. W. Jowett.

Revd. and dear Sir, Pheonix June 9th 1840.

It is with much pain that I now write to you, but I feel it to be a duty, which I owe to myself, and also to the Parent Committee, to lay before them, the whole of the Correspondence, between me and Mr Panton, with respect to my removal, from Church Hill. I have also sent a letter of Mr. Sainsby's on the same subject, and have desired Mr. P. to send *all* his correspondence with Mr. S. on the subject. I have three times written, requesting Mr. Panton to forward the correspondence, but as he has only sent part, I feel that I ought not to delay any longer, and indeed I should have sent long ago, but I could not ascertain whether Mr Panton had done so or not. I have sent exact copies of my letters and Mr. Panton's originals. When Messrs. Panton and Farquharson visited my Station, last Septr., they expressed themselves so highly pleased with it, that without any solicitation from me or any one else, they said to me, "*we see the impropriety of removing you, therefore you must get a tutor to assist and prepare at once for Ordination*". I was thankful for this promise, and of course began to make arrangements for study, fully expecting, that the Committee would keep faith with me, as the thing was proposed by the Secretary, and agreed to by him and two other members of Committee. But instead of this, the next thing I heard was that I was to be removed to Salt Savannah the most unhealthy place in the Mission in consequence of my connection with Pheonix Estate, though the deputation was acquainted with the exact nature of that connection before they came to the Station, having been told *all* particulars by Mr. Stainsby at Lucea, and I fully stated what the connection was in my Report of 31st Decr. /39 an extract from which I have enclosed. Had I rented the property, or made any arrangments respecting it, for my self, or for my own profit, I should at once have acknowledged the justness of the cause pursued by the Corr. Comde., but the very reverse was the fact; I *only* consented to pay the labourers, for a limited period, and that under very peculiar and pressing circumstances, and in confirmation of this I beg to refer the Parent Committee to the Rev. R. Quarrell. But this is not all I have to complain of. The deputation left me under the assurance, that I was not to be removed, and that they were quite pleased with my proceedings: but without my knowledge, without making any charge against me, and without asking me for a single word of explanation, or even letting me know that they intended to alter their plans: they paſsed a resolution to remove me at once; which resolution however, I did not receive till I wrote for it; at which time between 2 & 3 months had elapsed, and long before this matter was known throughout the Miſsion, and yet strange to say, I had not been officially informed of any thing of the sort. Had not such specific promises, and arrangement's been made, I should not have felt that I was doing right by refusing to go to any place that the Com.ee should think fit to send me. Since I entered the Miſsion no censure has been cast upon me, and even now, I am not aware that any charge has been brought against me, except in regard to Pheonix, and this matter, I think the Rev.d R. Qunell, can satisfactorily explain. Most happy indeed should I be to be allowed to return to Church Hill, and I trust the Parent Committee will see that I have been unjustly sent from it, for I can safely say that there is no situation in life so dear to my heart, as to be employed in the service of Christ, and since I have put my hand to the work, it has been my constant wish and endeavour, to lay self aside, and to labour for the good of souls and the glory of God.

Praying that the bleſsing of God may rest on the Society, and that the Holy Spirit may influence and direct the Committee in all its deliberations, and at last bring us to the Kingdom of our dear Redeemer.

(Signed) Sam.l Holt.

Rec.d Nov.r 7/43
Com:
Ans:

Rev.d J. Pollitt to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, George Town Demerara 30th Sept.r 1843

I am sure both yourself and the Committee will feel equally concerned with me, to find that my health has suffered to such a degree during the last three months, that I have been obliged to relinquish my Station at Warraputa, still when I left there, altho' extremely ill, I had hopes of finally returning. Yet I was not without my fears, as to the unfitness of my constitution in its present state for Missionary labours in this climate. These fears were increased on my arrival in George Town, when I was told by our dear friends on the Corresponding Committee Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Fox, that I ought to give up the idea of again returning to that Station; for if I did not in their candid opinion I should not live long. Their opinions, I am sorry to say, were confirmed by that of Doctor Clifton, an old and experienced practitioner, whom they advised me to consult. On being asked whether I might return to the above named locality, He said,(after having put various questions, as to the nature of my sickness in Jamaica, the period of my residence there, and the Character of my illness at Warraputa,)" I am of opinion, that your constitution is not adapted to the Climate of that place, and that the attempt to again encounter it, will only result in the entire and permanent injury of your health". What course therefore the Corresponding Committee will pursue respecting me, I cannot at present say. May the Good Spirit be their guide. I am altogether unfit for work, and do not think, I shall ever be better in this Colony, for altho' I have taken ten grains of Quinine, first thing each morning, until it has made me quite deaf, fever has, notwithstanding been dominant the last three days. I have sometimes thought when reflecting on my impaired strength, that both the Parent Committee and myself erred in my appointment to a Station in this Climate, they, in proposing such an extremely hot place, and I in so readily acceeding to it, after the warnings of the Medical men in Jamaica, respecting my going again to a hot Climate. But I looked upon the call as providential, Whether therefore, I was sent for a long, or a short period, God must and will decide. I have I trust endeavoured to do His work, with all my might so long as I have been able. If therefore I am to cease from that work, or be more required in some orther corner of His Vineyard, He I trust will make it plain, and give me grace and wisdom, to follow where he leads.

With respect to the locality of the present house,(or rather shed) and Chapel, it ought to be forsaken as early as possible, for altho' it be surrounded by a swamp which in some parts is half a mile from the house, yet in others it is not more than a minutes walk. So that whenever there is a breeze from the West, or North-West, the people will always have fever, diorrhea, head aches, and sore eyes, from which they have constantly suffered whilst I have been with them. But since the Indians are unwilling to move their villages one days journey lower down the River, i.e. to Smith's Post, by which they would avoid the risk of loss in the Rapids, and be also in a much more healthy place, where they would have the River, a mile and a half broad so very important to the european missionary, it will be very advisable to fix the Station on a spot where the Southern village stands, just above the Warraputa Rapids. The best site here is that occupied at present by Robert's house, which he will move for a trifle. The Committee will see from my last communication, the real position of affairs at Warraputa, - The difficulties to be contended with, as well as the expenditure, will be very great there for a long time. Still I am inclined to think, that if a fit person be sent, that is one possessed of a good strong constitution, which will enable him to go about amongst the people in the rivers, to complete the buildings, conquer two of the Languages, and give the place a comfortable appearance, the people will then be more inclined to settle, when through christian perseverance, and kindness he may do much. But to begin with, he ought not to have a family, and in his own heart, Christ ought to be formed, the hope of Glory. Without this latter he would soon wax feeble, however strong in body, and however correct in theory. - During the past quarter we have had four marriages, and two infants Baptized. The average attendance at School has been very low, only about fifteen - The congregation on Sabbath has been steady, although I have not been enabled to attend to them personally, as I could have wished, through ill health. We have scarcely ever had less than fifty, the average has been from sixty to seventy, and we have sometimes had a hundred. The good seed has been sown, in some humble manner, and I trust the great Lord of the Harvest may cause it to take root, and bring forth fruit. I would have entered more into particulars but I have felt quite inadequate to the task. Trusting that we may be all, both Committies and Missionaries, led, and kept, in the path of duty, is the humble desire of - My dear Sir, Yours &c

(signed) James Pollitt

Recd Nov. 7/43
Com:
Ans: Nov 15

W. B. Pollard Esq. to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Demerary Octr 4th 1843

Since date of my last letter (2d Sep.) - I have received the letter authorizing Mr Christian's removal to Oujah and the expenditure of £200 additional on account of Mr Pollitt's House - The Committee will learn from the enclosed letter that their liberality will not now be required. Shortly after I despatched my last letter - instead of receiving intelligence from Mr Pollitt that he was on his way to Paaice as I feared would be the case - I received himself on the Wharf - looking pale and wan and attenuated - his appearance was deplorable and certainly justified the step he took in coming at once to town - he has since there continued to gain strength - but still gets fever - His wife it appears expects an increase to her family in about 4 months and the Warrapucta Mission not being served by any one, but William Simmons the Indian School-master, The Corr: Com: at their meeting last night, thought they would be best serving the Interests of that Station, by granting the amount required, to send the Pollitt's back again to you - and also serving the Society itself by doing this at once without referring it first to you - for Pollitt if he stays here another 2 Months - will have to remain until Mrs P's trial is over and the lodgings in town, will have to be paid in addition to their salary - The Bishop would doubtless find something for him to do but he could not pay him any thing and our Society would be saddled with the expense. - The Committee at home acted with praise-worthy zeal in so promptly supplying Youd's place, but I would respectfully urge upon them not to fill up the present vacancy until they get further information from this. I hinted something of this in my last, but, I did not then know how Pollitt was going to act. - But now that he has made up his mind he purpose writing down to Bernau for a few particulars and you will hear again shortly from us. I leave town in the morning and have only time this evening to add that your wishes in regard to the settlement of Mr Christian at Orjak shall be promptly attended to - we will get a proper conveyance of the land before we build.

I am with regard, &c (signed) W. B. Pollard

The Box pr Diana - is come to hand

Recd Nov. 22/63 A
Com.
Ans: [illegible]

Revd. I. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Trinidad Octr. 14 - 1863

We have received your last letter and feel greatly obliged to you and the Committee that you kindly granted us the sum of 100 £. Stg. for extra parochial duties during the first year. We cannot but consider this an additional proof of your many kindnesses towards us whilst we had the privilege of being connected with you. I am, however, sorry to add that we have not as yet received any Col: allowance, partly as I told you ere this, because no possitive information has been received from you expressing your withdrawal, and secondly, because the Bill by which we are intitled to the Salary has not been as yet approved of from home and the Governor refused to pay any sums ere he receives the sanction from home - We were, therefore, obliged to draw upon you for the amount of 225 £. Stg. being our quarters salary - I would suggest to you to write to the Bishop at once and request of him to write at once to the Governor that after the 31st of Decemr. you would not pay us any more, and I have no doubt but that the Govert. will at once agree to it and provide for our sustenance. As soon as we are permanently placed upon the Ecclesiastical list here, I intend to give you a short sketch of your Missionary labour here during the space of about 8 years.—

I think I informed you before this that Mr. Woodman is now my assistant Curate at Belmont — I have been lately at Adros and Erin and in both places I have made arrangements to build, in one place a Schoolhouse and in the other a Church, to be the Parish Church for that Quarter. From all it would appear, that my building career has not yet come to an end — At Neplus Ultra I intend to build in addition, a Church, your Chapel School being too small, and at Canaan I am about adding to the School house to make it more like a place of worship — Thank God we are all well — with kindest respects to you. I am my dear Sir &c

(Signed) J. G. Muhlhauser

N.B. The Account Current was postponed sending it, thinking we might get some Colonial Salary.

Recd. Novr. 22/43 A
Com:
Ackd.

Account Current Trinidad Mission for the half Year Ending June 30 - 1843

(Signed) J. G. Muhlhauser   Alfred E. Eckel

Recd. Nov 22/43 A
Com:
Ans:

Revd. J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir   Lucia Jamaica Octobr. 20 - 1843

According to the direction contained in your and Mr. Davies' letters of the 1st and 15th July I have drawn by this Mail a Bill for 50 £ Sterling the half of which will go towards the School at Chichester and the other half to that at Church Hill. I will also request Mr. Doman to forward you a report of the State of the latter School since he took charge of it about twelve months ago. This grant is of much importance towards keeping up those institutions: for notwithstanding the flourishing reports which have from time to time been forwarded to the Mother Country respecting the liberality of the labouring part of our population recently emancipated, in supporting religious and Educational institutions, certain I am that unless the State interfere the rising generation in the mass will posses a mere fraction of Education beyond their enslaved forefathers.

I fully expected to learn from you according to the promise in your last, what was to be done with my suggestion regarding the iron place of worship. I suppose I shall learn further in the course of the arrival of another Mail.

Our expected diocesan has not yet arrived.

I remain My dear Sir, very truly yours

(Signed,) J. Stainsby

Recd: Novr. 22/43 A
Comm:
Ans: Mem 7/2/44

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Salt Savanna Station September 1843

The operations here during the past quarter, present no particular point of interest. The usual routine has been gone through, and the attendance both for Divine Worship, and at the School, has been good, The attendance at the latter rose to 90, and which, I think, but for the recent rains, would have reached a higher number. — The Meeting at Salt Savanna is much the same as heretofore reported, that at Portland however presents a decided increase. — The temporary building which I noticed in my last Report has been so far proceeded with as to enable us to use it for the Meetings. On the first evening that it was occupied I made a collection for completing it amounting to 3 £. Stg: which, among a poor people without the usual advantages of the Island — the possession of "grounds", is, I think very handsome.

In consequence of a circumstance, which I shall notice immediately, the Rector of the Parish has expressed a wish to place the land purchased, and the money raised, for building a place of Worship in Portland, at the disposal of the Church Missionary Society for the intended purpose, and thus remove the Station from Salt Savanna. Not knowing anything of the present intentions of the Parent Committee, I have made no reply to this proposition except that I would forward it when presented to me in due form, because, I thought it desirable, if it could be effected. Our present house accommodation is just that of which so much was said when occupied by a single man, the wonder of which, I suppose, has passed away, since it has been occupied by us with a family of four children. and although I make no complaint — I hope I am prepared to bear more than this, God enabling me, for the cause in which I am embarked — still, it is most wretched, If however I am to remain here any time, I think the Committee would be willing to promote our comfort, and this would be effected by the plan proposed providing the present building were continued as a dwelling house, and some few repairs undertaken.

The circumstance alluded to, as influencing the Rector in his proposal, is a foolish opposition made by the Overseer of the Salt Sevanna estate to the School being here: and very unworthy charges of trespass laid against the children by him, so long ago as last March, I received a very petulent letter from the latter complaining of trespass by the congregation, a thing which never would have happened were the present Overseer, like his predecessor, a man of gentlemanly conduct. For this letter he afterwards apologized, but it gave me an insight to his character, and I soon found my presence here was anything but desired by him. Indecencies followed which produced in me a corresponding coolness, and once or thrice I ventured upon a reproof, I feared however it would be as pearls cast before swine. I had no confidence in application to the Attorney, and recent circumstances has confirmed my opinion of him. I felt certain that advantage would be taken of any trivial circumstance as a cause of complaint, and I have not been mistaken. — Your Missionaries here have for many years been permitted to cut waste grass out of the cane pieces when necessary, this practice I continued both under the late & present Overseers. — During the late dry weather in August last this was a matter of more than ordinary necessity, and I pursued it, but was very rudely prevented continuing by the Overseer. prior to this he had unceremoniously taken from me a small pasture for which I had spoken to the Attorney, As soon as the latter visited the Estate. I sought an interview with him, but in vain, his plea was, want of time, He wished me to write to him. Having had an experience of nearly six years with these gentlemen. I thought it better to suffer in silence, much as I must be inconvenienced by it. But the Overseer commenced a persecution of the School Children by beating them, and taking away their books &c, under the plea of trespass. — I then laid *this* matter before the Attorney rather as a matter of courtesy, as it would appear in my journal, and might reach him thro' Mr. Wildman, than as a matter of complaint. This led to a correspondence extending to 13 letters and notes, of the character of which I will not speak, as, should any complaints reach the Committee through Mr Wildman. I shall lay the whole correspondence before them, the expense of transmission, being the only bar to its presentation at once, which I suppose, ought not to be incurred unnecessarily. — That the Attorney is conscious that the Overseer has acted very improperly is evident from the following extract taken from his third letter to me. "Mr Plues" – the Overseer – "has now sent me his answer" x x "I can see that in some things he has been intemperate, perhaps more than intemperate. I am far from supporting him in being so. I shall freely point out to him where I think that he has erred, and enjoin him to act differently in future" x x x x — "Perhaps he" – the Overseer – "might have explained his conduct to you, very likely he might have asked your pardon for having offended you. — I regret, at least that you did not afford him an opportunity of doing so". But humiliating as this confession must be, it is evidently nothing more than policy, for through the whole correspondence there is no concession of the point at issue — No grass without renewed friendship with the Overseer. Although I have shewn the impossibility of this on account of moral defection and although the Attorney himself is aware of this, and has reproved his Overseer for it. I am sure the Committee of the Church Missionary Society would no longer commit to me my present important Office were I to have any connexion – hold any friendship with a debauchee who has attempted the chastity of one of my Sunday Scholars. How long they will tolerate my present inconvenience of course I leave entirely to them. The indignities put upon me I think the Committee will perceive are not slight, without my enumerating them. I may however just state that it is not the depriving me of grass merely, or of a pasture conceded to me, but of the treatment I received on the occasion, rude and violent as it was, and which may be discovered from the anxiety manifested in the following copy of a note received afterwards from the Overseer. "Dear Sir, I trust you will favour me with an interview as I feel convinced that, by that means all obstacles will be removed, a more friendly understanding established, and all future coalision" (collision) "avoided, I am truly sorry that any wrong interpretation should be put on my prior solicitation, as no sinister motives were aimed at" x x x "I am Sir your obedient servant, Mark Plues". I cannot but feel thankful now that I touched upon the Man's character in my last Report when no rupture had taken place between us. a reference to which will enable the Committee to judge more accurately of what might be expected from him. — I can assure you Sir I have striven to avoid every cause of offence, and shall continue, to do so as long as I am continued here, nevertheless, I shall not be sorry when I am relieved from my present unpleasant situation. If, with a richer treasury, the Committee feel desirous of continuing for a time their present efforts in the Island, I think there are Stations, for instance Woodford or Pratville - totally unprovided for, and of much more importance than Salt Savanna where, besides a few old people, there are but 4 families and 4 Children attending School - Believing that all these things are in the hand of God - good and gracious as he is - and that all will eventually minister to his glory and the good of his people, I am dear Sir &c

Oct. 18 - 1843 (signed) - Henry Taylor

P. S. I have touched upon the Overseers conduct as lightly as possible, but it may be characterized as mad, violent, and indecent, to myself most arbitrary, all of which I have sustained, and offered to prove before the Attorney, but enquiry is not part of his policy, the Overseer being, I suppose, a man of his own mind.

Accounts to September 30th 1843

Due from March quarter	£ 5 - 0 - 0
To Salary for 6 Month to Sep. 30	100 - „ - „
	105 - „ - „
To Bill in favour of the Revd. I. F. Lessing	100 - „ - „
Balance due me	5 - „ - „

as my respected friend the Revd. I. F. Lessing wished for a bill of the above amt. I forbore to acct. for monies, about 17£ until the end of the year.

Mr H. Taylor's Journal Salt Savanna Station Aug. 29/42

Recd Mar 1843

Augt. 29 - 1842. This Morning visited the School House with Mr Langren. Was disappointed at finding no residence, the residence and School-house having been thrown into one, and all the partition timbers being missing. Succeeded afterwards in obtaining a house about two miles distant at the rent of £3-10-0 Stg. per Month

Augt. 31 - 1842. Having got up our furniture which we brought with us from Church Hill - nothing being here but a few broken chairs. We took possession of our house to day.

September 4th (Sunday) 1842, As the property Sheep are kept in the under part of the School House, the stench above, is so great that the building cannot be used until the Sheep are removed and the place cleansed. I held service with the people under several large cotton trees. The attendance was probably about 150.—

September 5- 1842. The Sheep have been removed this Morning and a number of people are occupied in cleaning away the filth.— I shall be able therefore to commence School next week.

September 10- 1842 There does not appear to me to be any great necessity for the Society occupying Salt Savanna again. I do not mean that the station will not be useful, but, that neither the condition, nor situation of the property is such as to require it. As to its condition, the people have nearly all forsaken it. I do not mean to say that there are not now labourers on it, but that they have located themselves elsewhere. As to situation all the neighbouring properties are between Salt Savanna and the Parish Church where there is a School, and at an easy distance from it. If the Society wishes to benefit, as many as possible certainly. but- Mr Wildman's people in particular, then Portland, where they are mostly located, and which is a district on the other side of Salt Savanna from the properties, and said to contain 700 small freeholds, is the proper field for their labourer.— Indeed, it seems a pity that a government grant had not been applied to that district. But perhaps its present importance was not foreseen.

September 11- 1842, Held Divine Service in the School-room, which, however, was by no means full. This being the first day of commencing Sunday School, the number that attended was small. Two Services & Sunday School twice.

September 12- 1842. Commenced the day school. Found that every book and every article of school apparatus had been recently removed by Messrs Ashby to their residence at Spanish Town. Had considerable difficulty in proceeding.—

September 18- 1842, More people attended the services to-day. Mrs Taylor and myself did not arrive home after the conclusion of our labours until the Sun had gone down.

September 19- 1842, The School has increased to 50.—

September 25- 1842, The School room quite full for Divine Service The young people for School are very late in their attendance.

September 26- 1842. The School has increased to 80. I have mentioned to the people the expense to which the Society is put by having to pay the rent of a house for me, and told them I should feel it my duty to have some partitions put up in the School-room, for my accommodation as bed-rooms, and to use the rabbit pen as a sitting room, so as to obviate the present expense of rent. — The people however objected to this, and said the School room was sufficiently small already, and that if I could suggest some other plan they would subscribe for carrying it out. — I pointed out the horse stable - a building about 20 feet square - which might be made available for the purpose. To this they assented, but Mr Lungren objected to laying out the peoples' money on Mr Wildman's property, so that to save the society the expense of rent I must necessarily take up part of the School room. I think however, that by making the intended rooms as small as possible - 9 feet square - & crowding the benches a little, I can still find space for all the benches we have. — Other reasons for removing (to — Salt Savanna are, that I do not like the situation of the house we are living in. Mr Lungren on the authority of Mr W. Ashby, wrote me before coming hither, that it was not healthy - and that it is too far from the School house. —

October 2- 1842. Rain early in the Morning and a further appearance of rain prevented the congregation from being so large to day as last Sunday. — The usual duties.

October 3- 1842. A small increase of Scholars.

October 9 - 1842. Although Sacrament day at the Parish Church the attendance here was good. Still, the young people are late in gathering on the Sunday Morning.

October 10- 1843 A Woman of the congregation came this morning with the present of a yam, as she said, for our children. This is the more striking because she has no grounds, and must have purchased the yam, which here is very dear. She also wished to take the cloths of two of our Children to wash gratis. Of course, as she is but a labourers' wife we could not permit this.

October 16- 1842 The School room well filled for Morning Service; an impression was made by the discourse which was from Judges III. c. 20. v. I was obliged to ride home through incessant rain, — which from the state of the building put an end to the duties of the day.

October 22. 1843. This week got up the partitions and removed to Salt Savanna. The Rabbit pen which we use for a dining room

It is a very poor affair: a small wall about two feet high, then barred all around, with a roof that leaks all over. I had great difficulty in keeping my few books dry. The furniture got wet. Size 18 feet by 9.–

October 23d 1842 – Congregation smaller than usual, no doubt from the badness of the roads, for which Vere is proverbial in wet weather.

October 24th 1842 There is a Man here of the congregation, of the name of Robert Golding, a carpenter, who is extremely kind to us. His wife took our clothes to wash to day at a less price than we have been used to give. I believe out of pure sympathy, because of our little family. He himself has gone to Old Harbour Market once or twice and bought for us provisions, half as much as his beast could carry. I believe he has gone principally because he knew how badly we are off for provision, and how dear they are here. He put up the partitions for me, and when I wished to settle with him, he declined taking anything. Of course I did not permit this.–

October 26-1842. About 50 people attended the Meeting at Salt Savanna this evening.–

October 27-1842. About 40 people attended the Meeting at Portland.

October 28-1842. A respectable black man from Harmony Hall Estate of the name of Sheldon called twice to day, the first time I was out, to say, he would purchase an acre of land at Portland to build a Meeting house on which he hoped would grow into a Chapel. He intimated that the purchase of the Land £6-15-0, would not be all he would do.

October 30-1842. Appearance of rain seemed to have prevented the people from assembling as soon as usual. Only one came in time for School.

November 3-1842. Yesterday Evening Meeting at Salt Savanna.– This Evening at Portland. The Meeting place – an unfinished negro house was quite full.–

November 4-1842. The Man from Harmony Hall has determined on the purchase of the land for the place of Worship. The site of which I approve. He seems very zealous in the work.– In conversation with him he mentioned how his mind was occupied on the last Sunday. He said "I had a slight fever, and therefore was unable to attend Church. After the fever went off I rose and got a basin of water to wash me, while preparing to do so, two insects fighting fell into the water, one was drowned. Oh! thought I, here are two men intoxicated, they fall into the ditch, one manages to escape but cannot help his fellow, while I was thus thinking a musquito fell in so glutted with blood that he sunk. Oh thought I, here is a man who dies ladened with his sins and perishes". He mentioned also, how wrong it was to harbour suspicions of others. "My Wife" he said, "had a favourite hen, which could not be found. She said some of our spiteful neighbours has killed it. wait, said I, don't let us accuse any body, nor indeed think evil of them, — By and by, my daughter finds the hen caught in the bush by a withe.

November 6. 1842. Sunday. The usual duties. On friday night, I heard singing in the negro houses, after I had retired to rest, which continued until saturday morning. I was surprized at this, not because the thing is uncommon, the contrary being the fact as far as my experience goes, but because this should happen at Salt Savanna so long favoured with Christian instruction. My astonishment however was increased on finding it to be in consequence of a death which occurred a few days since, a kind of prayers for the day.

November 12, 1842. Meeting on Wednesday. Did not go to Portland on Thursday as my elder son has been dangerousely ill this week. —

November 13. 1842 Sunday. Having obtained a small bell, I rung it this Morning at 8 O'Clock, and by this means got some of the young people a little sooner at School. To day I commenced a subscription for the building at Portland of which the Rector approves, and has promised a subscription.

November 20th 1842. The usual Meetings during the week, at Portland the house was full. A good attendance for divine service to day. The usual duties. The young people, still late in attending school despite of the bell.

November 21. 1842. Sheldon from Harmony Hall called upon me this Morning with the purchase money for the site of the intended place of worship. He spoke of the benefit he had received by attending last Thursday evening the meeting at Portland — the first he had attended. He said, "Last week my neighbour's horse trespassed upon me, and did considerable damage. I felt displeased, but, did not send the horse to the pound. I kept it, however, expecting the owner would come for it. His Wife sent for it, but, I would not deliver it without seeing her husband. This drew abuse upon me, abuse, which only increased my displeasure. I put the horse out with my own in the night, but, as the owner would not come for it, I turned it into the road next day. My neighbour then used threats. I was very much displeased, I determined to retaliate at least with my tongue. Last Thursday I attended your meeting I felt it to be good. Since then I have nothing for my neighbour but good will. I wish he would attend meeting too, but he goes no where".

November 22. 1842. To day I received from the Church Hill people 3 barrels of excellent yams as a present. They sent me these in consequence of hearing how dear and scarce provisions are here. I am sure I feel obliged by their unexpected kindness.—

November 27-1842. Sunday. The usual Meetings during the week. That at Portland contained not less than 70 persons. Some were obliged to stand outside at the windows.— To-day, the usual duties. Attendance good.

December 4-1842. Sunday. The customary Meetings during the week. Yesterday, the people cleared the land for the Meeting-house. To-day, although "Table-day" a good attendance.

December 9-1842. As it is intended by the people to raise a temporary building for the Meeting at Portland, prior to the building of the Chapel. I wrote to the Overseer of Harmony Hall, requesting permission to cut the necessary parts off land belonging to that property, to which request he very kindly consented; and offered what I did not request, to contribute his mite towards the erection of the intended chapel. At the time he intimated to his head man, that he should be glad if I would call upon him, experience however, has taught me the impolicy of calling upon Overseers, generally as in this case—their characters for purity, will not bear scrutiny, and you therefore, only countenance them in the eyes of the people. Besides, thereby, you insure one call or more from them, and as you cannot admit them into your family, they fancy you treat them with coldness, and so in the end you make an enemy, where you might have had none.

December 11-1842. The usual duties this week. The attendance to-day rather slender, in consequence of rain.—

December 18. 1842. Sunday. Omitted my visit to Portland on Thursday, in consequence of the wet state of the weather, and the terrible condition of the road thither. In one place you have to wade through mud up to your horse's belly for near a quarter of a mile. Such a thing I never saw before in my life. The usual duties of the day.—

December 25-1842. Sunday. Sacrament-day at the Parochial Church and the roads being still in very bad condition the attendance was smaller than usual.

Recd. Novr. 22/43 A

Comm

Ackd.

Revd. John Smith to Mr. H. Taylor

Dear Sir

District of Portland Parish of Vere Octr. 18-1843

Mr. Alexander Sheldon, residing in this District, is willing, at my suggestion, to convey to the Church Missionary Society an Acre of land whereon to erect a School-house in connexion with the Society. There is at present on this piece of land a small thatched building lately erected and capable of accommodating about 80 Scholars; and I hold in my hands the sum of 25 £, amount of subscriptions contributed towards the erection of a more substantial and more respectable one. I think a further sum of 20 £, or 25 £ more might also yet be raised. – The site is in the centre of a very populous neighbourhood containing, I should say, from 800 to 1000 souls. I am induced to submit this matter for the consideration of the Society under a strong conviction that Schools are in a fairer way to prosper when detached from and entirely independant of Properties, especially now when the labourers are generally leaving the Estates, and establishing Townships of their own.

Under the present system (I mean where the Teacher resides and keeps the School on the Estate) I fear he and the Overseer are too likely to come into collision with each other by their respective duties clashing; whereby the situation of the former may be made very uncomfortable and disagreeable: and thus from a want of mutual cooperation the object in view; namely, the imparting of Instruction, must lie, if not totally defeated, certainly much retarded.

You will perhaps, avail yourself of the opportunity of the Packet now in Port, to lay this subject before the Society.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your faithful Servant
(signed) John Smith Rector of Vere

Mr H. Taylor to Danderson Coates Esqre

Dear Sir Octor 18. 1843

At the last moment I have received this letter – and have only time to remark that I think more money can be raised than here stated if the Society choose to take up the matter, by saying that their labourer should remain here any length of time. I think a suitable School House could be raised by subscription, but I have not time to give particulars, I only remark Mr Smith is a very unlikely man to raise anything here, being neither popular nor energetic. The money now in his hands was raised by myself, months ago, and I have some little more. Yours dear Sir &c (signed) H. Taylor

Recd Nov. 22/43 A

Com:

Ans:

Very Revd Archdn Holberton to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Antigua Octr 23 - 1843

I have to thank you for your kind letter of the 17th July - in acknowledgement of the remittance of £10 - Stg - from the members of my congregation as a contribution to the Church Missionary Society's Fourah Bay Institution Buildings' Fund. - I have by this Packet given direction to my Agent, Mr Ward 23 New City Chambers, to pay a second contribution to the same amount to the Society's Bankers for the like object. - The interest felt by many in my congregation - especially the Blacks, for the prosperity of that Institution is great, and I shall now be very glad to receive every information respecting that scene of the Society's labours, that the good feeling of my people respecting it may be cherished and improved and be productive of some aid regularly supplied ~~on~~ towards an object so important. I have long been of opinion and the reading of Mr Schön's Journal and remarks has now quite confirmed me in it, that any Coloured or Black agency from this side of the Atlantic will prove a failure as well as great expense; ~~without~~ but that a native African agency, consisting of those who know the different languages, are enured to the climate, and especially can from their own experience testify of the horrors of the slave trade and the blessings of Christian liberty which they have received at the hands of the British at Sierra Leone, - that this is the agency for the Evangelization of Africa; and the Church Missionary Society having already had its Institution for training such agency in operation for many years, ought now to be sustained and strengthened at that point by all who desire the good of Africa, and especially by the members of our own Church. - I should hope that your fears about the withdrawal of many promising youths from Sierra Leone to the West Indies will prove groundless. I hear very little of immigration from Africa to these Colonies. The expense attending it was too great to be sustained. I remain, My dear Sir, very respectfully yours

(signed) Robt. Holberton

Recd Decr 8/43 A

Com:

Ans:

W. B. Pollard Esqre to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, George Town Novr 3d 1843

I wrote you a few lines on the 4th ulto the evening before I left town - on my return I found Mr Pollitt had gone and I had only time to send him a few lines by the last mail – We beg the Committee at home to attend to this letter from Mr Bernau, especially as relates to the successor of Mr Pollitt – a small House will then answer and if he be content to live in a trash house as Youd did for some little time until there be some proofs given of the growing stability of the Station – it will be all the better for the Society's finances. – The Chevalier Schomburgh is now in the City and he promises me some information about the localities within a days journey of Warraputa – he doubts whether this is a swamp near enough to cause any exhalations that might produce fever – but notices a curious statement made by the Baron Humbolt in 1801 when he visited these parts – viz, wherever there was any great quantity of Manganese – the settlers always suffered from fever and Schomburgh adds that – great quantities are found among the Rocks at Warraputa. –

The Committee find that Oujah is private property and great difficulty exist about a legal title to the land – we are still prosecuting our enquiries about it (it appears to have been cultivated by some dutch people upwards of a century ago) Would the Committee at home allow Mr Christian to go to Warraputa for the present? I believe he is willing to go there and he has the advantage of knowing something of the language. – As Mr Bernau is a tried servant of the Society, and does possess many eminent qualifications as a Missionary united to a sound judgment – The Corr. Comee defer a great deal to his opinion and I am led from this to recommend to the Parent Committee in their written instructions to the gentleman who may succeed Mr Pollitt to direct him to consult Mr Bernau in all points, and if it be no infraction of any rule of the Society, I would say – to place him, (for a time at least) under him and to give him some modified authority over the Warraputa Mission. The Corresponding Committee I believe have never mistaken their office here, and I think it is because they do not direct any thing to be done, but leave the Missionaries to manage their own Stations – I think however the Society would do well to delegate a little of their authority to Mr Bernau for reasons above stated, and if this hint be acted on in the kindly spirit in which it is suggested, I would just add that a few lines to Mr Christian, explanatory of his relations to Mr Bernau as a Catechist and assistant, would tend to make all things work more harmoniously. –

The Brazilians have made another incursion and carried off several indians, killing one and wounding another – I hear the poor fellow killed was Youd's servant. Those who escaped sent a message to Warraputa begging Mr Pollitt to come and help them, finding Mr Pollitt had left – Warraputa, the man (who could not be prevailed on to proceed to George town returned to his party and we have heard nothing more – of course the whole matter is before the Governor = The poor Indians thus cruelly maltreated were neophytes of Youd: I do trust they will see the necessity of coming nearer to Warraputa as I doubt not they will do – when that Mission is fairly established – but I must conclude – My dear Sir – Your's very truly

(signed) W. B. Pollard

Recd. Decr. 8/43 A

Com:

Ans:

Revd. J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Bartica Grove October 22/43

Having heard of the sudden departure of Mr Pollitt, and apprehending on various grounds that this circumstance might lead to resolutions affecting the temporal and everlasting welfare of the poor Indians; I beg leave to call your attention to a few remarks, which I am going to offer, I trust, in a brotherly and Christian spirit, and in strict accordance with truth as to matters of fact.

1. It has been evident from first to last that the Pollitts were a disappointed party in being sent to these wilds and among such a people as the uncivilized and untutored Indians are. And whilst I respect the resignation of our dear Brother in the appointment, yet must it be owned that his family relation would have at all times proved a burdensome drawback to his efficiency as a Missionary to the Indians. – Those who do not feel happy in being made the instrument of saving but one soul when preaching to ten, can never expect to be honoured with hundreds when preaching to thousands. I state this with deliberation, for I was often given to understand that the heavy expences incurred in this Mission, might be much better applied to the teeming population in India. I have in seasons of darkness and despondency not unfrequently thought the same; but can it be the will of Almighty God that this remnant should perish, who however abased, degraded and sunk are comparatively more worthy of our commiseration and regard! Has not the Lord signally blest your labours of love in some, and in doing so given a pledge to do yet more; but we must wait His time, and this in the due order of

things, first the seed time, then the harvest.

2. The misfortunes that befel our Brother when ascending the rapids did not so much originate in the difficulty of passing them as rather in the choice of the season that was made use of by him. As the weather is not in man's control, it will be acting a wise part to observe the most favourable season for travelling, more especially in a tropical climate. For altho' our life is in the hand of the Lord, yet is it evident that by imprudent exposure health may be impaired and life shortened. — Much less is the night season to be recommended for travelling on account of the heavy and noxious dews in these woody regions. It was at such a time when our dear Brother sustained the loss, but was himself rescued from a watery grave. The anxiety, however, of meeting his family and people before the morning of the Sabbath should dawn upon him, may be a sufficient reason to excuse so imprudent a step as that of travelling in the rapids by night.

3. The locality of Warraputa is represented by him as extremely prejudicial to health on account of a swamp in the rear. Of the existence of such a swamp I was not aware; for neither Mr Youd nor myself discovered it, altho' I took the trouble of making a considerable way in all directions. But suppose this to be the case, it might be easily remedied by moving a mile, or two lower down the river now when the Station is to be founded. I never liked the identical spot chosen by Mr Youd for his residence, as it is in the midst of an intricate rapid, and from the reflection of the rocks extremely hot, and shut out from the free circulation of air. In other respects. Warraputa is and ever will be the only eligible spot for a Mission stand, and this for reasons given in my journal last year. Mr Pollitt's broken health, however, can never be a fair criterian in this respect; since he was attacked by fever in town soon after his arrival from England; and at Warraputa itself, no doubt, he suffered in consequence of the accident, when losing all he was obliged to proceed with his wet clothes on him for the space of a whole day.

4. Our dear Brother seemed also apprehensive as if the Indians would never come down to settle. Of this the shortness of his sojourn among them could not enable him to form a correct judgment. — The contrary may be expected from what we have seen in Mr Youd's days. Of course it must be known that the independant Indian does not allow himself to be commanded to a certain spot, but he is not altogether

reluctant to be drawn towards it by the cords of love, provided sufficient time be allowed him for reflection and observation. I would yet fondly hope to see the day when a goodly number shall worship at that place, their God and Saviour. That the children should be still so behind, is no matter of surprise considering that they have been comparatively overlooked, not to say neglected in that branch of our Mission. But also here every excuse must be made when remembering the peculiarities of Mr Youd's situation and circumstances.

5. As Mr Pollitt on his arrival definitely stated that in every respect he wished to act for himself, as being from his long residence in Jamaica fully acquainted with missionary proceedings, it could neither be my will nor my wish — and I may truly add never was — to take part in his proceedings, except in lending a helping hand where required. It may, however, be easily conceived that brotherly counsel and advice are by no means to be despised in any situation and under any circumstances; and this the less when coming to a strange land and to a people whose language we do not understand. It is painful to my feelings to animadvert even on our infirmities, but also from these, important instruction may be derived. It would be less than mean and grovelling in any Missionary to strive for mastery; but a priori to reject all counsel and advice when tendered in a friendly and brotherly spirit, must in many instances prove extremely prejudicial to the interests of the Society as well as to the Mission itself.

6. Should your Committee be inclined to carry on the Mission in the interior — and of this I do not entertain any doubt notwithstanding the great sacrifice that has been made — it would be as well to throw out a few hints respecting the Individual required for that Mission. Though the Indian is extremely suspicious and jealous, yet do I think that this feeling might be easily overcome, or conciliated at least by every unmarried Missionary, provided he do not needlessly infringe upon their customs, or unnecessarily intrude into places deemed sacred. Such a man is the more to be desired as there will be rough work for a year, or two. Hereafter, if a change be deemed necessary by him, it might perhaps not be difficult for him to find a suitable partner of his life in the colony. He ought also to be possessed of some knowledge of medicine and mechanics but above all of a disciplined mind and devoted heart. May the Lord direct you by his counsel that your choice may fall upon the man, whom he delighteth to honour in making him a blessed instrument among this truly poor and afflicted remnant of Indians. With our united respects to all the Gentlemen

of the Committee and Secretaries. — I am dear Sir &c

(signed) J. H. Bernau

P. S. There are some three or four poor sufferers involved in Mr. Pollitt's disaster, justice and equity dictate that the trifling but to them great loss, should be made up to them.

Recd. Dec. 2/43 A

Com: Ack:

Revd. C. W. Winckler's Report. Chichester Station Jamaica for the Quarter ending Septemr. 30th 1843

Revered Gentlemen

The work of the Lord here, which He has entrusted to my feeble hands by the Society, has gone on its quiet, and I trust, progressive course, during the Quarter past. — Manifold and rich have been the blessings of God to myself and Family, in having preserved us in health & strength from day to day. —

The attendence at Divine Service has not been so numerous during the last, as during the previous Quarter, which I ascribe to the rainy season and to sickness, both of which have been severe.

The Number of Communicants have increased to 103, — with an average attendence of 75. at the Semi-Quarterly Administrations of the Sacrament.

I have the pleasure of being able to state, in reference to the superstition of Myalism, mentioned in my last Report, that I had not to exclude any more of my members than one.

The Knockalva Day School counts 115 scholars on the list, with a daily average attendence of 93. — Their progress is on the whole satisfactory, especially in Writing and Arithmetic.

If I did not consider it a thankless and useless cause, under present circumstances, to complain of the increasing dilapidated and uncomfortable state of the Chapel as a School-house and place of Worship, I would again draw the attention of the Revered Committee to it. — But having so frequently given information of it, and, expecting that the Station would soon be transferred on the Island establishment (at least this is my humble hope, — I must exercise patience.

It affords me exceeding great pleasure to acknowledge the paternal care of the Revered Committee, expressed in a Letter to the

Revd Mr Stainsby, from the Secretaries of the society. The Revd Mr Davies, The Revd Mr Venn and D. Coates Esqre. - by which £50. Stg. were given to him for his disposal for the Promotion of Negro Education, in which my School was specially recommended to his consideration. Mr Stainsby has promised to divide the sum equally between the School Master at Church Hill and myself; for which timely assistance I beg to return my humble thanks. - The £25. will refund all my outlay for the School Masters support to the end of this year. Thus, I have cause to thank God and take courage for the time to come. - He will provide.

I continue to instruct the black Emigrant Boys at Argyle and Chester Castle Estates, on Fridays and Saturdays with the aid of Mr Foreman. I had the gratification to receive the thankful acknowledgement of the usefulness of our instructions - from Mr Sinclair himself. - The man who has the charge of them, and who is a member of mine, frequently told me, as also the Overseer once, - that, if they are a little unruly, a mere *thereat* that they would tell me about it, brings them at once into order. - I have reason to believe, that the Grace of God works in several of these young Men.

Our new Bishop, The Revd Dr Spencer, is daily expected in the Island; and it seems that a good report goes before him. - May God give His Lordship Grace to prove a great blessing to the Church of this Island.

If I should express my mind concerning the Spiritual condition of my people, I really am at a loss what to think of it. - If pious expressions; if a quiet and devout deportment during Divine Service; if a general outward good conduct, is spirituality and vital Godliness, - then I may confidently say of the most of them, that they have saving knowledge and grace. - But, alas! how different is the conclusion I must come to, when I observe their practical conduct, in the condition of Husbands and Wives, Children and Parents, Labourers and Masters, - Buyers & Sellers: What alloy is mixed up with the Gold! What selfishness, what love of money and insincerity are prevalent amongst them, which grieve my heart; and must much more grieve the Spirit of God. - However, the Lord alone is judge; my duty is to be zealous in my work and to leave the result to Him who judgeth not as man judgeth; and who prospereth the Labours of His servants according to their faithfulness & single-mindedness. To Him I commit my work and my people; and to Him as the God and Father of all mercies in Christ Jesus, I w humbly urge the Members of the Committee in their supplications, to remember me and my cause also. I remain &c

(signed) C. W. Winckler

Bishop of Jamaica Nov. 20/43

Summary View of The Station

	Total	average attendence	
At Divine Service on Sunday Forenoon	450	300	
Knockston Day School	115	73	
Communicants	103	75	
Candidates for the Sacrament	54	„	

Recd Decr 21/43
Com:
Ans: Jan 4/44

A

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica to the Revd H. Venn.

Reverend Sir, Bishop's Lodge Novr 20 - 1843

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 2d of October by the last Packet from England. and although I am not yet sufficiently informed on all matters connected with the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in this Island, I am anxious, from reasons that will be obvious, to transmit you an early reply.

Happy as I shall be, under circumstances other than those which I am about to detail, to receive any Clergyman into my diocese who had been recommended by the Society, I am obliged to confess my utter inability from any source yet apparent to provide for the maintenance of a single additional Curate in Jamaica. — The number of Curates whose salary is defrayed by the treasury is complete — the forty-two Island Curacies are all occupied, and I have now three Clergymen here without any other provision than that which I may hope to obtain partly from voluntary contributions and partly from the small funds still, as I understand, left at my disposal by the Society for Propogation of the Gospel in Foreign parts — In this number, last mentioned, I include Mr Cooper whose stipend from your Committee will cease at the end of the present year — / It would give me great satisfaction, to hear that the improved funds of the Church Missionary Society would induce that excellent Institution to resume some of their abandoned Stations in this still thirsty land — Closed Chapels — dilapidated School houses scattered congregations, and thousands of maroon wanderers all emancipated slaves deprived of all means of Christian worship or Instruction, notwithstanding the liberal provisions of the late Clergy Act, present me with an unhappy picture on my arrival in this Colony, and shew the disasterous consequencies of your abandonment of a field which your Missionaries and Catechists were so well qualified to occupy / Blessed and Glorious as was the deed of emancipating three hundred thousand slaves in Jamaica, the proprietors of the soil have been impoverished by the result, and it is with difficulty that they can sustain the large though inadequate Church Establishment which they have formed for the benefit of all classes of community — I beg leave to offer my sincere thanks for your kind expressions respecting my Translation to this See and with prayers for your prosperity in the mighty work which you conduct.

I remain Revd. & dear Sir your &c &c

(Signed) Aubrey G. Jamaica

Recd. Decr. 21/43 A

Cons:

Ans:

Revd. J. G. Mühlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Trinidad Sanfernando Oct. 31-1843

We have duly received your last letter of July and the missionary paper you sent us, for all of which we feel thankful. / Thank God, that we are all well and that by the blessing of God, we are still enabled to discharge our duties in the vineyard of the Lord which has been planted in this part of the land, by your instrumentality and Christian charity and which I trust will in its own time bring forth fruit some 30, some 60, and some 100 fold. I cannot but believe, my dear Sir, that the committee with all the members of the Church Missy Society must derive a great satisfaction from the consideration, that by their means and their servants the Kingdom of our Blessed Redeemer has been in some degree here extended and that they have been made instrumental to call sinners unto repentance, yea, and I sincerely hope also, in leading some, however few they may be, back to the sheepfold of Jesus Christ our good Shepherd / The Church Missionary Society shall ever remain dear to me if it be the will of God, that I should separate myself from them — but I leave this in God's hands, who until now has done every thing so well, so good and so advantageous to me. — Yet I cannot but mention to you one thing which I heard the other day from Mr. Eckel.

Mr. Eckel namely, wrote to the Governor to know whether or when our Salary would be payed by the colony. — I must however premise that in the absence of the Governor and when Sir Charles Chichester was acting Governor here, it was agreed that the sum of £ 450 - Stg should be voted unto us which sum is exactly the same as the other Clergy get — which is £ 350 from the colony and £ 100 from the Bishop. Now the Bishop told me and told so the Committee that he would give nothing towards our salary and consequently they at once agreed to give the whole. i.e. - £450. - I said above that Mr Eckel wrote to the Governor on the subject and the answer was, to the effect, that until the home Secretary had sanctioned the salary he would pay nothing and that he strongly recommended him to pay as Clergymen out of the Colonial Chest out of Port of Spain more than £350 per an: Whether Lord Stanley will agree to this or not we do not know: but I beg to mention to you that it is absolutely impossible to live upon that sum and to keep a horse and to do our duties - that a man with a family could be of nothing surer than misery while debts, necessary debts will bring upon him - He would have to sell his horses and consequently confine his duties to one small spot - and that under these circumstances as, I hope and trust the Society would not press me to stop. I have written to the Bishop by this Packet to know whether he would allow us also £100 add. in case Lord Stanley would approve of Sir Henry's recommendation and told him also that if he could not help us, I could not remain - thus my dear Sir matters stand, I consider it altogether strange in the Governor, for it is his doing individually. - Many Members of Council are against it - but being a matter where money is concerned, he is not obliged to bring it before it.

There is one thing which strikes me could be done, The Colony is now building parsonage houses and it appears to me that they would be willing to pay for it - and something might be done in that way by you. If you give it up to them without any consideration, they will not thank you, and you make a present to a rich Colony which will not value it. - I mentioned that to the Bishop, but who seems to say, that it would be better to give it up. - However, as I said above, if you are wishful to keep on here, you might do something I dare say, having the command over your houses. But I give this but as a hint.

Thus my dear Sir matters stand and whilst I should now be very sorry to leave this place, yet I could not stay while my salary is restricted to £350 - it is really impossible, though the sum seems large. With regard to our Schools I shall give you at the end of this year a discription of - I only wish to remind you that you would be good enough to apply next year for another sum of money towards their support from the Parliamentary grant. Hitherto the Lord has helped and help he will as also I hope for the future - His past goodness shews to me a pledge for His future mercies, and I am fully persuaded that he will now direct and govern all things which will be for my good and for the good of all and therefore, though I must be naturally anxious to know the issue of our uncertainty, yet I know that all will be well whether we must leave or stay. With kind rememberance to you

I am My dear Sir, yours very Sincerely

(Signed) J. G. Muhlhauser

Rec.d Jan. 10th/44.
Com:
Ans. Feb 1

W. B. Pollard. Esq. to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir Demerary. Dec.r 4th 1843

Understanding that Mr. Houghton one of the Corr: Com.e intends proceeding to England by this Pkt. I have though it well to send you the enclosed correspondence having reference to the Warr:a station - sh.d Mr H- not go I will still send it on the Pkt. The Bishop referred the Gov:t Secretary's letter to Bernau in a private note, stating that as he knew the journey to Warrapûta was expensive, he would leave it entir to him to send Christian or not - Christian is quite willing to go, if sent, - You will see Bernau's answer which is quite to the point as regards the Funds. The Bishop is absent in Essequebo and nothing further has transpired as yet - Bernau's letter has been sent after him - I think the Governor might give something out of the contingency Fund.s - if he has not exhausted it -

We are hoping soon to hear of Mr. Pollitt's arrival - and that you have found him a sphere of usefulness more suited although he was not exactly the person for Warrapûta, yet I know I speak the sentiments of all the members of the Corr: Com.e when I state that they had a great respect and lamented his ill-state of health -

I fear we can make nothing of the Ouzah title deeds - they propose to give us a license of occupancy but the property would not be safe, as our buildings might then be sold for the debts of the nominal proprietors of the land -

(Signed) Wm. B. Pollard.

Rec. Jan. 10/44.
Com:
Ans:

H. E. F. Young Esq. to the Bishop of British Guiana.

Government Secretary's Office.
Demarara. 28th October 1843.

My Lord

I am desired by the Governor to state to your Lordship that accounts have been received of violence by the Brazilians to the Indians in the neighbourhood of Pirara and to express His Excellency's hope that Your Lordship will take some steps to place a Missionary at Warraputa during the temporary absence of the Rev.d Mr. Pollitt who has gone to Europe for the recovery of his health –

The presence of an accredited Missionary in that Neighbourhood would tend much to prevent future oppression as well as the dispersion of the Indians from a part of the Colony where they had begun to acquire habits of civilization and Christianity –

It is His Excellency's intention to make a representation, through the Secretary of State, to the Brazilian Authorities with a view of putting an end to any future aggressions on the Indians –

(Signed) H. E. F. Young.
Gover.t Secretary.

Rev.d J. H. Bernau to the Bishop of British Guiana.

My Lord

Bartica Grove. 28th Nov.r 1843.

Your communication dated October 31st/43 has come to hand, and in reply to which I beg to call your Lordships attention to a few particulars which have come to my knowledge since the complained of aggressions took place at, or somewhere near Pirara.

1st It appears from the statements made to Erie – one of our Converts residing at Warraputa – through the medium of some Macusie Indians, whom the Macusie Captain dispatched to give information of the perpetrated murder, that a certain man named "Areovisto" did cut the throat of a Macusie Indian with a large knife and inflicted several wounds on some females who happily escaped with their lives to some of their friends in the neighbourhood –

2d Whether this said "Areovisto" – an individual well known, I presume, to His Excellency on account of his treacherous conduct in the late expedition – has, or has not perpetrated this cruelty under the sanction of any of his superiors, does not clearly appear – Remarkable however, is his accursed purpose and of which he is boasting to the Indians thereabout "We seek occasion to fight with the English."

3rd. What the Indians wished to ascertain is simply this; whether they would be justified in shooting the murderer with a poisoned arrow, or in revenging themselves as a body upon their supposed oppressors? From both they have been persuaded to desist on Christian principles. It has, however, been intimated to them that if they could possess themselves of the murderer and bring him down to George town justice would be extended to him –

4th. There can be no objection to Mr. Christian's going to Warraputa pro tempore until communications shall have been received from the Church Missionary Society. But as such a journey is attended with expense, I do not feel myself justified to undertake it, nor that it be undertaken by Mr. Christian on my own responsibility under such extraordinary circumstances, however His Excellency the Governor, may perhaps have it in his power to supply the means in order that his wish may be accomplished –

5th. Nothing therefore will be undertaken by me until I shall hear again from your Lordship –

(Signed) J. H. Burnau.

Recd. Jan. 10/44.
Com:
Ansd. Feb. 1/44

Revd. G. Griffiths to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir Port Antonio. Jamaica. 6 Dec. 43.

That I may not disappoint your expectation of an answer to your letter of the 1st. Nov. by the return Mail, I am constrained to be more brief and hurried, than I could wish, upon many of the points to which you refer. And first as to Mr. Cooper and Rural Hill. You may be able to form some idea of his sentiments and views of divine truth when I inform you he studied for several years under the Revd. Mr. Dear of Abdon, under whose charge by the strong recommendation of Archdeacon Hodgson of Birmingham, and the Revd. Mr. Harding, I was induced to place, some years ago, two young men from this Island who have since entered the ministry, and now preach in the district chapels of my own parish a free, full, and finished salvation by grace through faith. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Mr Cooper at my own house. I believe him to be a very spiritually-minded man. I know he spends much of his time in prayer. The death of his wife and only child to whom he was devotedly attached appears to have been greatly bleſsed to him. His labors among the people of his charge are indefatigable. And their mutual attachment is strong. When your comee communicated to me their intention to send Mr Redford to take his place at Christmas, I lost no time in getting a friend to apply to the Governor to give Mr Cooper the vacant Island Curacy at Hope Bay on the boarders of this Parish, vice May promoted to the Rectory of St. George. The Governor granted the application, but when the appointment came to be made out, it was discovered that through a blunder of the late Bishop, there was already one Island Curate more than the law allowed; consequently no appointment could be made. He has since told me that had he obtained that appointment, it was his intention to propose on the arrival of Mr Redford to exchange, though his salary at Rural Hill would be ninety Pounds Sterling leſs per annum than an Island curacy. I have had frequent opportunities of conversing with him, and on one occasion heard him preach in my own Church. It was a faithful exhibition of Gospel truth. On account of his great horror of diſsent and the circumstance of his reading the prayer for "the Church Militant" after the sermon, and the still more grave offence of reclaiming some fifty of the inhabitants of the district from Sectarianism, an attempt has been made by the adversary to represent him as a Puseyite. Perhaps there is not a clergyman in this diocese that holds Tractarianism in greater abhorrence than myself; and yet I have been accused of being one of that party because I preach in a surplice. The clergy in the principality of Wales preached in surplices long before Dr Pusey was born. I wish the evil were only surplice-deep, then

harmn it would be harmleſs, I mention this that in the event of such an accusation being brought against Mr Cooper you may know what weight to attach to it. I do not think the interest of your Society at the Rural Hill station can be benefited by the removal of Mr. Cooper. Since it has been a station it never was more efficiently served than at present.

I am sorry to be obliged to defer answering your other inquiries till next Packet for want of time. In the event of Mr. Redford's coming, I would urge most strenuously upon the Comee the necessity of reserving the Society's stations at Brattville and Siloah, each of which is of incalculably greater importance than Church Hill and Wordford together. Siloah is the most destitute, as Mr. Dixon can inform you. No provision has been made for that district, since Mr. Dixon's departure for England. I believe it is not so healthy as Brattville. Dear Mr. Gibson is here on a bed of sickness, we thought he would have been taken from us last night, but he is somewhat better to day. I hope he may be spared. He is an able and faithful minister; would that all your Missionaries in all parts of the Mission-field were like him. I wish our friend the Archdeacon had taken a passage for Miss Saunderson on board the last Packet as several families returned to the Island by that Steamer. I had an interesting interview with our New Bishop he says he will patronise your Society if you will help him to increase the numbers of his Clergy, and has no objection to be a vice-president on that condition only. He promises to be a great blessing to the Island if the Lord spare him. I was glad to hear him declare that neither Popery nor Puseyism would receive any countenance from him. I send you a Paper with the Clergy's address, and the Bishop's reply. Get them inserted in the Record Newspaper.—

(Signed) G. Griffiths.

Rec. Feb 19/44.
Com:
Ans Mar 11..

Mr. Henry Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Jamaica, Vere. Dec. 31st. 1843.

At the close of the sixth year of my labours in Jamaica, it is with pleasure, I hope with gratitude also, that in presenting the Parent Committee with my quarterly report, I desire to record God's gracious kindness to myself and family. It is true we have not been without our trials, troubles, disappointments and sicknesses. I might also add, looking at our present accommodation - deprivations; yet these I trust - while we look back upon God's favourable dealings with us for so many in a climate unsuited to European constitutions, and more especially since the last year and a half has been spent in the parish of Vere so notoriously unhealthy to visitors from colder regions, and in a building totally unsuited to the wet season of Jamaica - are considered by us as marks of fatherly tenderneſs - and even here we have to remember unlooked for forbearance and love. May the lives preserved ever be devoted to the service of Him whose mercies are over all his works.

The duties of the station for the last quarter have been the usual ones, and devoid of anything but common interest; The attendance on Divine Worship has been good; probably exceeding 200 generally, sometime 250. A little inconvenience was experienced in the beginning of the quarter in consequence of the Overseer locking up on Sundays, the pri[illegible] road to the school House, but after I had written twice to the Attorney this was abandoned, and now all things, as far as the station is concerned, are proceeding smoothly, and no further complaints are made, or annoyance experienced.

The attendance at the Day School has fluctuated much in consequence of the scarcity of labour out of crop. so much so, that numbers present have varied from 40 to 90.

The Sunday School is much as usual, and numbers about 50 At present several are training for confirmation. The usual Meetings have been held at Salt Savanna and Portland. At the former the attendance has been neceſsarily small arising from the paucity of residents on the property, and the attendance on the latter has not been very encouraging; indeed, looking at the operations generally, I am by no means cheered with a very pleasing aspect, there appears to be much indifference to vital godlineſs; still, however, there are a few redeeming circumstances, and perhaps there may be a silent work - a work of God, not to be detected by human observation, which may one day manifest itself. During my labours here of 18 months, I have not had a single application for reception into communion with the visible church, until very recently, although, I have often been struck with the evident immediate effects of the application of God's word, now, however, when these effects seemed to have paſsed away, I have four candidates for admiſsion to the Lord's table; and two applications by adults for confirmation.

Mr. H. Taylor to Lay Secretary. Dec. 31/43.

Since my last report our new Bishop arrived in the Island, and shortly after I received a letter from the Registrar, the Revd. R. Robinson, enquiring on behalf of the Bishop "By what authority and in virtue of what instrument I was acting as Catechist or Lay Reader in the parish of Vere": Unfortunately for me I never had any license except one granted me by the late Bishop, some five years since, for the Parish of Port Royal, but, through some blunder, not issued until after I had left that parish. I stated in reply, "how I was circumstanced, and that I was sure no blame in this matter attached to the Parent Committee of the Church Missionary Society who wished all things to be done decently and in order," but that the responsibility devolved upon their agents here, to whom I had made continual application for the purpose of obtaining the necessary authority, but without effect." Since then I have had an interview with his Lordship, when he was pleased to say, "that everything was now satisfactory": I am therefore daily expecting to receive a license for this parish, the necessary preliminaries having been complied with. His Lordship is said to be a strict disciplinarian, and in my interview with him, he stated, that whatever labourers the Society might have in his diocese, he trusted they would be strictly under his controul, without the intervention of any Committee. In saying so, I believe, his Lordship is guided by his predecessor's experience, complaint being loud and strong of former irregularities, one of which I may mention, as it was noticed in my presence, while I was with the Bishop. Mr. Robinson said, "I have made repeated applications as Secretary for a return of school &c. for the purpose, I believe he said, of complying with dispatches from the Colonial office, but my applications were always treated with contemp I never received even a reply.

As I have now been considerably more than a year without an authority in the island, to which I could look for direction, and, since the late Corr: Committee have ceased to act, have as yet received no communication from the Parent Committee, I trust it will not be long before I am cheered with a missionary letter from a source that cannot fail to be pleasing.

Praying that the blessing of God may be with the Committee in their important labours. I am &c. (Signed) Henry Taylor.

P.S. Since writing and sealing, this communication, I am very sorry to say, I have received another annoying letter from Mr. Wildma representative here on the dictate of his unprincipled Overseer, wholly unprovoked, and unnecessary. Indeed there is not a week, hardly a day; that the latter is not speaking of me to some of the people as "that man"; and intimating that I am the cause of some difficulty, or unpleasantness on the Estate.

Mr. H. Taylor's Account Current for Dec. 31st 1843.

Rec. Feb. 1844

Com.

ex: Mentley

Extracts from Mr. H. Taylor's Journal for 1843.

Jan 1st 1843. Sunday. The usual duties, attendance small, no doubt on account of the bad state of the roads. During the week past we have had more drumming and John Canoeiry, that I have before heard, or seen, since I came to the island, but we have been very quiet at Salt Savanna. There is no doubt that for some time the kind of amusement will increase. The Church and the world will take their respective situations, and the Chasm between will be seen to be wider than it now appears.

Jan. 5th/43. Thursday. Before I commenced the meeting at Portland this evening I visited an aged black woman who is now becoming very infirm. I was not aware until this evening that she was a native of Barbadoes, and was, therefore at a loss to account for the correctness of her pronunciation, which was very obvious, and quite different to the negroes of Jamaica generally. Although not exactly ignorant of the truths of christianity, hitherto she did not seem to have had any practical acquaintance with them. I could not perceive that she derived any well grounded comfort from the doctrine of the cross. Like others she expressed her acquiescence in God's will concerning her, but knowing that such acquiescence amounted, generally, to nothing, I had been for some time showing her the insufficiency of any hope, she might seem to cherish unless she had a practical knowledge of the doctrine of the atonement. This evening she seemed to be like one who had found something wonderful and unexpected, the pearl of great price. Her first expressions were "Have you forgot me?" alluding to the length of time since she had seen me, or rather giving vent to her impatience to me, that she might communicate her feelings to me, "Have you forgot me? well but God has not. Oh! he is very good, if we had twenty children we should not like to give up one, but God gave his only son." Although old and wrinkled, she has a pleasant smiling face, but on this occasion, a bleſsed animation was there; as the furrows in her countenance are not deep, I could have believed she was twenty years younger, so placid and yet so bright was the smile, that glowed on her features, and yet she had been suffering acutely.

Aug. 10th/43. Meeting at Portland this evening. The old Barbadoes woman expreſsed her great joy at seeing me, as two weeks had elapsed since our last meeting. She said "she was both hungry and dry for the word of God. Since I last noticed her she has suffered many attacks of sickneſs, some of which have been very serious, I have not always her on these occasions, but when I have, she has manifested that while her outward man was decaying, her inward man was strengthening. How sweet has been her expreſsion, "I am in the hands of Jesus." It has often been evident to me that she entered fully into the spirit of the apostle Paul's words, "to depart ××× is far better;" she would say, "I am of no use here now, still, I must suffer the Lord's will." "I am waiting for his call."

Sep. 28th/43. Thursday. Meeting at Portland. The weather being now very unsettled, and the school children not having taken the hand bell, as they usually do, to warn the people, the attendance was not good. It was pleasing however to see the alacrity of some of the people as soon as they knew I was come. The old Barbadoes woman of whom I have spoken before in this journal is certainly very interesting. Formerly our meetings were held in the yard of her son-in-law; now, however, in consequence of the temporary building being finished, we hold them at a considerable distance from her residence, but although she is subject to constant very serious attacks of illneſs, yet no fear of these prevents her coming out at an hour much too late in her infirm state of health; indeed, most people so old, would be deterred by the darkneſs alone. As she is unable to attend the divine service on the Sunday, the distance being at least two miles; she says, "she can't afford to miſs a meeting;" she therefore puts "her trust in the Lord" and he is pleased to protect her. Indeed, such is her anxiety for spiritual instruction that when she has been unwell through the day, she has ventured out in the evening.

Dec. 14th/43. Thursday. As I rode to the meeting this evening the first person I overtook was, my poor old Barbadian tottering along with the aſsistance of her stick, accompanied by one of her daughters and a grandchild. The evening was very stormy, with an appearance of rain, which afterwards fell accompanied with heavy thunder, but the old creature's soul was thirsty. During the meeting the wind increased, and the lights were blown out twice. I had considerable fears for the old woman, as the wind blew rather strongly upon her, but she only answered my fears by drawing her cloke more closely about her, she could not afford to move, lest, as her hearing is not now as acute as formerly, she should not be able to hear so well. After the meeting was over I told her she shamed many of the young people who permitted any little excuse to keep them away, especially a little untoward weather. "Ah, she said, they are young now, but perhaps when they are as old as I am, if they should live so long, they will know the value of God's word, I was too much like them when I was young." There is a delicacy about this ancient dame, a respectability truly admirable. During her sicknesses she has been sometimes obligid to send to me for little articles of medicine, or nourishment; but there is nothing like importunity, on the contrary, a modesty, a fear of intrusion, a fineness of feeling, that I am sure often obliges her to bear with her necessities, lest she should appear to presume, nay, although most anxious to see me during her sicknesses she has denied herself rather than, as she says, give me so much trouble; and this woman was born, and grew old, a slave!

March. 17/43. This day being appointed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for preserving this island from the awful shocks of earthquake, with which some of the other West India islands have been visited, and as I knew nothing of the appointment so as to enable me to give notice of holding service at Salt Savanna, I attended at the Parish Church. In consequence of our place not being open the Church was crowded to excess, many being obliged to remain outside. I think not less than 300. I felt sorry that this should be so, as those outside, could not possibly hear anything, indeed, such is the Rector's weakness of voice, that those inside have enough to do to catch his meaning. Besides, on such occasions, peoples' minds are more open to receive conviction from gospel truth, and it seems to be a pity that such an opportunity should have been lost through inattention on the part of those who might have remedied it. Perhaps, if Mr. Panton, or our late Committee had paid a little inattention to ecclesiastical order, respected a little more our Diocesan's authority. I should not have been acting so many years, without license, and therefore be officially unknown to the Bishop, or the Rector of this Parish. As I returned home many were the regrets of the people that there had been no service at Salt Savanna.

March. 19/43. Sunday. The attendance of the people on Divine Service to day was unusually large, all could not be accommodated. There is no doubt that the people's minds are much excited; first from the recent earthquakes, and consequent desolation in Antigua, and Guadaloupe, then, from the present splendid comet, and in the third place from several shocks of earthquakes, which have happened during this month in Jamaica, and of which the comet is supposed to have been the forerunner. I do not mean that there is any alarm, but these things have conspired to produce attention. The service was more than usually solemn and interesting. Many shuddered and wept, and not a few audibly responded to my appeal. I could not restrain my own tears. May God seal these effects to his own glory and to the salvation of souls!

May 3d/43. Wednesday. This evening one of the congregation called upon me to purchase a bible; he was desirous of knowing what prospect there was of building a place of worship in Portland. I told him that the matter was entirely in the Rector's hands. He said, "You see, sir, our population there is large, and we wish to have a chapel, and a person to look after our spiritual affairs". My answer was, "I am sorry I cannot do anything in this matter, I am very willing to assist the Rector, but in my present position I have no authority to do anything more." He answered, "But we wish the thing in the Society's hands". My reply was; "You must not think of this; it is true this is the oldest station of the society in the island, and will most likely be continued the longest, but according to my information that cannot be very long". The poor man, as indeed the people generally do, seemed disappointed at this.

May 4th/43. Thursday. Unwell from severe cold so that I cannot go to Portland this evening. The wet weather has now commenced, and I fear we shall suffer much from our exposed situation in the School Room; except that we are not in the rain, we feel the chill nearly as much as though we were out of doors, as, besides the state of the windows the rain pours in through the roof, and the wind finds such access that we could not for a moment keep a light if we had not a glass shade, and even then the light often flickers so much, that we can scarcely read. When the winds are very strong, as they are now, and hot too, we are obliged to protect ourselves in the night by hanging up blankets &c. and this makes our beds almost insufferable. We have in the School Room besides jealousies, six glass windows, and this is then condition. In the first, there are 2 panes wanting; in the second 4; in the third, 10; in the fourth, 9; in the fifth, 9; in the sixth, 5.

There ought to be in each of them 12; in this room we live, and have two corners roughly partitioned off for our beds.

July 16th/43. Sunday. This morning before service a young man of the name of Henry Lindsay who has long been a fornicator, during the whole time that the Messrs Ashby were here, came to me, to write for him a notice for the publication of the banns of marriage between himself and the woman with whom he has been living so long. After taking the paper to Church, he returned to service to Salt Savanna; I hope this is an earnest of better things.

Aug. 1st/43. Tuesday. Anniversary of Freedom. Collection for the C. M. S. Sheldon, the man who presented the acre of land at Portland for the site of a chapel, called on his return from the Parish Church, and gave me a dollar towards the Collection.

Aug. 31st/43. This evening we had our meeting at Portland, for the first time, in the new building, — temporary building. The place was well filled. After the meeting a collection was made for the purpose of finishing it which amounted to £3..0..0 stg. which, considering the number considerably under 100, is very handsome, especially when it is remembered that the same individuals have also just raised about as much more for the purpose of increasing the land to surround the chapel, to an acre and a half, and on the 1st of Aug. gave their quota to the Salt Savanna collection.

Rec. Mar. 8/44 A Bishop of Barbados to the Revd. Henry Venn

Com:

Ans: Revd & dear Sir Barbados, Feby 7. 1844

I have purposely deferred my reply to your last acceptable letter respecting Messrs Eckel and Mühlhauser of Trinidad until I should have something to communicate of a definite nature. — From the accompanying Extract - you will perceive that I have been anxious to obtain for them from the Government of Trinidad an allowance equal to what they have been accustomed to receive from the Society, but that in this I have failed: and perhaps the Society, on reconsidering the subject, will not think the expectations of the Governor of Trinidad altogether unreasonable with reference personally to Messrs Mühlhauser and Eckel for, of course any vote in their favour would not, necessarily, extend to their successors, but would simply be in consideration of their past Missionary services, or such Missionary labours as they will still have an opportunity of continuing in the Southern and Western parts of Trinidad, out of the limits of the Parishes, of which it is proposed to appoint them respectively Rectors, in the event of the Governor's measure for the Parochial division of the Island being carried into effect.

I should certainly be sorry to lose either Mr Mühlhauser or Mr Eckel, though with my present-reduced means and at the same time a great demand for more Curates in Trinidad, I fear it will be out of my power to offer to them any addition to their Colonial Stipends. — I feel much indebted to the Society for the assistance of such Men; and it would certainly be a great additional benefit to the Church in Trinidad, and be likely, under God's blessing - to tend much to its extension, if the Society should find it practicable and right to continue so much at least of their present allowances as would prevent them from being losers in income by remaining at their present posts.

With an apology, which I feel to be in some measure due for these suggestions, I remain, Revd & dear Sir &c

(signed) T. Barbados

Recd Mar. 7/44 &

Com:

Ack:

His Excellency Sir Henry J MacLeod to the Bishop of Barbados
Extract of a letter dated "18 January - 1844."

" In answer to your Lordship's letter of the 21st November last, I regret exceedingly that I cannot hold out to your Lordship any possibility of assigning to Messrs Eckel and Muhlhauser a larger rate of income than is proposed to be given to the other Clergymen to be appointed Rectors; and I should conceive that, having relieved the Church Missionary Society of £700 out of £900 pr annum, they would not object to continue the £200 to the present incumbents. I have stated this in a despatch that goes by this Packet to Lord Stanley.

* * * *

" Your Lordship must distinctly understand that, however much I should prefer Englishmen, I am far from urging any objection to the two gentlemen in question, for I acknowledge that they have strong claims on the Colony for the exertions they have made

Recd Mar. 8/44 A
Com:
Ans:

Revd. C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Jamaica
Chichester Feby 12-1844

Dear Sir

In consequence of my Servants' sickness I have been prevented from sending my Report down for the last packet. – Allow me to thank you most sincerely for having so kindly remembered the distressed state of my Station in regard to my day school which is entirely on my hands, by having recommended the Revd Mr Stainsby to consider the necessities of my School, I have received £25. from him which has assisted me indeed greatly and I hope, that, so long as I remain on the Society's hands, I may get another portion of the grant of Government next year.

Please, Dear Sir, excuse my writing in the envelope, I do it to save postage.

Of my Box of Tools, I have not received the slightest information as yet.

I remain, Dear Sir, with much respect &c
(signed) C. W. Winckler

Recd Mar. 8/44 A
Com.
Ack:

Revd. C. W. Winckler's Report of the Station Chichester for the Quarter ending December 31-1843

Reverend Committee

The close of the Year calls me to the duty of Reporting what the Lord has done through my humble instrumentality. – His Name, indeed, is glorious. – The Lord is gracious and full of compassion, slow to anger, and of great Kindness. – The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all His works. – These, and other expressions of David, are truly applicable as regards my Station, family and Myself, on a review of the past Year. For, if the Lord would reward me according to my work, and mark iniquity, – I must hide my face with shame, & confess that I am one of His most unprofitable Servants in His Vineyard. But the Lord has done for His Name's sake what He has done, that all the Glory may be His.

The year past has been a most eventful one to Jamaica. Earthquakes; – the Conflagration of Kingston; the extraordinary Phenomenon in March in the heavens above; – and the sudden death of our late amiable Diocesan. – Were events which filled every mind with awe, and were so many calls to prayer and increased watchfulness, to be prepared, and have the lamps trimmed & burning.

As regards my Station I have not to record uncommon occurrences. – The work of the Lord has gone on quietly, and I trust progressively. Divine service has been performed every Sunday without interruption. and is on the whole well attended. – The Afternoon Catechetical exercises are not so well attended, though so very useful and profitable to the people. – The distance which most of them have to come and return, is no doubt, to a certain degree the cause of it. ———— The daily increasing dilapidated state of the Chapel, I have mentioned in my last Report

The Knookalva Day-School, I am sorry to say, has not been so well attended during the Quarter past, as I should have wished. The parents require constant and repeated exhortation to send their Children to School uninterruptedly. – There are, comparatively speaking, few parents, who have a right perception of the value and benefit of instruction. – The numberless little settlements which are established by the labouring Classes throughout the Island, – Unsettle at present much of the moral and religious benefits, which Tuition & Preaching would otherwise have on the minds of the people.

Land being cheap in some retired, and sometimes almost inaccessable localities, induces many to purchase a few Acres of it. – Having had perhaps, just enough to pay for the land, – the erection of a dwelling house immediately is commenced, sometimes without any cash in hand; and then their Children must assist in removing from the old habitation, and in fencing and working the new provision Ground, in order to save expense, and hasten the completion of the new settlements. – Thus the mind of the parents is absorbed in planing and finishing the comforts of their newly acquired property. The consequence is that the Children are withdrawn from School for a season; the means of clothing them decently for school, begin to fail. the distance to the School and the House of God, becomes too great, and, in rainy seasons, at times, impossible to walk it. – When they are sick, no Doctor attends them; for first, they will scarcely pay one, and secondly. the access to their Settlements, in many instances, makes it difficult and laborious to him to visit them. They often meet with troublesome neighbours, and sometimes both parties are disinclined to forbear and to forgive, the various little tresspasses which their small stock commit on their respective provision grounds, - and, as a matter of course, serious and prolonged quarrels are the consequences.

These are a few of the causes (at present) of the discouraging state of things in regard to instruction and religious culture. I cannot say that such is the case with all my members, nor throughout the Country: but I am at a loss to say whether the exceptions are the rule, or, vice versa.

Every Missionary and Minister, has more or less to complain of the dormant feelings in the mind of parents respecting their Children's mental and moral training; and if the Island does not soon provide Schools, so that they may be carried on in despite of the scanty support from the people, I am, with many others, sure that ignorance and its concomitant, vice, will in a short time reign dominant in Jamaica. _ Yea, the Jamaica Legislature has already, in some measure, its eyes open to the consequent evil, and is now diliberating about a Law, establishing "Industrial Schools, combined with Religion". _ Time will show to what extent it will prove a benefit to our rising labouring classes of Society.

The number of Communicants remains the same as last Quarter.

The new Lord Bishop has arrived and intends to make a Tour round the Island in February.

With my humble prayers to the Lord, that He may graciously prosper the Society as last year, I remain

Reverend Committee, Your Humble &c

(signed) C. W. Winckler

Summary view of the Station

	Total	Aver.ge attend.ce
A Divine Service on Sunday Forenoon	450	300
Knockalva Day School	102	68
Communicants	103	75
Candidates	50	

Recd Mar. 8/44 &
Cons:
Ans. Mar/45

Mr H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Salt Savanna Feby 1844

I noticed in a postcript to my last report that I had received an unpleasant letter from Mr McKinnon, the Attorney for this Property. Since then I have received another very startling in its nature, and conveying Mr Wildman's opinion of me on certain points, which I think very necessary to be laid before the Parent Committee, with the opinion and intention of Mr McKinnon added, and also such explanation as I may think these require. Speaking of me, Mr Wildman says, "I think his conduct on the estate highly reprehensible, his spirit unchristian, and his correspondence with you" Mr McKinnon - "extremely impertinent, and unjustifiable". He then directs Mr McKinnon to apply to the committee here to have me removed. (Had there been a local Committee, or any authority in the island to which I could have submitted my complaints I never would have corresponded with Mr McKinnon.) and a "more fit person" to be appointed, to "carry on, in a more becoming Spirit and manner, the duties of the Station". Mr McKinnon then tells me that Mr Wildman did not apply to the Parent Committee at his request lest I should get no more "employment from the Society" I make no remark upon this enigma. How conduct that would deprive me of employment from the Parent Committee should not have the same effect with the local Committee, but it seems to me that, there is mercy here with a vengeance but, he says, as the Committee here is dissolved, he presumes that Mr Wildman "will now apply in London" and he Mr McKinnon thinks it "necessary that he should do so" as he "deems the School as at present conducted seriously injurious" to Mr Wildman's "interest". And finally, he tells me, that the "Opinion" of Mr Wildman is founded on my letters to him - Mr McKinnon.

As my correspondence with Mr McKinnon did not involve either my "conduct on the estate" - except such conduct as took place while I was friendly with the Overseer, and to which he never objected - cutting grass out of the cane pieces, - a practice I had pursued before his time. In my correspondence with Mr McKinnon he mentions two things as wrong in me both of which I denied, and gave my reasons for that denial, and believing that Mr McKinnon would be anxious to arrive at the truth where he had made an accusation on the faith of others I offered further to prove that those things were untrue viz, The taking away a cart, without leave I presume, and going down to the yard in anger. I cannot now think that Mr McKinnon was at all anxious on this point. And I very fearlessly assert that his Overseer has not a proper respect for his own veracity. Nor the use of the cart was ever mentioned to me by the Overseer as objectionable. or my "manner and spirit" in carrying on the "duties of the Station", Mr McKinnon's assertion, that Mr Wildman formed an opinion of these from my letters, seems to me to be perfectly gratuitious. especially when I had appealed to him against the unfairness of not submitting to me Mr Plues' letters to him containing charges against me, and when he had offered this plea in reply, that these were "not to go to my employers" - except so far as it relates to my correspondence which he characterizes as "extremely impertinent and unjustifiable". Having therefore formed his opinion of my conduct on the estate" and of my "manner and Spirit" in conducting the duties of the Station on other documents, exparte in their nature, I dont wonder at his opinion of my correspondence. The documents which led to the former conclusions must have had their influence on the latter, and what might be tolerated in a good man, might be considered very offensive in a bad one. However I have no wish to justify the Spirit of my correspondence - with the former Charges the latter sinks into insignificance, still, I would remark, that the term "impertinance" is generally applied when an inferior chooses to assume the importance of a Superior. and act upon that assumption. Mr Wildman however ought to remember, if this should be his meaning, that in Jamaica there is not that difference of rank, and feeling peculiar to England. Every Man that attains to the situation of an Overseer here, no matter how ignorant, besotted, and impure, he may be, is addressed as an esquire, and I have known his Overseer at Salt Savanna offended because he has been addressed only as Mr. Besides, if he does not know it, I can assure him, that this aristocratic class looks down with contempt, the utmost, upon the negro. Being myself a White man I am well acquainted with this feeling, because, my complexion has often brought me into connexion with those who did not scruple to express it, and none more forcibly than his Overseer here - and I am sure, did he see how some of his poor old faithful people have been treated in consequence of it; he would indeed pity them.— But professing a religion that shews me I am to call "no man common or unclean", and by my important office placed in immediate, and instructing, connexion with my sable brethren for such I think it an honor to call many of them — I cannot reciprocate the feelings of those who still affect superiority, and therefore I am looked upon with suspicion. If, I said, with regard to the planters in this neighbourhood, that I am proscribed, though the assertions of the Overseer of Salt Savanna — I should not say far wrong. Although slavery has passed away from Jamaica, the lofty feelings it generated in the planter class has not passed away, and some of its worst feelings, and practices, are still indulged in; and tolerated. no better proof of which could be given than that the senior Churchwarden for this Parish for the last year or two, although an extensive attorney, is an open fornicator and was this year voted for by Mr McKinnon, Perhaps it may be difficult to get better, and if so what a state of society? and yet when applied to by the other and successful party this year who are unexceptionable in this respect. Mr McKinnon replied "no, I would rather be shot first." the other party was voted in by the Negroes. Now being thrown among this class which too generally is as ignorant as it is bad — of course there are honorable exceptions — the mere possession of wealth cannot make you respect them, and the petty annoyance you often receive from them, solely on account of your office, and connexion with the people, creates in your mind disgust, and contempt, almost in despite of your pity for their weakness and prejudice, and whatever may be your own birth — and with respect to myself this was low enough — or station, it is hard not to feel your superiority, and not less hard in addressing an individual to forget his class and prevent your feelings influencing your correspondence, still, however, I do not look upon this as a justification for impertinence if my writings really deserve to be so characterized, although I have no doubt it will gain them a charitable construction. It is remarkable that through the whole of our former correspondence Mr McKinnon never made the least objection to the spirit of any portion of it.

I cannot perhaps give a better illustration of what I have here advanced than, that nothing has excited Mr McKinnon's displeasure against me so much as the fact that I dared to be seen in a court of justice as the friend of a poor man - one of my Congregation - whom the Overseer of Salt Savanna was - I think very unjustly prosecuting. Is it possible to tolerate the idea that Mr McKinnon's will, is to guide my actions? to suppress the feelings I owe to my people in distress? Surely I could not alter the decision of Planter Magestrates! The hatred of my presence, which was abundantly manifested on that occasion. The only time I was ever in a court of Justice in Jamaica as a spectator but once - casts great Suspecion on Mr McKinnon's Class. And this shews the impolicy of placing a person in my Situation on any property now, whatever propriety there might have been in it formerly. More recently the Overseer prosecuted another of my congregation, and I forbore to comply with this man's request, to attend and speak to his Character - most excellent Character - solely from my unpleasant position here, I believe however this man would not need my testimonial, and I was not disappointed. The Overseer's Action was a cross one, because, this individual prosecuted him for an assult for which, on his plea of excitement, he was fined in the mitigated penalty of 30 S. and costs. Had I not been located as I am, I am persuaded my conduct would never have been described as "highly reprehensible", no coplaint would have reached you of my duties being fulfilled in an "unbecoming spirit & manner" nor would the School be complained of as "seriously injurious" to any one. ——— Having premised this, I will now, as well as I can, without the documents on which Mr Wildman formed his opinion of me, reply to the more serious part of that opinion, with respect to the charge of "highly reprehensible" conduct", I think I may answer thus. Up to the 16th of August last the Overseer was on friendly terms with us - I say the 16th because I know on that date I conversed with him in our usual way - and it was not until after the 24th of that Month, when our outbreak took place, that any complaint was dreamt of - and not then until I had refused further connexion with him. This "reprehensible conduct" then must have taken place between that time and the 18th Septr at the furthest, as within those dates, the Overseer had presented certain documents to Mr McKinnon, no doubt those on which Mr Wildman formed his opinion of my conduct - and which were got up against me solely because I refused further intercourse. But, as the Overseer's *notes* entreating for an interview to settle differences are dated the 28 of Augt - and Mr McKinnon acknowledges his letter to me of the 18th Sep- I received it on the 19th was delayed a week, it follows that in just 14 days I committed this "highly reprehensible conduct". How very unlikely this! When I say that certain documents on which Mr Wildman formed his opinion I say so because Mr McKinnon told me he would forward them home - before he received them - Altho' he would not let me see them on my request.

A copy of a portion of one of the Overseers notes begging to settle matters with me - he says by Mr McKinnon's desire - is given in my Report for Septr. (there were two solicitations) where also you will find some reason for disconnecting myself from him. Also in my Report for June, before any breach had taken place you will find my opinion of him, and my objections against him. With my Report for September you will perhaps call to mind that you received a letter from the Rector of this Parish, the Revd. J. Smith - who is well conversant with the Island having been in it 18 years - in consequence of the treatment I was receiving here, and pointing out the impolicy of my situation. Also offering to the society the district of Portland, with the site of a School House, and certain monies, although he resides in that very district.

I will now give you more fully my reasons for rejecting all advances from Mr Wildman's Overseer. My general manner is to stand aloof from Overseers as much as decency will permit. At any rate until I know what their characters are. But this Overseer visited and continued to visit us, unasked. Living so near to him, and not wishing to be rude; we permitted it, especially as he presented himself to us as the son of a Clergyman - an Evangelical Clergyman - I am sorry to say a disgrace to his poor father, if a son can disgrace a father - and he was in the habit of stepping in about the time we were taking tea once or twice a week, and sitting down with us. This was a novelty in our Jamaica life, and if he had been a true son of his father, would have been highly prized by us, but while we thus admitted him into our domestic circle, he was, as we afterwards learnt, returning the kindness infamously. His conduct to the girls working on the property, our Sunday Scholars, as we were informed by decent old people, communicants of the Church, was very unbecoming. He attempted the chastity of an elderly woman in one of the cane pieces for which he was well exposed. He sought to lead one of our best girls into sin. Her answer to him on the occasion deserves to be recorded. "No, Sir, such things as this were banished from this property before I was born". His behaviour to the people was not only most offensive in language - I ought to say blasphemous - but it was violent - He has often jumped from his horse and challenged the people to fight, and several times assaulted them - And in his dealings he was unjust. He has threatened more than once to shoot individuals, and has really brought out a loaded gun for this purpose. His conduct to the people he was unable to deny to Mrs Taylor, — when, on one occasion, she, in a friendly manner, took him to task, and the only vindication which he offered for his violence was, "Mrs Taylor, if my own Father, opposed me, I should knock him down". This conduct has been corroborated to us by both the bookkeepers he has had since his appointment here, one of whom is a near relation of Mr McKinnon.

I think now, the Committee will justify me in refusing all connexion with such a man. I rather fear they will blame me for being so much overseen as to continue a connexion with him so long. (Should we again break thy commandment and join in affinity with the people of the abominations, wouldest not thou be angrey with us till thou hadst consumed us? Ezra IX c. 14 v.)

If Mr Wildman applies to the Parent Committee he will no doubt exhibit papers attested by the headmen of the property. - These men declared, to the Revd Mr Ashley that they did do attest at the urgent solicitation of the Overseer, but under this protest, that some of the things they had no knowledge of, but through the Overseer, and that others had nothing to do with me, and they are now very sorry for having done so. One man, who after signing twice, he knew not what, and refused to sign a third time, was actually taken before a Planter Magistrate for the purpose of forcing him to do so.—

I will now notice another part of Mr Wildman's opinion that my "spirit is unchristian". All I can say is that I suppose this is alledged because I refused the Overseers advances for a renewal of friendship, or, as Mr McKinnon says, very likely, to beg my pardon. If so, I think this charge is clearly answered above. My hearts desire and prayer is that Mr Plues "may be saved" by being changed in heart and conduct. If this in the mercy of God should happen while I am near him I shall not wait for his advances. O festus dies.

With regard to the "unbecoming spirit and manner" in which I carry on the duties of the Station. My answer is that, the Rector of the Parish has recently recommended me to the Bishop to be licensed as a Catechist, that his Lady has more than once told us. If I conducted divine service at Portland, instead of Salt Savanna, she would attend me, that the Rector's servants are of my Congregation with his approval - and that individuals applying to him to be received as communicants from the Portland district, have been, by him, directed first to come to me. I could add more, but I fear it would seem to savour of egotism.

Then, as to the "seriously injurious" manner in which my School is conducted, the Rector, who alone has visited it, in his recommendation to the Bishop, before alluded to, specially brought the School to his Lordship's notice. That the objection against the School is brought by the Overseer, is very evident to me, as, Mr McKinnon, for the space of nearly four months, has been on the Property only once for a short time, so short, that the harness was not taken off his horses. — Perhaps I may however give something explanatory of this opinion of Mr McKinnon, or rather of his Overseer. The latter, like many short sighted, and selfish men, think that negro children would do better without education, and as he is unable to manage the elder people, having indeed driven the greater part of them away, he thinks, if the School were abolished, he could get a gang of small children to work for him at a nominal price - as in the time of Slavery, because, forsooth, he had such a gang some where else! I speak this with confidence, because he has already conferred with me on this matter. My answer was. "It is my duty to take whatever children come to the School, if they are ignorant to encourage their attendance, I cannot therefore do anything to forward your notion. You can of course use your influence with the Parents. Recently he has broached this idea again to his assistants but their answer was, "we could not attempt to lead one child from the School, you may however speak to the parents".

It would be tedious to mention the Number of instances in which I have successfully exerted my influence with the people for the property, asked, and, unasked, I will however mention one, as it will tend to shew not only my real conduct on the property, but also the respect in which I am held by a people who could not withhold their astonishment, at Mr Wildman's opinion of me, and Mr McKinnon's statements against me. especibly when the latter gentleman asserts that

I am "more deficient in judgement", "more unamiable in temper" and "more wanting in candour" than Mr Plues, they themselves being subject to the judgement, temper, and candour of us both (Mr McKinnon the people know he having lived in the neighbourhood for several years during slavery, but I can hardly persuade them, Mr Wildman has written as he has done) the instance is this. The engine man, after crop, being a carpenter, and disliking Mr Plues, went and worked off the property. His wife & daughter, however, if not, two daughters, continued to work on the estate. The Overseer wished the man, Thomson, to return, and clean the engine, but, as the latter had resolved not to work on the estate again while under the present management, the former could not prevail. To spite him, therefore, on two occasions, when his horse came to drink at the pond, he pounded it. On the latter occasion I saw the wife taking it away, highly excited, having just paid the money demanded. I said, "Mrs Thomson tell your husband to come and clean the engine, she answered, "He is working out sir", I replied, never mind, tell him, I, say he must come. The man came forthwith, without a remonstrance, or a complaint, and finished the work before he again left, because, he thought, I considered it to be his duty. This happened after my breach with Mr Plues

As the rest of Mr McKinnon's letter is very personal & recriminatory - I deserve it, no doubt, on account of some observations on Mr Plues in a former note of mine - I pass it by. I notice, however, that he charges me with "hastility" to Mr Plues. I think, that in justice to myself, my family, and the people, nay in justice to Mr Wildman, on whose property I reside, I ought to exhibit the character of such a man. Indeed, when I received Mr McKinnon's communication I had actually commenced a letter to Mr Wildman shewing him at what a ruinous sacrifice to himself the present Overseer is continued here to the amazement of a people who respect him most highly. I fearlessly assert that 30 Hds- of Sugar have been lost this crop through sheer ignorance, and incapability, which, at a profit of £18 Sterg. pr Hhd- after paying the expenses of the manufacture is £540 without reckoning the expenses already gone into, in the cultivation, probably the whole. adding other failuers from the same cause, is over £700 !! – In making this Statement, I do it not from hearsay evidence, but from personal knowledge of what is proper in the cultivation of the Cane, and from detailed observation of the manner in which Salt Savanna has been conducted, for the last 12 months. And there ought to be no doubt, looking as I did at Mr Wildman as a Christian gentleman that indignation at the way in which his estate was being managed had some effect upon my correspondence with Mr McKinnon, altho' it was not directly mentioned. However, as this is a matter with which the committee has nothing to do, and as Mr Wildman has by his judgement of me put aside my kind intentions towards him. I forbear further statement on this head. I think, however, Mr Wildman from former experience of the opposition of Overseers to Missionaries. I ought to have said planters. ought to have induced him to pause ere he condemned me on exparte statements.

Here, Dearest Sir, it may be proper to give you an extract from a letter which I received on the 19th Septemr – from a highly respectable gentleman who had heard, from other sources of Mr Plues' behaviour on the estate. "I have", he says, "no doubt Mr Plues would be glad to get you away, for as long as you are on the estate, he knows his madman-like conduct will be known to you, and people guilty of improprieties are always afraid of being told on. I do not think you have any chance of a remedy from his master, for I know his sentiments. and, if an Overseer can only manage to make a crop – and be economical in the expenditure, he may be the greatest blackguard on earth in every other respect"!

Before closing this communication I would note that the complaints brought by me, before Mr McKinnon, of the conduct of his Overseer towards the School Children, – my only voluntary complaints, and which, now, I believe, are wholly admitted – were laid before the latter for his answer – this of course was perfectly right – but, that the charges then brought in reply, or afterwards made, by Mr Plues against me, were, upon his ipse dixit, admitted as true, and I have been lectured, or proceeded against, accordingly. The inference is, that my veracity is questioned, and the Overseers' assertions, which I have offered to prove untrue, admitted as of sufficient weight to condemn me. The fact is, I believe, Mr McKinnon knows that his Overseer's conduct will not bear the scrutiny I court for mine. I submitted my correspondence with Mr McKinnon, to my excellent friend, the Reverend J. F. Tessing; after examining of which, he said, "Why did you take so much trouble with Mr McKinnon? I understand him very well. He is a Planter". And since then he has written me to say that I ought at once to place my position before you.

I now conclude the task imposed upon me, painful, most painful as is my situation at present, so painful, that sleep has sometimes fled from me, and food become nauseous, yet conscious of the integrity of the principles on which I have acted, although they may have been weakly and injudicously carried out. I have little fear for the eventual results of the controversy in which I am unfortunately engaged. I have confidence in a gracious God, who has so often succoured me, and in the Parent Comce of the Church Missionary Society who are his instruments, and under his guidance. And I anxiously look forward to the moment when I shall be enabled, to raise another Ebenezer to His glorious name. Τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα In the mean time I beg the committee will not be led away by any appearance of charity towards me on the part of Mr McKinnon. They do not know what a triumph my destruction would be looked upon by a certain party in the Parish of Vere. All I ask is impartiality. I beg, therefore, if after having read this letter, the committee should have a doubt of the propriety of my conduct, they will be so kind as to write to the Reverend Josiah Cork, their former Missionary, who resides in the adjoining Parish of Clarendon, and who, I am sure, will attend to any request of theirs, to appoint one, or more, persons, as he may think fit, to enquire into this unpleasant business, and if, after that, it is found that I have conducted myself improperly, I am not unwilling to bear any blame that may attach to such conduct.

Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servant
(signed) Henry Taylor

Note, that should have been inserted at page 6. — It is true that on one occasion after having driven the people away from the property the Overseer came to me, and begged me to get the people to work for him with this plea, "You know I am a young man, & if I lose this situation, I shall never get another". But to his request, I returned no answer, and for this reason, that while in individual cases I thought it necessary to teach the people forbearance, I also thought it would be highly improper for me to assume the office of an Overseer. This happen'd while I was friendly with the Overseer.

P.S. Accompanying this I send you a copy of my reply to Mr. McKinnons' letter containing Mr Wildmans' opinion of me. Bein in haste to send this letter off by the present packet, I am sorry I have not been able to get it up as accurately as I could have wished. I trust however the committee will judge of it kindly.

Recd March 8/44. St
Com:
Ack:

Mr. H. Taylor to Louis McKinnon Esqre

Reply to the letter of Mr McKinnon. contain.g Mr Wildman's opinion of me

Salt Savanna Feby 5. 1844

Sir

Your letter of the 27th I received on the 30th ult. I do much regret that any circumstance should have induced me to enter into a correspondence so painful to me as that which has existed between us, or, that I should have been thrown into a connexion so unpleasant, unpleasant, does not sufficiently convey my meaning, or, rather, my feelings — as that which arose through Mr Plues' appointment here, and that any annoyance I have been subjected to should have drawn from me a letter "unjustifiable in style", or an "uncivil reply". Petty annoyances are always most grievous, and most distressing to the temper. A grave charge, Sir, you can meet gravely, but petty annoyances are like musquitoes, you feel disposed to crush them. In your letter of the 19th there was a presumption that I done wrong, a charge of the "highest degree of imprudence", and an unpleasant request founded upon it. accompanied with another assertion equally destitute of weight. now, either this was very solemn, or, ridiculous. I thought ridiculous, and said so, I felt it most annoying. Had you asked me for an explanation, I would have given it you readily, I think satisfactorily, but this in no instance have you ever yet done. You have treated me as a Child, or as a dependent. I assure you, Sir, I would not chastize my own son upon any ones complaints, without first giving him an opportunity of explaining himself. Now, although I am a poor man, and you are rich, that does not deprive me surely of fair treatment! I complained of this unfairness before, and yet you now favour me with Mr Wildman's judgement. I beg respectfully to say, founded, only partially on my letters, chiefly, it is quite evident on your own statements, or those of your Overseer, Statements of which I am not totally ignorant, but which, as applied to me, are most false, and most frivolous, made too by a Man who was admitted into my family as an intimate, and took coffee with us once or twice every week up to the middle of August. Our breach took place on the 24th and at the same time was carrying on conduct, not merely ungenerous with respect to his connexion with us, and our position in Society, but infamous, and which had it succeeded, would have stamped us as friends of a —— Whether this sentimental notion of hostility —— when I am subject still to his annoyance – when nothing transpires on the estate of an unpleasant nature, but it is referred to me – and those petty complaints could be laid before you which induced you to write me on the 19th Ult. and when you characterize the school I am conducting as "seriously injurious" to Mr Wildman's interests of course on Mr Plues' representation, because I suppose not being able to manage the older people – having by his violence driven so many away from the estate – I speak advisedly – he thinks the existance of the institution a hinderance to his obtaining a gang of little children! at least, this is the only way I can under understand your words, being aware of his notion on the subject, he having consulted me upon it. Bear with me, bear with me, Sir, I most humbly beseech you, and believe that I do not wish to be "uncivil". My genius is to write strongly, I wish I could change it. – but since I cannot, I will not sit down ought but what is true, nothing in malice – malice I take to be false accusation, or unnecessary exposure – neither of which I am concious of – but believing I have a character to lose, and seeing the plot – perhaps I might use a milder term and say instruments – for its distruction, I think I have a right to expose its business — to you personally, giving you credit for a high opinion of Mr Plues, & a very mean one of myself. I feel much indebted for your intercession with Mr Wildman on my account. I am not insensible to kindness, I think it does you great credit under those circumstances and I thank you most sincerely, and when there is a redeeming point in my estimation of Mr Plues conduct, I will not pass it by.

If I am an enemy, I wish to be considered, a generous one, In consequence of your complaint of my goats, the truth of which however I humbly dispute, I applied personally to Mr Plues for leave to get panguins to fence my little paddock, so as to prevent further difference on this point, and I acknowledge I was kindly attended to, and that he offered me the use of a couple of wains in addition to complying with my other request. To as much of Mr Wildman's opinion as is founded on my letters I humbly bow. I may however ask on which of my letters does he found the opinion that my conduct is "highly reprehensible"? and that I do not carry on the business of the Station in a "becoming Spirit & manner"? I fancy also, as he does not know my reason for refusing further intercourse with Mr Plues, he is not able to form a correct judgement of the "Spirit" which he calls "unchristian". — Your comparison of my judgement, temper and candour with those of Mr Plues I doubt not is sincere, and, if true, I ought to be ashamed that it is so. — Your opinion of my qualities for a Christian teacher, I not only acknowledge but I believe I am much more deficient than you can think of. I often wonder that in the providence of God, I have been so employed. However I cannot run out of that providence, and if you, by you application to Mr Wildman, should be the means of casting my lot in another line, I shall never think the worse of you for it. My times are in thy hand Psalm 31. verse 15.

As to forwarding your letter of the 19th ult. to the Committee of the C. M. S. this will not now be necessary, because, I had written you much more than is here, fully detailing to you my reasons for refusing Mr Plues advances, and exhibiting my true conduct - as it is well known - on the estate, but it now appears to me, that it will be much better to send this to my employers, to meet any application made by Mr Wildman to them - not that I may be retained here, this is a matter of indifference to me - but to discern representations to my hurt. — Believe me, Sir, I never wish to deter any man from his duty, much less you, and I never had the most distant idea that your name should appear in the public papers in connexion with mine I wish I had been more explicit that you might not have formed this unfavourable opinion of me.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that I hope this controversy is now at a close, never to be renewed, I feel very sorry that I opened it by replying to your letter of the 19th ult. and only wish, as that letter was offensive that it had no existence.

(Signed) Henry Taylor.

P.S. I am sorry you should have been informed that I write disrespectfully of you. I really cant tell to whom I should write thus, for my correspondents either know nothing, or very little, of you.

Rec. Feb. 16/44. Venble Archdeacon Trew to the Lay Secretary.

Com:

Ans: My dear friend, Steamer Forth, at Sea, off the Havannah. Jan. 5/44.

I am exceedingly anxious you should bring before the Committee of the C.M.S. the cases of two worn out labourers in their service in Jamaica, of whose destitute condition I was grieved to hear when at Jamaica ten days ago. I allude to the case of Mr. Eugene Kesler, the first coloured agent ever employed in Jamaica in the service of the Church in 1825, and subsequently taken up by the C.M.S.; and likewise to the case of Mr. Tollenacke, who entered the service of the Society in the Parish of Portland (Mr. Griffiths) in 1827. These two servants of Christ are now aged and worn out, and dependent upon charity. The latter manages to teach a school of 120 children tho' almost crippled by age, and subsists upon the bounty of Mr. Griffith. The former is hastening to his rest, and humanly speaking may have entered into it before this reaches you. My prayer on behalf of the venerable and faithful men is that the Society would allow to each of them the sum of £25 Stg. per Annum whilst they live. It would be a great reproach to us were it known that men who had laboured so long and so faithfully were in their old age left to utter destitution. Mr. Griffith, Mr. Panton and myself all feel alike on the subject. I am sure I need not say more than thus simply to have stated the fact of the case.

I was rejoiced to learn from the Bishop of Jamaica that there is a prospect of the Society being able to revive this work in that Colony. May the Lord prosper it wherever it is carried on and enlarge the sphere of its operations.

Through God's great mercy, my family and self are all thus far safe and in good health (Signed) T. M. Trew.

Rec. Feb. 16/44. Revd. C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary.

Com:

Ans: Feb 28/46 My dear Sir, Rural Hill. St. Thomas in the East. Jany. 3/44.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 1st. of Nov. In reply to which I now forward such particulars of the Station here, as I conceive the Committee is desirous of knowing.

Schools, there are none! The Church being at present the only building available for the purpose, and not having been consecrated, I use as a school roo This great deficiency, however, I hope will not long continue; for, I have commenced upon my own resources, with some assistance from the negroes themselves – to erect a large and substantial schoolroom – 40 feet by 20. In correspondence with the moderated Norman style of the Church. The site is the side of the rocky eminence upon which the Church stands. The completion of this may be placed at the farthest in the end of February.

The number of Scholars is in round numbers, 100. Slowly increasing, and were it not for the depression under which the Planters are suffering, which causes the Negroes to wait six – twelve or fifteen months for their wages – the school would be twice, if not thrice, as numerous. Many cannot obtain money sufficient even to clothe their children: and many are unable to send them from home, having no food which they can bring with them to eat.

From this same cause, I found it extremely difficult to raise the School-Master's Salary; and were it not for the Society's goodness, received throu the Revd. G. Griffiths – Rector of Portland, I should have been compelled to make up the deficiency myself. I feel confident, nevertheless, that should it please Almighty God to continue his unworthy servant here another year – things would assume a more healthy countenance, and your friends would not again be required to aid us.

The number of attendants on public worship, it is difficult to ascertain correctly. The number upon the list when I came here last year was 322. Now it is 490, shewing an increase of about 170 in the year. This is not the total of the congregation – but the portion of it which has either been admitted to Communi or which is likely to be so – in short it consists of Communicants and of those wh are Candidates for Communion. The rest of the attendants are those who have not yet made up their minds fully to "put on the Lord Jesus Christ." They must amount to several hundreds, as the Church is generally well-filled – thoug of course it fluctuates a little: last Sunday, there were not, I imagine, twenty vacant sittings in the whole Church. But I cannot make this statement to any, who are not well acquainted with the present state of things in this island, without adding, that the number of attendants on public worship, or even of Communicants – can afford no proof but of the most fallable kind, of a man labour not being "in vain in the Lord."

The most bitter and destructive enemy which the Church of Christ here has to contend with, is the sect of Methodists, who assume the name of Wesley. The Baptists appear to give away, where the education and religious instruction of the people progresses. Nor do I find it difficult to convince them of the superior claim which the Church possesses upon them: but so plausible and insinuating are the reasonings of the other sect teachers, that I find little can be done with their people, except what continual prayer – and the holy lives of the members of the Church – are capable of affecting. I have reason to fear they contemplate building a meeting house within a mile of the Church. May the Lord give me wisdom and patience – and them a right mind, and a better mind!

I sincerely thank your Committee for their kindness to myself. your communication with the Bishop will of course render it unnecessary for me to attempt to explain his Lordship's plans. Your request to have a "detailed Report" induces me to state that, nothing is yet done towards completing the Church! About £90 Sterling of the money already collected for the purpose, still is in Mr. Ashby's possession. And £30, which Sir Charles Metcalfe gave for the erecting a School here, Mr. Cork has; and, I believe, declines to hand it over. These particulars are known to his Lordship the Bishop. And I have only to state that could the whole amount be obtained for this station it would not remain as it does. The Church is suffering injury in not being secured in any way from the weather.

I have upwards of two hundred Candidates for Confirmation. The Bishop I understand, purposes to visit the distant parts of his Diocese in the month of February.

(Signed) Charles Alfred Cooper

P.S. I have omitted to mention that my B/E. for last quarter is again drawn in favour of Patey Sewell & Co. Kingston.

Also I have to mention that it is impossible for me at present to detail the state of the Society's property here, there being no books kept to shew the number of tenants. I have however taken a list of 98. but I find many of them have long ceased to pay rent or reside, but when their lease is no one knows – in fact all is confusion! I hope to arrange these matters soon, and in my next letter to lay down a satisfactory statement for the information of the Committee. (Signed) C. A. Cooper.

Since writing the above Mr. Griffiths has come in and informs the Bishop has ordered the money spoken of above to be paid immediately.

Recd Mar 25/44 A
Com
Ansd

Rev J Stainsby to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Lucea Feb 20. 1844.

Yours by Waterlily came duly to hand; likewise the pa cel after some delay; for the amount of which I stand in debt to the Society 10/- which I shall discharge by the first opportunit

I am desirous to ascertain if any grant will be forthcom this year toward the support of the Schools in this Parish. You were kind enough to appropriate £50 last year out of the Government Grant which I divided between the Schools at Knock & Church Hill. The Government as I understand will reduce the sum still further until the last fifth will be paid then the end will come. Some measure it would appear has paſsed our Legislature at its sitting before Christmas respecting the promotion of industrial Schools but what is the precise purport thereof I have not yet been able to ascertain.

I wrote to you in my last respecting the Station at Chick ter. The Com. never gave me any answer about the Iron buildin which I suggested. In consequence of this I cannot get on in any way or come to any determination also what can be done a the Station with a view to get it on the Island Establishment.

On the other hand you wrote to me respecting the accounts for, I think, 1842. On account of the distance I could no go and make them out myself and I knew it was of small purport to write our friend Panton who between gout & inattention to busineſs for some years past, has put the patience of his correspondents severely to the test. I put the case however before ou friend Archdeacon Trew before he left England and therefore a he staid two or three days at Mr Panton's he may have procu ed the statement. I have since he left for the Bahama's mentioned the subject to him again.

Our new Bishop has but recently commenced his labou in consequence of the delay in forwarding his patent. He is obtaining high commendations from the Newspapers & public in and near Kingston & Spanish Town. He promises to be an active Bish

I learnt a few days ago that some inconvenience had bee experienced by the Rev W Hylton who occupies the Station at Somerse Hall in consequence of those buildings not being transferred to the parochial authorities. Has the case been mentioned to you? Now that we have got an active Diocesan I hope that something may be finally arranged in regard to most of these Stations. The difficulty of raising the means for providing for some of these extra divisions of our parishes will, I fear, retard the measures which would be of much advantage in promoting education and the ministration of Christian ordinances. Hoping to hear from you soon I remain &c.a (Sig) J Stainsby

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Rec. Mar 25/44 . A
Com.
Ans.

Mr H Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir, Salt Savannah Vere Feb 21/44

Enclosed I forward to you a copy of the Correspondence between Louis M McKinnon Esq and myself so as to enable the Parent Com.ee to form a correct judgment of that which Mr Wildman characterizes as "extremely impertinent & unjustifiable" a reply to which, and other parts of his opinion, I forwarded to you by last packet. - Distrusting my own judgment I submitted this correspondence to two Clergymen and a medical gentleman, a neighbour of mine; all of whom exonerate my part from Mr Wildman's opinion, and condemn Mr McKinnon. The Rector of Vere called upon me yesterday and said "Now" "I suppose you wish to have my opinion of your letters"? I answered "Yes I do indeed." "Well" he replied "I am acquainted with Mr Wildman, and I do not know how he could have formed such an opinion unless Mr McKinnon only sent him garbled statements; neither do I understand how Mr McKinnon can employ such a man as the present Overseer at Salt Savannah, I am sure, knowing as I do Mr Wildman that that gentleman would not continue him for a day"*

The Rector has directed me to say that if the Parent Com.ee will continue me here he will give me his own house at Portland rent free, for the next twelve months certain, probably for a longer period. If therefore the Com. wish to continue this their oldest Station some time longer, this will be effectually done, as far as the people are concerned by this arrangement as the house referred to stands between Portland & Rocky Point where they a located. My operations would be carried on at Portland but Divi Service might still be continued on the Sunday at Salt Savannah

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* The Rector thought that when the Overseer begged so earnestly I might have seen him, but when I explained the matter he was perfectly satisfied.

The Rector goes to Kingston tomorrow. He intends to see the Bishop on the subject of my continuance here, & to induce hi Lordship to use his influence for that purpose.

The Congregation have got up a Petition to the Parent Com. on the same subject, but the Rector thinks it will be unnecessary to send it. He believes when the Parent Com. have perused the Correspondence they will be quite satisfied as to my conduct. Believe me &ca

(Signed) Henry Taylor

Rec Mar 25/44 Com Ack'd

Correspondence between Louis McKinnon Esq and Mr Henry Taylor transmitted by Mr Taylor.

As Mr Plues the Overseer of Salt Savannah had treated me in a very rude manner, and as Mr McKinnon the Attorney for the said Property was at Salt Savannah on the following day I wrote begging an interview with him either at the Grea House or at Salt Savannah School House. The following is his answer to my note

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No I

L McKinnon Esq to Mr Taylor

Dear Sir,

Salt Savannah Aug 26/43

I fully meant to have called upon you this morning but I have been detained out so late and having business at the Alley, that I really have not time to spare & I must beg of you to excuse me. I understand from your note & from Mr Plues that some unpleasantness has arisen between you I am sorry for it. I am a great friend of the precept which en joins us to live in peace with all men as much as in us lies. I doubt not that you are so also, and I shall be glad if your di ference with Mr Plues can be accommodated without going further. If however this cannot be I would suggest your writing me fully your causes of complaint & I then shall be able to deal with them better than if I had them from (you) ve bally. Mr Plues will forward your letter with his Journal Keepe

(Signed) Louis McKinnon

I then received from the Overseer the following

No II Mr M Plues to Mr H Taylor

Salt Savannah
Vere Aug. 28th 1843

Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr Mc Kinnon I have done myself the pleasure of soliciting an interview for the purpose of arranging our little differences. Hoping that you will agree with our mutual friend that matters have not gone so far as not to be settled without further judication. I am aware as you must also be that excited feelings have influenced our quarrel. I have given every thing my sober consideration and (am) most anxious to meet you on any terms whereby the welfare of the Estate cannot in any way be injured. (Signed) Mark Plues

To this I replied immediately

No III Mr H Taylor to Mr M Plues

Dear Sir,

In your note just received there are three things manifestly erroneous. First, you speak of "further judication", I know of none. Secondly of "our quarrel," I make no remark upon the act itself except that the quarrel was your own, preditermined upon without the courtesy of a single explanatory note. With a single indefinite verbal meſsage, an explanation of which was sought but never obtained. But prior to all this the quarrel was determined upon, you ordered your herd man, as I have since understood, without the least courtesy to stop me from getting acroſs. Thirdly, You suppose that I either have suggested, or can suggest "terms" whereby the welfare of the estate can be injured" Hitherto I have suggested no "terms", your supposition is therefore perfectly gratuitous. All I want is to be treated as Mr Wildman would have me to be treated, and not otherwise, that is as other Miſsionaries have been treated. (Sigd) Henry Taylor

On the same day I received the following

No IV Mr M Plues to Mr H Taylor

Dear Sir,
Monday

I trust you will favour me with an interview as I feel convinced that by that means all obstacles will be removed, a more friendly understanding established, & all future coallision (query collision?) avoided. I am truly sorry that any wrong interpretation should be put on my prev solicitati [illegible] sinister motives were aimed at. Any time after 3 P.M I shall be at your service either here, or at your own house. (Signed) Mark Plues.

To this letter I returned no answer. The groſs insult I had already received from the Overseer - consciousneſs of which has le him to seek from me renewed friendship - arose no doubt entirel from the coldneſs I had recently manifested toward him on account of the developement of his real character, consequently as the neceſsary breach had taken place I was determined it should remain unclosed until I was aſsured Mr Plues had adopted a new line of conduct, because, without this, I must be neceſsarily countenancing his improprieties, and already, as I afterwards learnt, the people began to stand in doubt of me. The fact is, I had not been sufficiently decided and as a farther cause of complaint arose, I addreſsed the following letter to the Attorney Louis McKinnon Esq.

No V

Mr H Taylor to L McKinnon Esq

Dear Sir, Salt Savannah Sep 2/43

Your letter of the 26th ult. I received after your departure, and did not fail to notice its conciliatory spirit. In that spirit I have hitherto conducted myself toward Mr Plues, or I might have long since found myself in the position I now occupy with respect to him. This position is the only one, I believe, I can occupy, and the one I have for some time wished to occupy, so as to preserve myself in tact from a man whose hostility, although I regret it, I prefer to his friendship, and for this very reason, that I wish to be so circumstanced, that I shall neither be tempted to annoy nor subj to annoyance. My determination then was, as I did not see you on your recent visit to the property, to put up with all that had paſsed to stifle a complaint, but at the same time to reject any advances from your Overseer here and as graſs was the cause of uneasineſs, I have determined only to keep one horse for the purpose of bringing up supplies from the Wharf, and I have made arrangements for effecting the sale of the rest. I think with the use of the common pasture, and the little paddock attached to the Schoolhouse, the one I keep will be provided for. I must however do Mr Plues justice. He has twice sought an interview with me & the following is a transcript of so much of his last note as will shew on what grounds xxx (see No IV first three lines) This note I should have felt myself unable to resist from another but in Mr Plues I only look at it as - what shall I say? a defect? an inconsistency? Whatever I may say I think in him extremes of temper meet so wide, that it is impoſsible any common, indeed any, capacity can control them, and I think this will appear sufficiently palpable from what has given rise to this letter, and which is as follows. The School here is a constant source of unpleasant feeling to him. He has already told me that representations have been made for its removal. This of course, is of little concern to me and I have no doubt, as little concern to the C.M.S. because it is now held at the preſsing request of Mr Wildman, but while it is continued here, I think it ought to be free from annoyance; however I am sorry to say it is not so. Last Monday at the very time that Mr Plues was expecting an interview with me (for his note specifies the time for such interview to be any time after 3 o'clock, & the School is dismiſsed at that time, he saw several children going home, and as, has been his custom, gave them chase. On such occasions the children flee every way. The *Pusey Hall* children bolted over the fence into their own *negro grounds*, and with them a little boy of about six years old from *Harmony Hall*. This little fellow he overtook and beat him, as he himself boasts, until he was unable to move. He beat him, be it remembered, where he himself had driven him, for that was not the boys road. He beat him too in Pusey Hall grounds, and he beat him also for going over a fence which does not belong to Salt Savannah; a fence over which the Pusey Hall people generally paſs and which they themselves keep in repair. Now I venture to say he cannot show a single gap in any fence upon the property made by the School children nor any injury done by them. On Tuesday in a different direction he met with another group of children, who, of course, fled on his approach. Three little girls, sisters, placed a bottle with oil, which they had purchased, and their School books in the fence on the high road side, when they fled. These Mr Plues took up and carried away, and although the mother claimed them, and for near an hour supplicated for their return he refused to give them up. He told the woman he would not part with them for Jesus Christ, & that she must come and work two days on the property for them. Since then he amuses himself by riding after children of 5 or 6 years old, and threatening to buy pistols to shoot them. I do not say Mr Plues is mad, but I never heard of a man behaving so madly out of a Lunatic Asylum.

You will perhaps ask, why does Mr Taylor write me on this subject? what is his object? I have no other object than your information. It now appears to me that I must represent matters to my employers the C M Com., but I do not wish to do this without acquainting you, so that should any representation be made to Mr Wildman by the Com., and by this route reach you, you may have already formed your opinion on the subject of complaint. Indeed, if prudence did not forbid it, I should have sent a copy of this letter to Mr Plues.

(Signed) Henry Taylor

PS This letter has been written in haste, and I fear lest you may misconstrue the latter para. You will observe that Mr Plues says, "representations have been made for the removal of the School". Now no one can make them but yourself, I admit founded on your Overseers statements. It therefore becomes my imperative duty to represent my position, and that of the School to the Comee, and this can only be done properly by facts, with which you ought to be acquainted. But if there be another side of the picture, and this seems probable from your letter to me, this becomes doubly important to you. Allow me to say in conclusion, that I am already heartily sick of these matters and nothing would give me greater pleasure than my immediate removal off the property if it could be effected, but I do not see how it can.

N.B I reopen the letter to state, the woman mentioned in this letter has again been to Mr Plues for the books &ca. He still refuses to give them up and threatens to get a warrant for her.

Reply to the above

No VI L. McKinnon Esq to Mr H Taylor.

Dear Sir, Halse Hall Sep. 5. 1843

I only received your favour of the 2nd Inst. yesterday, on my return from a long journey, and this being packet week I have not yet had time to look into it as I would wish, the only course that seems open to me, is to place it before Mr Plues, & require such explanation as he may have to offer, and then to lay both letters before Mr Wildman. This seems the fairest course that could be adopted - there are one or two of the phrases laid to Mr Plues' charge, that I hope as they have only reached you through third parties, I may disbelieve his having used. - I have made no representations to Mr Wildman respecting the School of any kind, nor shall I now further than saying that a misunderstanding has arisen, the particulars of which I shall lay before him shortly. My instruction to Mr Plues on the subject of the School have been, to consult Mr Wildman's interest first, but that I wished the Catechist's convenience to be promoted in every way, as far as was not incompatible with those interests. I am very sorry for all this, as I think, that almost all the business of life can just as well, & indeed rather better, carried on, where there is a good tempered discretion excercised. - It is not however always easy to get young men to think so. - I hope however that no further cause of offence may arise and I have already expressed my wish to Mr Plues that all quarrel may, as far as possible, hereafter be avoided.   (Signed)   Louis McKinnon.

As I thought the latter para. of this letter reflected upon me, and as I had made no complaint on account of any quarrel Never stated the nature of the gross behaviour I had been subjected to and as I knew any knowledge of it on the part of Mr McKinnon must be exparte. I wrote the following

No VII   Mr H Taylor to L McKinnon Esq

Dear Sir,   Salt Savannah Sep 11/43

I did not expect that my son would have called upon you for an answer to my letter, and thus in some measure inconvenience you when you must have been busily employed preparing for the departure of the packet. I therefore thank you kindly for your communication, in which you still desire a spirit of forbearance, I wish I could make you believe I have congenial feelings. Allow me to say that the position I now occupy toward Mr Plues is the effect of principle - not of pique as I think you seem to suppose - of principle adopted toward him very soon after his arrival on the property, and which has been silently, but as I expected, effectually working the present state of affairs between us. - Although I did not expect the manner of its outbreak, a state therefore if my principle be a true one, for which I am not accountable, and which I think no man can ask me to alter who has a regard for sacred truth, my God & my conscience even should I suffer loss. Indeed when I take a retrospect I feel condemned, much as my profeſsion as a Christian teaches me forbearance, for forbearing so much. When you wrote me requesting that if matters between Mr Plues & myself could not be settled without it, I must lay my complaint before you As it was an affair which affected myself alone, not my employers or the duties I had to fulfil for them, although I felt the justice of my cause that I should be very much inconvenienced in accomplishing the labours devolving upon me - and that I had done nothing which ought to have subjected me to any indignity from your Overseer - whose authority it were better had I never known - I decided to forego every complaint. I at once saw I must either write to disadvantage, or subject myself most likely to a suite at law, I fancied the poſsibility of your putting my letters into Mr Plues' hands, and I did not need to dream the consequences. When circumstances arise which affect the School under my charge I am expected to report to the M S Com. The Com. puts confidence in its agents. I am not expected to report elsewhere. When I wrote you therefore, it was, as I told you, for your own information, lest if complaints reached you by another channel, you might think I had not exercised that courtesy which your connexion with the property demanded. I told you I thought it imprudent to place my communication in the hands of Mr Plues. I expected you would have made enquiry concerning the particulars I laid before you - and I think now, and for this purpose I court enquiry, that no communication to Mr Wildman can be complete without - but I did not expect you would have fowarded my letter to Mr Plues. My conscience acquits me of any sinister motive in either wishing to speak with or in writing to you. I would believe myself incapable of seeking the hurt of an individual, and I should be sorry if Mr Plues suffered anything through me. But the performance of my duty is paramount, and I am not answerable for consequences arising from the performance of it. You are aware I could not be surprized to hear that you "have made no representations to Mr Wildman respecting the School of any kind." Although I suppose, every person on the property knows that Mr Plues has been insisting on the neceſsity of its removal, and that he would have it removed.

I am confirmed in every statement I have made to you but I cannot say more neither can I state to you the principle I have spoken of, nor explain the cause of adopting it toward Mr Plues under present circumstances, although from the course you intend to pursue, these will necessarily reach Mr Wildman. (Sig.) H Taylor.)

With this I forwarded the following note

No VIII Mr H Taylor to L McKinnon Esq.

Dear Sir, Sep. 11. 1843.

A woman on the property has just been to me to say, that Mr Plues is writing to you complaining that her children, during crop, had gone into the cane fields to pick hog-meat, & had tied it up with cane bands. I have no doubt of the incorrectness of this, and I think Mr Plues will fail to corroborate it. This is an old matter of complaint, and I have already shown Mr Plues that it was founded in error, and that the cane bands were stalks of guinea corn which sprung up after the land was ploughed, for which correction he thanked me. But, Dear Sir, suppose this is true, the children are children living on the property, who would be here whether the School were here or not. To charge this therefore on the School were most unwise and most unfair. Allow me then again most respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of investigation before you write Mr Wildman. (Sigd) H Taylor.

L McKinnon Esq to Mr H Taylor

No IX Dear Sir, Halse Hall Sep 18/43

I am in receipt of your two favours of the 11th inst. to which I should have replied by your messenger but two or three gentlemen calling at the time prevented me. You are not in the least danger of any legal proceedings attending your writing me about Mr Plues, but it was not possible for me to receive such a letter and act upon it, without laying it before Mr Plues, & giving him an opportunity of explaining the conduct imputed to him. If I had not done so I should have felt myself obliged to dismiss the letter you sent me & its impressions altogether from my mind. Mr Plues has now sent me his answer to it. I can see that in some things he has been intemperate, perhaps more than intemperate. I am far from supporting him in being so. I shall freely point out to him where I think he has erred, and enjoin him to act differently in future. - Will you pardon my saying that I think you have also been unguarded in some respects? You are of course perfectly aware that I do not attempt to exercise the slightest authority over you in any way, and when I take the liberty of saying so, it is for the sake of future peace alone. Now certainly this unfortunate cart that caused our difference belonged to the estate and it had no right to be taken away without Mr. Plues' permiſsion.- Neither do I think that he can be blamed for stopping the cutting of the graſs in the cane pieces, if he disapproved of it, as they are entirely under his control.- I also think your going down to his yard on the subject in anger (if I am to believe Mr. Plues, and the testimony of Mr. Wyse) was wrong, it could scarcely fail to provoke violence, and could not poſsibly do good. Mr. Plues also complains that you now walk down before his house, as if prying into what he does.- If this is the case I would recommend your ceasing to do so, as however innocently meant it may wear the appearance of seeking to provoke a quarrel. I must also add that in your place I should have accepted Mr. Plues offer to make peace. However much you may have disapproved of his conduct, it seems to me that your disapprobation would have been better expreſsed, and a good influence, both on the people and Mr. Plues better exercised by your being on peaceable terms with him. Perhaps he might have explained his conduct to you, very likely he might have asked your pardon for having offended you.- I regret at least that you did not afford him an opportunity of doing so.-

I have thus taken the liberty of frankly stating to you, where it seems to me you have erred. Your duties and those of Mr. Plues are so distinct, however, that I should think that if the people avoided the very objectionable practice of going through the cane pieces and committing treſpaſses, in future, you might live in perfect peace together.- These treſpaſses I am aware are very difficult to prevent and I should therefore think it very desirable that the School were further from the works, I fear this is not likely however to be easily attained, and although it may be impoſsible tha you and Mr. Plues should be on friendly terms, I trust that as in the mean time you must live so near each other you may in futur be able to live in peace. I remain. (Sigd.) Louis McKinnon.

No. X

Mr. H Taylor to L McKinnon Esq

Dear Sir,

Salt Savannah Sep 23. 1863

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 18 ins on the following day, and much against my will find I am oblige to notice its contents. May I ask without offence, if you really thought, because for quietness sake I had given up the original cause of quarrel, that I was weak on that point? or why have you written to me on a subject, concerning which you have not heard a syllable from me? - nor indeed has anyone else concerned in the matter? If you did think so I hope this letter will undeceive you. - You tell me I was not in the "least danger of legal proceedings" by writing you. Certainly I was not free from threats of legal proceedings, and I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, advice was taken on the subject, or, to be more guarded, intended to be taken. Why abandoned I know not. - You say again, "it was not possible for me to receive such a letter, and act upon it, without laying it before Mr Plues &c. You know Sir, I do not object to the contents of my letter being laid before Mr Plues, but may I ask why was not the same courtesy dealt out to me? How could you in the face of your own declaration in any fairness pen those censures - or call them by any other name you like - in your present letter? Mark Sir, I object to no censures providing they are just, but I do object to one sided justice - a term I think you will admit, before I have done, as perfectly applicable to your procedure in the matter between Mr Plues and myself. - I pass over matters more fairly brought under your notice to grapple with those in which you think I have been "unguarded". Believe me Sir, astonishment could hardly be greater than mine was, when I met with the expression "unfortunate cart." Unfortunate cart, what cart? Alas alas what? the cart that has been standing so long under the shed near the Schoolhouse, and which my servant used for carrying grass once or twice because it was there? It must be so, and yet, still I received your letter, I never heard nor read a syllable about it. And that has been a cause of difference? Well Sir I never took that cart without sending to Mr Plues for it. I knew him too well to take it without. The last time I borrowed it, it was taken away by a young man to whom I lent a horse to go to *Four Paths* market, and who brought back provisions for *Mr Plues, not for me*, but who on that occasion left it at the works. He afterwards had the cart weekly & weekly I believe, brought back provisions for Mr Plues, but as he had my horse generally left the cart under the shed I have alluded to for convenience sake. I had nothing to do with it. - I employed, & still employ, a very different person to go for my provisions, & use a very different cart. Allow me to say, I think this "unfortunate cart," is mere dust thrown in your eyes to hide something of which the is a consciouſsneſs it will not bear a scrutiny, and its recent history very unfortunate for your Overseer.* - Another respect in which I have been unguarded seems to have reference to Mr Plues' control of the cane pieces. Whoever disputed Mr Plues' control over the cane pieces! Certainly not I, neither by word nor action, which can be abundantly proved. The only document in existence if it be in existence, if not its contents are known, with reference to this subject is a note of mine to Mr Plues in which this is distinctly recognized. You know my predeceſsors were neither used nor abused, as I have been and yet cut as much graſs as they chose, bo for themselves and their friends, when needed, not merely in dry weather, when there was graſs, neither in the common pasture, nor in their own little paddock, but at _any time_. Know you not, Sir, that abundance of the very graſs had been cut down, & destroyed, not _given to the cattle_ while this was the very plea upon wh. I was not allowed it? and that the rest stands there still untouched? - and when the guinea graſs was cut down in a certain direction, I was told to cut graſs there, although Mr Plues knew he had

*Since writing the above I have ascertained that the young man _King_ did borrow the cart from Mr Plues, and by a coincidence of circumstances, that this was six weeks prior to the evening Mr Plues took it from my servant. As this was closer at hand than the one I usually use, and considering my relationship to the estate, I suppose my servant thought he was doing no harm. Certainly I did not think there could be anything wrong. I am sure, had you an Overseer with a well regulated mind, nothing improper ever would have been fancied, but whether so or not, let it be understood clearly, that the cart was being used during this time for Mr Plues, with my horse, to which he was heartily welcome and that I had nothing to do with it. Of the nature of the transac between Mr Plues & the young man I know nothing. My horse was lent to the latter. I am quite satisfied this cart busineſs was an afte thought. The young man has left the property & gone to Kingston. However reference can still be made to him.

ordered its destruction? - and that therefore the prohibition laid upon me carried with it the meanest spite? May I refer you to your instruction to your Overseer and ask could Mr Wildman's interest be consulted, or was the Catechist's convenience for a moment promoted by this? I observe you confine your observation to cutting graſs in the "cane pieces". Dont be imposed upon there is no graſs to be had elsewhere. The third "respect" in which I have been "unguarded" is, that I went down to the "yard in anger" if you are "to believe Mr Plues and the testimony of Mr Wyse." Well, if I can invalidate the testimony of Mr Wyse, then the aſsertion of Mr Plues is worth nothing, absolutely nothing; because he has made the truth of his aſsertion to depend upon that testimony. Had his aſsertion stood alone I might have had more difficulty than I shall have, as I must have called testimony which at present I wish to keep out of sight, or proceeded on other grounds, the statement of which might appear unneceſsarily offensive, both of which are perfectly within my grasp. Now I aſsert, without fear of contradiction by proof, that Mr Wyse was not present when I went - mind not merely to the "yard", there seems to be some ambiguity here, but - to the *house*, therefore could not have heard what I said to Mr Plues, and I believe, was not conscious of my presence until he afterward saw me in the "yard". Now, if this be true, and I am ready to prove it through Mr Plues himself - and otherwise if neceſsary - what becomes of the testimony of Mr Wyse, and the veracity of a man who could call such testimony? I believe the ambiguity will save Mr Wyse. I fancy he has been imposed upon. Mr Wyse could know nothing until Mr Plues called him into the yard. After I had been subjected to his something "more than intemperance", but even here, I dispute the term "anger" as applied to me. What a burlesque does Mr Plues' boast to me concerning Mr Wyse now seem to be. "This gentleman will not tell a lie either for you or me"! And now my dear Sir, I put it to your candour, whether I have deserved even your gentle reproofs. I am sure it does not require any stretch of imagination to fancy your feelings after having read these statements by me, all of which I am ready to prove, but this comes of not acting indifferently toward your Overseer, & myself in these complaints - and yet putting the matter fairly I have never made any complaints. All your information on the subject on hand is partial, and on other subjects manifestly to my disadvantage." O magna vis veritas. I think in common fairneſs, you ought to forward to me Mr Plues's account of this matter, and then, and not till then, can you form a just opinion. Your compliance with my wish, in this respect, would greatly oblige me.

Having thus disposed of the really serious part of your letter. I will strive to be brief on the rest. And has it come to this really child's play that I am to draw a line of circumvallation over which I am not to paſs because Mr Plues's deseased imagination conjures up fancies to torment himself with. O! Sir since you are much of the same opinion as Mr Plues with regard to the School, treat me in the more manly way. Write to Mr Wildman get him of your opini and the School will be withdrawn at once, but do not render my neceſsarily uncomfortable situation - I allude to the wretched accommodation afforded my family here - more uncomfortable by objections so puerile! restrictions so ungenerous! Does it not strike you, that if I were captious, I might make the same complaint? If I chose to pry into Mr Plues's affairs I dont need to leave my own door; but - no it is too contemptible.* - With regard to Mr Plues's wish to make peace, you are swayed by your own kind feelings. I do not feel at liberty to state circumstances, but my objections are founded on Mr Plues's moral conduct - You are not ignorant how vulnerable he is there, because you have already reproved him for his indecencies - I consider that it is so stained that any friendship with him would have the worst poſsible influence on the people in their weakest point. And this I must carefully avoid, a knowledge of friendship - and Mr Plues's peace amounts to that - under such circumstances, on the other side of the Atlantic, would have no effect short of terminating my connexion with the CMS and it would have that effect very justly. I have no enmity toward Mr Plues. I can weep - will it be too ostentatious to say, I have wept - over his follies, & prayed for his amendment. Nay I will if I can return him every poſsible kindneſs, but I cannot, with my present opinions of him, accept the hand I tolerated too long. As for his pardon begging it is too common, & therefore of no estimation. Your ploughmen can obtain that any day in

* Feb. 1844 Note. The road past the Overseer's house is the principle road into the property. There are two others, one will take you 3/4 of a mile round! the other 4 miles.

the most abject manner. But suppose I had made peace as you term it, my first letter to you is concerning matters that happened at the time peace should have been made, and on the following day. In little more than 24 hours therefore we should have been just where we were, and another peace day must have been appointed. Concerning the people going through the cane fields, I had a petulant letter from Mr Plues - for which he apologized - so long ago as last March. But Mr Plues is so arbitrary on this point, a woman may go through the cane fields this week, because she is labouring on the property, but her children may not, & yet he has failed to show a single instance of damage by the latter properly speaking, even of trespaſs. I thought I should have heard no more of this. He knows that the public have ceased to traverse the "private" roads on the property to attend Divine Worship. But I am aware of the extreme efforts made by Mr Plues to get up a case against me, and the School. His reference to obsolete acts as inapplicable to both as the moon. - His obtaining marks or signatures to documents under protest of the markets, as to their aſsent, or approval, of these documents - His forcing a man before a Magistrate to make him sign a third time after having signed twice he knew not what. - His threat of dicharging this man for not doing so, and his actually carrying out that threat - His haste when he found I was not to be played with to thrust his case before you to obtain the first hearing - His threat to write to some friend in England against me - the dastardly attempts to hurt my character by saying I collered* him &c. His rabidneſs against me when he thought I had informed you of his indecencies and violence. His complaint against his herdmen because they would not help him to get "that fellow," meaning me, off the estate and much more that I will not trouble you with. Were I to act only with fairneſs to myself in the capacity I sustain here, I think my complaints must be heard; but I would rather suffer than injure, I reiterate it. I have no enmity against Mr Plues, and I think my silence hitherto concerning his behaviour to me is a sufficient proof. In conclusion allow me to say, if you have a doubt of a single expreſsion in this letter it will not be fair to seek explanation from Mr Plues alone. Remember again I have had no

* See Note at the end No 1.

opportunity to rebut his charges, he has had every opportunity to rebut mine. The unfairneſs of his I gather from the meagre example you have afforded me. But for the confirming of this letter, I am ready to meet him before you, at any time and any where. Yours &c

(Signed) Henry Taylor.

P.S. On a review of circumstances it appears to me that cutting graſs by the Miſsionaries here has been considered a privilege, agreeable to Mr Wildman's will - that the withdrawal of this privilege without abuse of it is unjust, in the present instance, from the manner of doing it, tyrannical. Now, my dear Sir, I appeal to your common sense of what value is your commendation of peace? or what estimate ought to be put on your "instructions" to your Overseer? You say without qualification, except one wide as his control." He cannot be blamed for what he disapproves" which amounts to this. Let him act as despotically as he may I uphold him in it. you can expect no redreſs from me, even if you seek it, you are subject to his caprice, therefore make peace with him'. I do not wish to be offensive, but I think my deductions are just, and that it is nothing but fair to present them to you. I have not willingly entered into this subject but having been neceſsitated to do so, I am unwilling to close it without, as far as I can, thoroughly investigating it. Nevertheleſs I wish to do it with all courtesy, because "be courteous" is a Christian injunction I therefore humbly submit to you these conclusions, naturally deduced, but practically confirmed (Sig) H.T.

No XI

L. McKinnon Esq to Mr H Taylor.

Dear Sir, Halse Hall 25 Sep. 1843

I am in receipt of your favour of this morning. I do not refer Mr Plues letters to you as I did yours to him because he makes no charge against you to go to your employers - if any were to be sent there I should certainly send you a copy of them. - Now in Mr Plues' case a charge of violence and mad conduct was made to his employers, and it might have cost him his situation; - the two cases seem to me to be very different. - I am beside unwilling to prolong a discuſsion which can lead to no good result. I have heard what you have had to say against Mr Plues and I have required him to explain his conduct - I think I have heard as much as enables me to form a fair opinion on the subject - to carry on the discuſsion could only lead to increased irritation of feeling of which you must excuse my thinking that there has been already too much. I would therefore wish the part I have taken in it to stop here. I regret that you should think it an unjust or an unfair part. I would wish to mention that the cane pieces on Salt Savannah, as on every other Estate, must be entirely under the Overseers control. He is responsible for them, for the state of the fences, and for any trespaſs I may see there. I shall regret if this deprives you of cutting graſs, but to have any other regulation might not only be injurious to the property but would be sure to lead to future dissension. I sincerely hope that no further cause of offence may arise. (Signed) Louis McKinnon.

Mr H Taylor to L McKinnon Esq

No XII Dear Sir,

Salt Savannah Oct 3/43

I received your letter of Monday last on the following morning in which you close your "part" of a "discuſsion" which you say "can lead to no good result." I wish you had either seen this earlier or seen differently. Had you seen it earlier it would have prevented you entering into subjects on *exparte* statements, & myself from touching on subjects of painful interest, and which you are aware I would have avoided, but the case being as it is, and as you do not close your correspondence without reflections which I think might have been omitted, you must excuse my alluding to them. You say "I do not refer Mr Plues' letter to you ×× because he makes no charge against you to go to your employers." But you tell me in your second letter to me, that by the then packet, you will mention to Mr Wildman "that a misunderstanding has arisen, the particulars of which" you "will lay before him shortly." Do you not know Sir that this is equivalent to writing to my employers? - that Mr Wildman, as a member of the Society, is one of my employers? - and that therefore your "particulars" will thus go directly to the acting members, the Comee? So you see our cases are not so "very different"! - Again you say "in Mr Plues' case a charge of "violent and mad conduct" was made to his employers, and it might have cost him his situation." As there is now no fear of his losing his situation through what I have said. If he is of benefit to the estate I should be sorry if he had lost it through me. - I may just say that it appears to me that your opinion of my aſsertion is, that it was false, since if it had been true "it might have cost him his situation." Now, my dear Sir it would have been very much better for you to have closed, your correspondence without giving me the opportunity of drawing such an inference, when, I know, you have had information sustaining these very charges from some source unknown to me - and when I know that this "violent and mad conduct" is current in the Parish at any rate it has travelled as far as *Paradise*. Is bringing out a gun loaded with ball to shoot a man, violent & mad conduct or not? Is attempting to throw a man off his horse to pound the horse, and when it could not be effected, calling for a gun, mad and violent conduct, or not? After this is not beating a child a mere babe - violently and threatening to buy pistols to shoot children, violent and mad conduct, or not?* I aſsure you Sir, conducted as matters have been, I do not intend to bear a single unfair reflection without rebutting it, since I have not been permitted to avoid unpleasant altercation. If these things are to go through Mr Wildman to the Com. of the C.M.S. justice to myself demands this. Again, you say, "I have heard what you have had to say of Mr Plues." Yes in one case but certainly not in the other, into which you have entered. Had you sent me Mr Plues' letters intending as you did that particulars should go to Mr Wildman really to my employers - you would have then "heard as much as would enable you to form a fair opinion, and I should not then have thought yours an 'unjust' or unfair part." - Once more, of the words "irritation of feeling" is considered by you as applicable to me - I mean if you think I wished to cause "irritation of feeling" or have not suppreſsed my own feeling - then I fancy those words also had better have been omitted. With regard my use of the words "behaving madly" or "extremes of temper", you know they were written to you *confidentially*, and their truth depended on certain statements. If these words became sources of irritation it was because they paſsed from you, when you might have ascertained the truth, or untruth of the statements without it. I think now there can be no doubt that these terms are strictly in accordance with truth. I have yet to know that they are untrue. I believe them to be true, and without warrantable cause. You admit something more than intemperance and what is that? Anything else that I have said which may be supposed a cause of irritation has not come before from me willingly - has been a justification, and surely I ought not to be blamed for that? If I have written strongly believe that it has been truth has made me bold. That I have suppressed my own feelings I have already mentioned to you. I hope my suppression of all complaints when I did not see you to speak to you personally - to speak to you of the manner in which I had been treated about the grass is some testimony of that, and I may tell you that this is not the only occasion. One instance only would I now mention to show my forbearance, or rather, what I had to bear from Mr Plues. You know I asked you for the small pasture called Barah pasture - the existence of which at that time was unknown to your Overseer - You do not know that the principal reason for my asking for that pasture was to avoid this very irritation. You referred me to Mr Plues who assented and promised to put the fences in repair as soon as possible. This was not done; I did not require it, but as soon as I could, I engaged a man to do this. At the very time that this was being done Mr Plues put in the estate cattle, without the courtesy of a word of any kind. When I afterward mentioned it to him, his reply was abrupt enough "the estate needed it." *(see note) I am not conscious of willingly being the cause of any "irritation," except by disconnecting myself from Mr Plues on Christian principle, and here I cannot be responsible, the responsibility, if any, attaches itself to one who bequeathed to the world his peace, but who suffered for his principles. One thing however is clear. If I chose to make peace, by disregarding principle, I dont need to want grass. I am sorry there should be any occasion to trouble you with this letter seeing that you have closed your correspondence, and I hope you will not look upon it as a mark of any disrespect toward you. Connected as you are with the estate I wish to stand well with you, and I should be glad if your mind could be divested of the idea that I have acted imprudently. - I believe your opinion of my conduct in matters under dispute goes no further than that, but this is farther than agreeable to me, because I feel it to be beyond what is warranted by facts; nevertheless I give you every credit for honesty of opinion on this point, although, I believe, at the same time, the data which has been furnished you

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*. See Note at the end of No 2.

*Note Feb. 1844. This pasture has never since been used, & in a common run for strange stocks! Its resumption therefore by Mr Plues is evident enough.

and on which it is founded, to be erroneous. My report to the Com of the C M S will be brief as possible to meet anything that may reach them through Mr Wildman, because I am assured that they will not form any opinion without forwarding such "particulars" to me. In the event of this, of course our correspondence will be laid before them with such other particulars, as may be necessary. (Sig) Henry Taylor

No XIII L. McKinnon Esq to Mr H Taylor.

Dear Sir, Halse Hall Oc 19. 1843.

I am in receipt of your favour of the 2d Inst. I wish you regard with me in thinking that the further discussion of this matter between us could lead to no good result. I hope that you have had no reason to complain of incivility on my part in discussing it. I remain. (Sig) Louis McKinnon

Note No1 Last week a friend of mine saw Mr Charles Airey who is the witness to prove that I collared Mr Plues and he put to him this question "Mr Charles did you ever see Mr Taylor lift his hand to Mr Plues? when the former answered *emphatically* "no I never did". My friend immediately appealed to his own brother George who stood by to notice the answer. My friend and his brother are brothers in law to Mr McKinnon.

Note No2 I know now that Mr McKinnon has been told by more than one person that they consider Mr Plues defective in mental capability. Mr Spalding, who married Mr Plues' cousin, when spoken to by Mr McKinnon on the subject pointed significantly to his own head.

R G Bruce Esq to the Parent Comee

Lancet Hall, Vere, Jamaica
Feb 21. 1844.

Revd Sirs & Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state for your information that a deputation from the people of Salt Savannah, Portland & Rocky Point called on me to request that I would attend a Meeting to be held by them for the purpose of addressing you and to commit their sentiments to paper. As there was no other man in this Parish who would do so I willingly complied and enclosed send you a faithful report of their proceedings. (Signed) Robert G Bruce Surgeon

Rec. Mar 25/44 A
Com.
Ack.d

Minutes of Proceedings of Salt Savannah Congregation

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Salt Savannah, Portland & Rocky Point, members of the Salt Savannah Congregation under the superintendence of Mr Henry Taylor, Catechist of the C.M.S. convened at Portland on the evening of 13 Feb. 1844 the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

"That having full confidence in the integrity, & Christian conduct of Mr Taylor and considering the charges of 'highly reprehensible conduct' of 'unchristian spirit', of carrying on the duties of the Salt Savannah Station in an unbecoming manner & spirit', & of conducting the School, so as to be 'seriously injurious' to Mr Wildman's interests', are not according to truth, but calculated to injure Mr Taylor seriously in the estimation of the gentlemen composing the Com. of the C.M.S. That the following letter be addressed to the Com. of the said Soc.y, not only as an act of justice to Mr Taylor, but also as a mark of esteem and affection for his person, on account of his indefatigable zeal in the discharge of his duties, & promoting their best interests.

Petition of Salt Savannah Congregation to Parent Comm.ee

Rev.d Sirs & Gentlemen,

Grateful for your own and Mr Wildman's untiring kindness toward us, we most earnestly pray that the Lord, whom you serve, may return all your kindness into your own bosoms. We exceedingly regret that Mr Wildman should have been misled by any representations from his Attorney, and induced to form so unfavourable an opinion of Mr Taylor, conscious, as we are, from our knowledge of him and his labours amongst us for the last 18 months, that it is entirely unmerited, and we cannot but express our astonishment that Mr Wildman, considering his experience of the Spirit of Planters, should have permitted himself thus to be imposed upon.

Fearing lest the displeasure of our kind Master, for whom we cherish the highest respect, should fall on Mr Taylor in consequence of Mr McKinnon's plausible letters, we fervently entreat that the Com. will before they come to any resolution on the matter cause an investigation into the conduct of Mr McKinnon, & of Mr Rues on the one part, and of Mr Taylor on the other which we feel assured, will end to the entire satisfaction of the Com. as we cannot conceive how any but a Christian man could bear up under the annoyan to which Mr Taylor has been so long subjected.

We beg to aſsure the Com. that threats have been long & constantly held out, that the School would be broken up, & that every unpleasantneſs on the property has been continually charged on Mr Taylor, than which, nothing can be more unjust, as the influence of Mr Taylor, when exercised, has always been for the benefit of the esta of which numerous instances might be given.

Knowing, as we do that the Estate is being depreciated by the perverse policy and bad management of Mr McKinnon and Mr Plue we feel indignant that any blame should be in consequence throw upon Mr Taylor, with the evident view of injuring him in the estimation of the Com., and as we cannot imagine how Mr McKinnon as a profeſsing Christian can employ such a man as Mr Plues, so we fear the bleſsing of God will not be vouchsafed to any Estate under such management. We beg therefore to say, that while we can never cease to be grateful to Mr Wildman, we sincerely griev to see his good and beautiful Estate in its present condition.

In conclusion we pray most earnestly whatever may be the Coms. determination as to Salt Savannah, that they will not deprive us of Mr Taylor's labours, and we beg to aſsure them, we wil do our utmost endeavours to provide for him another place not far distant from Salt Savannah, but much more eligible, where we have already land, and a temporary building, and where we hope, with the fund in hand, willing hearts & the bleſsing of God upon us we shall be enabled to raise an humble temple to His praise; and if the Com. see fit to comply with our unworthy prayer, we trust that our gratitude, and the worthineſs of Mr Taylor of their confidence, will be manifested by our Christian & exemplary conduct.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting by

~~Richard~~ Robert Golding Chairman.

Robert Golding requested his name should be signed as above. (Signed) R G Bruce.

Recd Mar 25/44 A

Com.

Ansd

Mr Charles Thwaites to Lay Secretary

Parham Jan. 28. 1844

Dear Sir,

I received your letter dated 15th July last, authorizing one to sell the materials and the land belonging to the C M S at Willoughby Bay. - I was sick at the time but when recovered I placed the buſsineſs in the hands of the Auctioneer who advertized it in the Newspapers and the sale took place on the 2nd Dec. last. I send herewith the Auctioneer's account of the sale which amounts to £105. 9. 0½ Currency and the Local expenses, including the wages of the person employed in delivering the articles are 18/9 making the net amount £104. 10. 3½ Currency or £46. 9 Sterlg I enclose a Bill of Exchange for that amount on the Colonial Bank, London.

I received the Minutes of your Com. relative to the application I made through the kindneſs of the Ladies Negro Education Society. I beg to state, that it was an impreſsion of a moment, and I have for some time given up the idea of building a house (there being none to hire) central to the several Schools under my care, finding it to be impracticable & I now reside at Parham.

There are a number of good cut stones attached to the buildings which were offered for sale, but there were no bidders, no person seems inclined to build with stone since the late dreadful occurence Should it be poſsible to sell them, I will remit the amount at a future opportunity. I am &ca. (Sig) Charles Thwaites.

P.S. Two newspapers forwarded containing the advertisement of the land.

Rec Mar 25/44 A Sale of the Ruins of the Society's Premises at Willoughby Bay.
Com.
Ackd

Rec Ap. 8/44. A Mrs. Muhlhauser to Lay Secretary
Com.
Ans.

Dear Sir, San fernando Mar. 5. 1844.

I am sorry to inform you that my dear husband has again been laid up with a serious attack of bilious fever wh. has left him very weak; he took a change of air thinking himself stronger than he was, but was obliged to return, having a second attack of fever, though thank God, not so severe; he has left me for a few days to try the change of air in the Miſsion. I feel thankful that the Lord has in great mercy restored him to myself and dear little children and also for the work he has so near his heart. May the Lord strengthen him & bleſs him in his work.

He begs to be kindly remembered to you and is sorry that the returns have come too late they were sent off before, during his sickness but returned from the Steamer coming too late; he hopes to be able to write you a letter by the next Packet. I remain &ca

(Signed) — Anne Margaret Muehlhauser

Recd Ap. 8/44
Com.
Ack.

Rev Messrs Muehlhauser & Eckel's Account Current to 24th Decr 1843

Rec. Ap. 24/44
Com.
Ans.

Revd J. H. Bernau to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Bartica Grove. 4th January. 1844.

It is now eight years since our coming here, and whether I look upon myself and family, or the people among whom I labour, I cheerfully and thankfully own that goodness and mercy have followed us throughout. Hitherto then the Lord has helped us, praised be the name of the Lord. The past year has been, in many respects, one of anxiety and care, but although unable to understand all the ways of a mysterious Providence, faith believes that all works for good; and in this hope we may calmly resign ourselves and all that concerns us, together with the cause of his kingdom unto Him that reigneth in Zion. My labours during the past year have been strictly confined to this place, and much of my time has been spent in the School. But before entering into particulars allow me to direct your attention for a few moments to the interior.

I. The Interior. I regret the total failure of Mr. Y's Mission, and do sincerely sympathize with our Brother in all his afflictions; but when considering all the circumstances of his situation in their probable bearings, I feel fully reconciled even to the most minute losses incurred and sustained by him, for I repeat it again; I do not think they would have been happy among these people, nor the people with them:" Of Pirara I have heard little except that an Indian was murdered and two women severely wounded for the avowed purpose of engaged the English into a quarrel; but the murderer being shot in return by the exasperated relatives, the Governour very wisely has taken no further notice of the affair, but represented the whole to the Colonial Office, and through them to the Government of the Brazils. His Excellency when informed of the tragedy directed a Memorial to the Bishop requesting he might send up some one to Warapoota, hoping that the presence of an accredited Missionary there would in a great measure counteract the mischievous influence of the Portuguese. This Memorial the Bishop sent up to me, asking whether Mr. Christian could not go ~~up~~ there until such time as the decision of the Commee. regarding Warapoota should be known. To this I respectfully replied, that there could be no objection to Mr. C's going there pro tempore, provided the Governour would supply us with the means, otherwise it was not my power to accomplish the object. I returned this answer first, not to disoblige the Bishop who directed it seemingly forgetting what great expenses must be incurred in moving a family thither and back; & what after all would his mere presence at Warapoorta avail the Indians in the Interior? secondly, it would seem his Excellency is continually confounding a Missionary's character with that of political agents and magistrates. To this I received no reply and matters are as Mr. P. left them. Of Warapoorta I know little except that several Carabeese families having been threatened by the Akaways in the Putara of being surely poisoned if they dared to remain, have fled, and some have taken refuge with us, others have returned into the interior. I can do nothing as regards Warapoorta until the decision of the Commee. is made known, for unless you are willing to carry on that Mission effectually, all expenses incurred for any other purposes will be but thrown away. Should you, however, decide continuing the Mission it will be advisable to move at once a little below the present locality to a spot, lofty, and not endangered by an intricate rapid, and where the soil is likewise very good, I mean the Bumei hills, which are highly recommended also by Mr. Schamburgh, and which are but a few miles distant from Warapoota.

It is reported by some Indians that the late Mrs. Youd was poisoned, and that Mr. Y. himself narrowly escaped a third poisoning having overcome the effects of the preceding doses. The Indian engaged in this affair, when hearing of the death of Mr. Youd at sea, ran, and in frantic joy discharged his gun saying "now it is well"; and loading it a second time, behold it burst and left him a corpse. For my own part I am rather inclined to question the truth of the whole, but when remembering the almost sudden departure of the late Mr. Youd, and comparing the strange behaviour of this unfortunate man, the affair leaves some doubt upon the mind, which it will not be easy to clear up. His son was one of Mr. Youd's hopeful converts, but I have not seen him of late, else I might perhaps have obtained somewhat more satisfactory accounts. The Indian would not even dream of killing one that has done him no harm, but when hired for the purpose, he is base enough to do it for a trifle. This is a fact which past events have proved to be but too true, and for bribing and corruption the Portuguese in the Interior are well known. If the information I have lately received, be correct, I cannot but pity the poor Indians, for the history of these days furnishes only a scene of bloodshed and cruel murders. May God in mercy look upon them, & overrule all these troubles for their everlasting good.

II Ouyah. Mr. Christian has been engaged at Ouyah since October last year; but their being difficulty regarding the transport of the land, and the permission given for occupancy precarious, the Corr. Com. have prudently declined to build an house for him. What his wishes and prospects are I leave for him to describe. At present he is living in a temporary house put up by the people, but ill adapted for health and family comforts. I know not what we can do for him under such circumstances; perhaps he himself may be able to suggest some feasible plan on which his situation may be rendered more comfortable to himself and family.

III The Grove. Mr. Berry has been dismissed from his situation as Schoolmaster because finding that his wife was a Roman Catholic: and constantly at issue with him, I could no longer conscientiously employ him. The next who succeeded him, having been recommended by the Bishop, was altogether unfit for the charge for want of promptitude and requisite knowledge. There are many that seek employment as teachers and are the least fit for it. The prevailing distress of employment seems for many an excuse why they desire it, when there is neither ability with some, nor the heart in the work with others. The Bishop himself when last I waited on him expressed his grief at the deplorable deficiency of most who seek employment from him in that capacity, but hoped that the contemplated Grammar School would speedily remedy this evil. Meanwhile who must not deplore the rising generation, for it must be owned by every candid observer that such superficial work can promise very little good. The furrows are neither deep nor straight where the uncorruptible seed can grow unsophisticated and promise a good return. I have at present engaged a Mr. McLean hoping he will answer the wants of this place.

Of our elder boys two have been apprenticed during the last year; one to a gunsmith, the other to a Cabinetmaker, both of the Akaway tribe. A third died, but lamentable to say in a very unpromising state. The name of Jesus was grating to his ears; and whenever I wished to converse with him on the state of his soul, he would hide his face in the blanket refusing to answer any questions that might be put to him. Previous to his last illness he went to his friends into the interior of the Cayuny, and returned again having been absent five months. Though I exerted all to make an impression on his mind, it was seemingly without effect; he departed when I was in town at the Bishop's visitation: and I subsequently heard from Mr. Christian that he remained in that melancholy state even to the last. This circumstance more than ever has convinced me that even a Paul may plant and an Apollos water, it is God alone that giveth the increase. Perhaps I had not yet fully learned this humiliating and at the same time encouraging part of the Lord's dealing with sinners. O Lord teach thou me! but I remember this lad with tears. Three others are to be apprenticed as soon as Masters can be procured for them; the first to a watchmaker, the second to a joiner, and the third to a tailor. This procedure may perhaps be regarded ~~as~~ a failure as to our primary object of training them up as teachers; but, Sir, where even at home are youths fit for taking charge of a School, unless they be indeed steady and converted Christians? at least on the Continent it is deemed a perquisite to ministers as well as Teachers to learn some handicraft, though ultimately designed for that work. How much more requisite does it appear among these uncivilized people! — I have only lent them for a certain time, so to speak, to this world, that I may receive them again for that very work, should the Lord have need of them. I am anxious to lay a good foundation as to their temporal welfare also, hoping thereby to put for ever a bar to their relapsing again into the savage state. If my life be spared a few years longer, I may yet see the fruit of my labour in them. Two years proper training might make them fully prepared to undertake the charge of teaching anywhere in the Colony. It may not be uninteresting to you to read some of their letters, which I received in answer to one addressed to them conjointly; and more especially so when you remember that these very children but a few years back were like others living a savage life.

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to receive that letter which you sent for us with the last boat. I am going to tell you that I have begun to work a little if Mr Hunter give me anything to do. I am preserved from the wicked boys, and I pray God that he may keep me from sin. We do go to school on Wednesdays and attend also the Sunday School, and after School we go to Church. Sometimes I want to go to the meeting on Thursday evenings. When will you be in town Sir? I have begun with my Copy book.

I remain your Boy (S^d) William Robinson.

Dear & Revd Sir,

With the greatest pleasure we received your kind and affectionate letter from Mr Christian. It shall be our duty with the help of God to attend on your advice by making use of our spare time in reading our Bibles and studying, for which purpose we meet in the evenings at Mr B's cottage, who is kind enough to allow us, and where we are not disturbed as we would be at our workshops, or lodgings among the other apprentices. I John Fraur am improving a little in the knowledge of my trade, my Master having thought fit to put me to what is called in our trade "cabling bedposts". Will R. is at present employed only in polishing furniture. We are both well satisfied with Mr H. our Master; and I trust that with the blessing of God our conduct may be such as will give satisfaction to our employers, and be pleasing to you, dear Sir, to whom we owe the deepest gratitude. I beg to know, my dear Sir, if you have the copy of my indentures? if so will you be so kind as to send it me to keep it,

I remain with best wishes your humble servant,

(Signed) John Frauren.

Revd. J. H. Bernau. Jan. 4. 1844.

My dear Mr. B.

I beg to acknowledge your kind letter and will by the help and grace of God endeavour to follow your kind advice. As we meet almost every evening at Mr. B's for reading our Bibles, we would be very much obliged to you, if you would send us a little ink, a slate and a few sheets of plain paper, as we cannot procure those things. At the same time we beg to thank you for our Copy books and pens. I am very well satisfied with my master Mr. N. and I trust with the blessing of God to be able to give satisfaction; and always to bear in mind the great kindness and gratitude I owe to you for my education and all the other blessings attending it. In conclusion we three beg to send our kind love and regard of our kindest love and respects to you, my dear Sir, Mr. B, and all our Schoolfellows. I remain your humble servant, Samuel Coates.

Our population at the Grove is increasing, and with many the Lord does not leave himself without witness. They are progressing though slowly, and on the whole present a pleasing picture of the transforming influence of the Gospel. They have cut large fields, and what is pleasing to observe one family helps the other in doing so; but they are farming on their own principle and it is next to impossible to persuade them of a better. Of the Carabeese several families have come to settle; their prejudices, however, are very strong, nevertheless they appear to be impressed with the truth and since Eric has come from Warapoota their attendance on instruction is pretty regular. The truth of our Lord's saying Matt. X, 34-36 was never more forcibly presented to my mind than by a circumstance that lately occurred in one of the Carabeese families. Some time ago a father brought his daughter to school; the mother tried her almost to induce her to return, but the father peremptorily hindered it. After some time he determined to come himself with the rest of his family to reside with us; the mother from that time did not give him any rest. She remonstrated, she quarrelled, but to no avail, and seeing at last that she could not dissuade him from his purpose, she annoyed him in every possible way. The father bore this ill treatment for more than a year, and seeing she was not inclined to follow him hither he left it to her choice to accompany him, or to go and live with her friends in the Bush. She was pregnant at the time she left him; and when after some time the father came to welcome the little stranger, he was informed that she had buried the child alive soon after its birth. When confined she left the helpleſs Babe, and notwithstanding the remonstrances and entreaties of her mother and friends, who at the time surrounded her hammock, would not be prevailed on to take him up. No sooner, however, had she recovered sufficient strength, she went and digged a hole and threw the helpleſs Babe into it, which, when already covered with earth, was yet heard faintly crying. This circumstance the father himself related to me; and the sad story has been corroborated by others again and again, whom I interrogated as to the veracity of it. The father asked with grief and tears "whether I had ever heard such a thing done by a mother; for, said he, do not even beasts love their young?" This is certainly a rare thing, for although infanticide is not altogether unknown, especially when bastards, yet even then it is extremely rare. Asking him the other day, whether he thought he might be reconciled again to the woman? he solemnly declared that in this instance I asked too much, but as soon as I have found one worthy of a man, I will be married to her; how could you suppose I could live with one worse than a beast? Certainly the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty.

Our Schools are on the increase and the children progreſsing; but it requires some time before they know what they are about. This is owing to their being of different tribes speaking languages foreign to each other. We prefer taking them when very young, knowing that little can be done with them of advanced years. These children are the flower of our mission in British Guiana, and I humbly hope they will not wither but bring forth their fruits in due season. The number of boarders amounts to fifty at present. The parents rejoice to see them at their work, and are not backward to contribute to their support, as much as is in their power. On Christmas day I had the joy of baptizing 18 adults and on the following Sabbath 6 of their children. Mr Schomburgh, the scientific traveller was present on the former occasion, and expreſsed himself highly satisfied with their decent behaviour not leſs with their answers. He was present also at the examination of the Schools on Christmas eve. Thus then there are added to the Church, though not daily, yet yearly some, I trust, who shall be saved through faith in Christ Jesus. I am rather cautious and behind in administering the initiatory right, for what does it avail to swell the ranks of professors when few are willing to be confessors, nor would I boast in the former, if put to shame in the latter. The Lord keep them unto eternal life.

My labours at the Penal settlement are labours of hope in its strictest sense, for not being able to watch the progress of the seed that is sown and my hearers continually changing, my knowledge of them must needs be very imperfect. There are some pleasing characters, however, but I forbear stating particulars; if the tree be made good, its fruit will be good; and the evidence of this they will be able only to afford in after life. It suffices me to know and believe that the word of the Lord shall not return void. The depravity of some is very great, nay brutish; and a rebellious spirit to the extreme often to be encountered. The discipline of the prison moreover in a Christian point of view, is not exactly what might be wished owing to want of knowledge of human nature in those who conduct it. But I must say at the same time that improvements are always adapted and carried into execution when suggested in a conciliating & consistent manner. –

IV Retrospect upon our Mission in British Guiana, & prospect for future operations.

It cannot be altogether uninteresting to review from time to time the different stages through which Missions may have passed since their commencement. Among a people uncivilized and of migrating habits, we shall be thereby enabled to judge the better of the practicability and usefulness of any plans devised for future operations. In a more or less civilized Society the Missionary is placed in a somewhat different position, where from his own personal experience he may soon convince himself of the best method of dealing with the people without buying it too dearly at the expence of others; but among an altogether uncivilized people the case is widely different. Young and unexperienced as most of us Missionaries are when entering upon our respective spheres, we generally do not sufficiently value the time nor resources that must be spent to little, or no purpose, unleſs we are inclined singly and calmly to follow the dictates of sober reason, observation and above all the overruling and disposing Providence of a gracious God. Where others have trodden the path before us, it should be deemed a sacred duty not to deviate without urgent neceſsity from any plans that may have operated advantageously, unleſs it can be satisfactorily proved to ourselves and others that they have proved abortive, because inadequate as to the ulterior object. How far these remarks have had influence upon the measures adapted and carried out in this Miſsion I must leave for abler judges than myself to decide. And in how far they have prepared the way for a change into which eventually every Miſsion must verge where there is a Bishop and a parochial system it remains for you to determine. After these preliminary remarks, I shall now proceed candidly and freely to reflect on the history of this Miſsion. Much time and large means have been spent here, and whether our succeſs has been at all commensurate with them remains with Him, who alone is able to judge righteous judgment. My wish in this review is singly this that your Committee may be rightly guided in administering to the spiritual destitution of those who have an equal claim upon your sympathy and consideration as these people. It must be owned that the locality of B. Grove does not appear to bear so largely and immediately upon the Indian population, as perhaps was contemplated by its founders and cherished by the Society. And this simply for this reason, because tho' central as to the rivers yet the population of Indians is and ever has been very small for it does not amount to 300 individuals, at least not since my coming here. The cherished hope that the Indians above the first set of rapids of the Masaroony and Cayuny rivers, would be easily induced to locate themselves with the Miſsionaries, has not been realized, on account of the prejudices which the Indian naturally has to mix with people not of his colour, and the predilection for the locality chosen by himself. The Indian loves quiet and peace, which things among the people of colour are rare; he therefore flees from the scenes of contention and rather buries himself in the impenetrable forests. Perhaps also the means employed at first to induce them to settle were not the best adapted to bring them under the winning and salutary influence of the Gospel. Nay, with all deference to my predeceſsors, it must be pronounced to have been altogether as unhallowed a means, as it is strange to the Gospel, and which the righteous Lord would never have bleſsed to true conversion, tho' the same is not unfrequently resorted to by Roman Catholics. I mean the allowing them to be idle whilst they were fed, and the payment in spirits and barter for work they might do. This together with the connivance at their heathenish practices of piing and painting in a Miſsion, could not but prove detrimental to its succeſs. This last remark may be deemed uncharitable, and would have most gladly been buried in oblivion, were it not that these very circumstances are always adduced by them in my conversations as a reason for their not coming to settle. No rum, no bartering, no painting! – A solemn warning to Miſsionaries in any country with regard to the indulgence of caste, or any other heathenish practices in the commencement of a Miſsion, the consequences of which as in this case are lasting and may become irretrievable. The bartering system is altogether unworthy of a Meſsenger of Christ and should in every instance be discountenanced by him, for it may lead him into temptations & various evils fraught with mischief to himself and the cause of his Master; and must in every case render him despicable in the eyes of the heathen. Many have been, in this respect, the trials in this Miſsion, and just now a beginning is made towards supplanting this system, but does in fact not yet affect those in the interior. It is a matter of fact that the Indian will part with any commodities for rum and articles of barter, though twice as much money be offered to him; but nevertheleſs it will be better for any Miſsionary to be deprived of every comfort and even of the common neceſsaries for a time than to enhance an evil incalculable in its pernicious consequences. – The identical spot of Bartica Point being unhealthy on account of a swampy waterside to windward, though very picturesque, has added not a little to strike terror into the Indian's mind. Of this circumstance I might have remained in ignorance, did not 8 years experience bear testimony to the fact.

Of as many as lived there in Mr. Armstrong's, not a single family has come to settle on the Mission premises. Mr. Youd greatly suffering from fever, removed during Mr. Armstrong's residence in England, to the place where we now live, yet this being low and requiring a proper drainage was unhappily overlooked by him, and not unlikely a secondary cause of the great mortality among those that followed him hither. Since that deplorable event it is a common saying with them "if we go to live with the Dominie, we shall surely die;" and humanly speaking I do not think they will be ever induced to settle here. Although now the place is rendered as healthy as any in the Colony, being properly drained and cleared of heavy bush to some extent, yet neither does the great attention that since has taken place nor yet the moral condition of our people seem to carry conviction to their minds to the contrary. On my arrival in this Mission I greatly hesitated at beginning a settlement here, for it was no difficulty to foresee that unless a drainage was regularly kept up, sickness must be the consequence if not premature death. I expressed my views on this subject to several members of the Corr. Com. but yielded to allay the many heartburnings, which unhappily at that time were prevailing among the Missionaries; and though Mr. Armstrong had left, yet were the effects of the unfortunate differences too recent, & required that every sacrifice should be made to restore peace and harmony. To obtain these, what sacrifice can be deemed too dear? The soil is very indifferent, aback of us it is rather better. The drainage is troublesome and not less expensive, yet have the people done their best and hitherto it has chiefly been accomplished by their means. Now notwithstanding all these seeming reverses, the Lord has overruled all for good; and I adore that goodness which in the course of a few years has wrought such a change. Would it were more extensive to the respective tribes; it is, however, chiefly confined to the Arrowaks, and the coloured people about us. Some two or three of the Akaway tribe have proved faithful & live with us at this very day, and tho they have been enticed; nay, threatened to quit the place & join their people, yet have they remained, & seem to love Jesus & His word.

Having thus briefly glanced at the past; what are our prospects as to this Miſsion? When comparing the past with the present, and looking around me for the material to work upon, the question may arise "whether our Miſsionary work has not been accomplished here?" I mean as it regards this field of operations in those rivers below the rapids. This question forces itself the more upon my mind, when from the preſsure of the times you seem ancious to contract your labours; and when at the same time there are yet very many left as proper objects of your sympathy and help. It may be urged that things have not yet fairly come to maturity; it may be also asked who is to succeed us, and what hope is there that things will be allowed to develope themselves according to our expectations? The former no one owns more readily than myself, the latter is shrouded in uncertainty and therefore not tangible; but, Sir, my heart is yearning over these benighted tribes, and if my feelings in pleading for them should get the better over my judgment in this case, you will I am sure pardon my infirmity. My determination, however, is this, that as a Miſsionary I wish to labour among them, as long as health & life permit; and that wherever the Lord shall send me thither I am willing to go, depending on His grace. You will please to remember that when Dr Coleridge was here on a visit, he inceſsantly urged to have this District constituted a parish. This at the time I firmly deprecated arguing that most of the people were as yet heathens, unleſs his lordship wished to expel me as a Miſsionary; for that I was unwilling to accept of a parish, he was well aware of from my situation in Berbice. This, however, he was unwilling to do. The only reason seems to have been the change of the word "Miſsionary" into that of a "Clergyman"; though strange to say he wished me to draw the salary from the Society and not from the Colony. It is not at all probable but that his lordship must have perfectly known the reluctance of the legislature at that time to create parishes and provide additional salaries.

When the present Bishop arrived, I respectfully addreſsed him on the subject consecration, to which he readily attended. But when the deed of transport was to be filled up, difficulties arose, as in whom the property should be vested;

and who should have the exclusive right of appointing a successor, were I to refuse the incumbency? The latter I positively declined, though I confess I was rather taken somewhat by surprise, nor did I at the moment see clearly the drift of it. The former I thought ought to be vested in the Bishop and his successors "in connexion with the Church Missionary Society." This latter phrase occasioned much perplexity especially to the Archdeacon, who seemed altogether unwilling to yield the point at issue. But I remained firm; arguing that as long as B. Grove was a Mission, and held by the Society as such, the Committee had an undeniable and unalienable right to appoint a successor with the sanction of the Bishop. The Bell began ringing, and as yet we did not agree, when I was urged to bring the matter to a conclusion; but I declared that I could not conscientiously sign a deed which seemed to me altogether subversive of the principles upon which the Society had acted hitherto, and that if the clause were objectionable to his Lordship, I would beg to have the consecration deferred until instructions should be received from home. And I begged his Lordship to remember that if I were in error as to this point, it did not originate in my judgment, but from ignorance as to the practices of the Anglican Church, being a foreigner. After some considerable pause his Lordship declared that he acquiesced in the phrase, and directed the Archdeacon to fill up the deed accordingly, and thus it was settled. I state these particulars to show that the present Bishop is not as anxious as the late one showed himself to be, to disconnect himself from the Church Missionary Society. Much less is he overanxious to have Bartica Grove constituted a parish, for he well knows what difficulties he has to encounter in maintaining the already existing establishment. But can the Bishop do nothing to ease the expenditure of the Society? has he no means, or influence whatever to cooperate with you, so that thereby you may be enabled to extend your operations? Most glad should I be to see this accomplished without giving up your right and title, or endangering those principles by which your Society has been guided until now, and, I trust, ever will be. But it would seem that we have little more to expect than gratuities, such as were given to the building of our Chapel here, and voted last year to the Miſsion at Warapoota. Aſsuredly handsome grants in themselves, but might not a fixed salary for one, or more Miſsionaries be procured from the Colony in addition to these? and why not give it also to us, when it is allowed to a Roman Catholic Miſsionary in the Moruca? – I some years back sounded the present Governour as to a fixed allowance for the boarding and education of Indian children, but he refused to entertain the idea, neverthleſs without taking any further steps on my part, a sum of $400 per annum was placed on the estimate and continued down to this time. I mention this circumstance to suggest a feasible plan, which to me at least does not appear preposterous, provided the stir be made in the proper quarters, and this I conceive to be with the Bishop. I am fully sensible that if this place were made a parish, the flower of this Miſsion might probably wither, I mean the education of the children in all that may promote industry and civilization so as to raise them above the level of their people living in the Bush. And I also know that unleſs this very thing be attended to aſsiduously, and perpetuated for a considerable time longer, the danger of relapsing again into their savage state has not ceased to exist. We may now attend to the strengthening of our stakes; but for the lengthening of them there is no room; this is my full conviction; and whether we or others shall do the work remains with you to determine.

Upon the wastes of the Interior I can but look with mingled feelings of grief and hope. It must be said of the late Mr. Youd that his heart was in the work; and that he bore the many trials and deprivations in his Miſsionary career with a cheerful and resigned heart. But at the same time it ought not to be overlooked that his plans were somewhat deficient, limited and undigested, while his sanguine expectations prepared for him in many instances cruel disappointments. He seemed, however, greatly to improve by the affairs of late, and preferring a settling to a wandering life. Whilst travelling about may be recommendable if thereby a definite object is to be achieved, it becomes nugatory if performed without any object in view. A Miſsionary among these Indians stands on somewhat peculiar ground; much of his precious time must necessarily be consumed without profit to any other except the crew; large means will be spent without producing any lasting effect. I have argued this in one of the former journals and am still of the same opinion that unless we raise the rising generation in every point of view, our work will be without foundation, and disappear without leaving a trace behind. And is there no danger even for ourselves that while we are too much abroad, we are too little at home? this circumstance he readily owned on our last interview; and promised on his return to begin anew. But he is gone to his rest, and may his works follow him. I mention this that our future operations may assume somewhat more of a definite character; and that whoever is to follow him may learn in what way best to promote the welfare of this people and thereby accomplish in some degree the wishes of your Society. And here is first to be remarked that a beginning be made with a few; for the rush of many at one time, and that in the very commencement of the settlement, has proved a great burden to the Missionary as well as the Society. It is not the number but the kind of people, who are invited to settle, and that under a salutary and Christian discipline, otherwise it will be difficult, if not impossible, to promote order and regularity. Secondly, the principal objects of the Missionary's care should be the young, and of these he will never get too many; but time must be allowed to convince the suspicious that we really mean their good. Here nothing must be forced, but with patience & Christian love we shall conquer the gainsayer; and by the improvement of those committed to our care, however few in the first instance, give a mighty impulse to the lazy and wayward. Bartering as has been observed, should be banished from the very first, for it is the bane of Missions and their success. And whilst I own that many deprivations will follow, yet nevertheless we ought to endure them for the benefit of those whom we really wish good. As thirdly, there is in this country and that among so few people such a variety of languages, that the one does but imperfectly, if at all, understand the other, it must be the Missionary's first and principal object to acquaint himself with the one best understood by all.

The Children may be taught the English; and I am glad to observe they learn it very soon. I have had in this respect a great conflict; but what could I do, when I had children in School of five different tribes? what could I do but adopt the English as the vehicle of instruction? I had much rather been among a people speaking one language; and might by this time have attained to some proficiency in it; but whilst thus profitting five, the other fifteen would not understand me. Alas! we have no more nations to invite, but a mere remnant scattered and peeled; and my very heart is bleeding when I see also this dwindle away, and probably a generation or two more and once mighty tribes will be forgotten altogether. Oh, Sir, do what you can to save this remnant, and may the gracious Lord multiply the means required for it. Whilst I feel very happy among my people, and not for any earthly consideration would part from them; yet here am I, send me, for I am willing to go any wither, if thus it be the Lord's will. I do not fear any difficulties, neither am I discouraged, for if the Lord be with us who shall be against us. I own that my strength is declining, yet the little time remaining I am willing to spend here or elsewhere. Perhaps I may be faulty in thus obtruding myself but I feel persuaded you will receive it in charity as it proceeds from a heart yearning over the Indians. They are hastening apace to destruction, nothing but the knowledge of Jesus can save them; then withold it not, and the Lord will provide.

When thus advocating the cause of this people, I dare not forget to mention the several hundreds that live in the Corantyne river. It is true that the present Bishop does what lies in his power to help them, but himself admits that all will be unavailing unless something more effectual be done for them. Some of the Clergy have from time to time visited the respective rivers of this country; they also have baptised a considerable number of them, and what is grieving to observe, without any discrimination. But verily this cannot be called benefitting this poor people, it rather tends to do them much harm; for of the many that have presented themselves as baptised Christians, and proved it by their baptismal certificate, were not a bit better in their moral nor improved in knowledge than their heathen countrymen. One would almost think that our Clergy in this Colony believed the baptism with water to be a sure passage to heaven; and if performed *rightly* — I suppose by a regularly ordained Clergyman — an incontestible title to the inheritance of the saints in light. May the gracious Lord preserve his people from this leaven! I have had with two or three Clergymen some sharp encounters on this subject; but what use is it to speak to the blind of different colours? this happened some years back, and I am taught by experience that it is better to work on quietly and steadily for it is the Holy Spirit alone that can teach us the truth as it is in Jesus. There are, however, among our Clergy some honourable exceptions; and peace be upon the Israel of God. You will probably remember that previous to my leaving Berbice for Bartica, I visited the Corantyne river chiefly with a view to acquaint myself with the disposition and number of Indians there. I found them to amount to about 400 within a compass of 20 miles, mostly of the Arrowak tribe, and but a few of the Warraw. About some 30 miles higher up there are about the number of 200 of the Carabeese. In this my estimation I have not overrated the number, as Mr Schomburgh in my last interview with him in Christmas last, thinks them to be rather more than less. These people have sent word to me from time to time; and as I was not able to visit them several parties came to the Grove being sent by their people to see what was going on. Yea, some have come as far as from the Waiyini in Surinam, saying, it has been told us that you are the friend of our people; will you, and can you do nothing for us? were you living in the Coutyne, we and many more of our people would come to live there, but this is too far from our country. We have been four months on our way here. You will please to recollect that the Indian travels very leisurely, and having, and having to round the sea-coast, can only proceed when wind and tide are in his favour; nevertheless it is near 180 miles." Now, Sir, let me beg of you not to lose sight of these people. When it is asked, where is the most eligible spot in the different rivers of British Guiana to carry on

Missionary operations? I answer not from hearsay, but what I have seen in the Corantyne. Neither the Demerary, nor the Berbice are inhabited to any considerable extent by Indians. I do not think that I am much out of the way by saying they do not amount to 200 individuals, and these are scattered over a tract of country several hundred miles in extent. Nor have the rivers except the Essequibo any communications with the interior. If anything is to be done for the Marusie, or other tribes, we can only approach them by the Essequebo. The Demerary river below the rapids is mostly and but with few exceptions of the Arrowak, inhabited by people of colour, and since the time of emancipation a resort of the blacks likewise. The Indian, as stated above, retires from these, hence it is that only a few of the Akaways are found, and as I estimate very nearly opposite Warapoota. The Akaways that live in the Masaroony – what their probable number may be, I have not been able to ascertain – may be likewise approached from Warapoota. This therefore may become an important settlement, if continued; and I have reason to believe that the troubles in the Interior will tend much to hail Warapoota Station as an asylum of peace and rest. The few Indians that are living in the Berbice, and that chiefly in Creeks not unfrequently communicating with Creeks in the Corantyne, might perhaps be drawn towards that river, were a Mission established there, or visited at least from time to time without much fatigue. To show what confidence the Indian places in any one whom he really believes to be his friend and adviser, I will relate a circumstance that happened when I was in Berbice in 1842. When there I heard that four Indians of the Arrowak tribe were in jail on a charge of murder. I went to see them, and they rejoiced greatly when I entered their place of confinement. I tried to convince them of the heinousness of their crime, but they thought they had done no wrong in shooting one that had poisoned several members of their family. Whether true or not I was unable to decide. One of their number had been at the Grove. I prepared them for the impending trial, and plainly told them what might be the probable consequence of it, for Almighty God had ordered it so, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood; by man shall his blood be shed." They fully acquiesced in the justice of that word; but said it was even so their custom. They begged me to speak to the Governour; but for this I lacked opportunity. Having left and their trial coming on, they refused to plead unless I was sent for, for as much as all present did not so well know their customs and manners, as I did, being the only Domine of their people. Accordingly, a letter was sent from the Sheriff requesting me to attend on a certain day; but some how or other the letter did not reach me till eleven days after when it was too late. They were acquitted. Counsel was given them, but they refused, and expected help from one of whom they had heard only afar off. Oh instruct this people, dear Sir, and I say there may be found not a few, who shall glorify their God and Saviour with a consistent life in holiness and righteousness. – Please to remember us in your prayers, as also the work we are engaged in, and with our united respects to yourself and members of the Committee, believe me &c.

(Signed) J. H. Bernau.

Rec. Ap. 24/44.
Com:

Mr. C. Thwaites to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Parham. 22d March. 1844.

I wrote to you on the 28th of January last giving account of the sale of the materials and land belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Willoughby, enclosing the Auctioneers account of sales &c. The amount of which came to £46..9..0 Sterling and enclosed a bill of Exchange of that amount on the Colonial Bank in London, which I hope you have received safe. I herewith take the opportunity of enclosing you the second of the same bill. (Signed) Charles Thwaites.

P.S. I am sorry to inform you of the death of Mrs. Dawes on the 21st Instant, her end was much peace.

Rec.d Apr 24/44
Com.
Ans.d [illegible]

Rev.d C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir. Rural Hill. March 19th 1844.

It was with pleasure that I received your letter of the 1st of February. That I am grateful to your Committee for the continuance of their support it is almost unneceſsary for me to say. I should gladly embrace any opportunity of relieving their funds from the payment of my salary. I cannot but candidly tell them, however, that in the present state of the Church &c here, I should feel both surprise and pain if the Committee withdrew their aſsistance, even though my salary were to be paid from other sources. If it is a liberty in me thus plainly to expreſs my feelings, I can only add that it is one which I feel it an imperative duty to hazard.

In conformance with your request I state the progreſs (lamentable small as it has been, alas!) that has been made towards the completion of the Church: - the School Room is now nearly completed; it has been delayed beyond the time I anticipated by my unforseen and unavoidable detention for three weeks in Kingston, during last month at the ordination. I find that it will cost considerably more than I was led to believe. Nevertheleſs I do not regret having commenced it upon the scale, and in the style which I have adopted - for I am confident that, with the Divine bleſsing upon my labours, it will be to His praise and honour and the eternal welfare of those souls of which I must one day give an account. And, as I still contrive to live in the Thatched Cottage upon the Society's property, I hope I shall avoid pecuniary difficulties - even tho' the School should cost me near £100.

As to the Church; it still remains in the same miserable condition. The Balance £70 which is due to it from Mr. W. Ashby not having been paid. I have written to the Vestry of this Parish upon the subject, and I entertain some hope that my application will be succeſsful. The Lord Bishop has formed a Diocesan Society, from which also, I hope some aſsistance may be derived!

There is a Settlement of Negroes in the Mountains about five miles from here and eight from St. Mark's (in which district it is), the number of people is upwards of two hundred. Revd. T. T. Orgil the Curate of St. Mark's and myself are proposing to erect among these poor wild Mountaineers a place in which we can alternately perform the service of the Church, and make known the way of life to those now deplorably lost in ignorance and darkness. We intend to pay them a visit once a week.

I am sorry to have to mention that I have been compelled to discharge Mr. Whittle from his office as School Master, from the discovery of gross immorality. I am at present without one.

I desire to mention for the purpose of avoiding any misapprehension that might otherwise hereafter occur; that I found nothing whatever at Rural Hill upon my succeeding Mr. Cork here in January 1843 but a few articles of old furniture. I have considered it better to name this circumstance; knowing that books and other property used to be here, and thinking that at every death the Society might not feel satisfied. I beg to mention that I have drawn upon you for this Quarter's Salary in favour of Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, Aston Terrace, Newport, Shropshire.

Should I not be able to get any assistance for the completion of the Church, I shall feel it my duty to write to the Society upon the subject, but be assured no effort on my part shall be omitted to avoid the necessity of such an expedient. Sincerely thanking you for your prayers on my behalf, I remain &c.

(Signed) Charles A. Cooper

Rec. May 9/44 A
Com
Ans

Bishop of Jamaica to Rev H Venn.

Revd and dear Sir, Bishop's Lodge 30 Mar 1844.

I must apologize for having so long omitted to thank you for your letter, conveying to me copy of the Resolutions of the Com. of the Church Miss. Soc. with respect to the Rev Mr Cooper and Mr Redford, the latter of whom will, I hope, soon arrive in this Island. The erection of Rural Hill into an Island Curacy is impracticable, but I shall hope at some future time to be enabled to provide for both these gentlemen without continuing to tax the CMS for their support.

You will receive from Mr Griffiths and Mr Panton a communication concerning one of your Catechists & Teachers Mr Byrne to which I would entreat your favourable consideration. — I desire again to tender my thanks to the Com. for the assistance which they shall extend to this Diocese, & with many prayers for God's abundant blessing on their labours I remain &ca (Sig) Aubrey G Jamaica.

Rec May 18/44. A
Com.
Ack.

W B Pollard Esq to Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Demerary Ap 3. 1844.

Enclosed you have copy of a communication ~~with the~~ received from the Rev J H Bernau and Mr Christian is now in town in communication with the Com. on the subject of the removal to Oumaï. Of course you will be kept informed of every step that is taken. — The Account Current for last year was sent by a private conveyance and I shall be glad to hear that you have received it. — In reference to the excess of Bills drawn as noticed in yours of Nov. 25 I have to state that my letter of 29 July 1842 would have explained the matter in some degree had you, when making the extract from it read through to the end. — I did write "I think we can manage with the sum allotted to us" but I added "if I be right in the view I take of your letter of the 15th June." — I then go on to show our view of the case, and it was calculated that £500 would be required to pay the Builder of Chapel, Painter &ca unless (as was hoped) local contributions lessened the amount to £200. You will also recollect from my subsequent letters after Mr Pollitt's arrival that I prepared you for additional expenditure, and the Comt here were continually lamenting the payments on account of Warrapûta for which Station however they were obliged to provide while they feared, from Mr Pollitt's ill health and from other causes, it would end as it did. - You have the Account Current however I trust before you. and you will perceive that about £700 have been expended on account of Pollitt and family of course exclusive of the outfit you gave them, but inclusive of salary and the Coonawawoh loss. - We are as economical as we can be and on examination of the account you will find nothing I think to regret except the Warraputa expenses. - While on the subject of a/cs I may remark that I do not understand your Abstract of Cash Account as there appears a very small sum put down as received from British Guiana - but perhaps it will be rectified in the subsequent accounts.

I have been asked by the Rev Mr Fox to seek your good offices in procuring a Schoolmaster for him - you will see by the enclosed letter I sent by the last Mail to Mr William Cook of No 14 Kensington Liverpool the kind of person required and in fact all particulars relative to the situation - it was my intention to have addressed you at the same time, but I had not the time and am even now hurried, so that you will kindly excuse my sending you a copy of Mr Cook's letter. Perhaps he will have found the man we want already, in that case you will receive a letter from him announcing the fact - & thus save you further trouble, if not, it occurs to us you may have some one at the Institution that would be willing to take the situation - if not, perhaps an advertisement in the Record would be the means of finding the person sought. Allow me to commend the matter to your kind care - you will be doing great service to the rising generation: the little ones of the fold, and easing the burden from the shoulders of a good man who loves our Society and advocates its cause whenever he has a opportunity of doing so.

We have drawn for March quarter £100 - £150 and £50 in all £300 which please honor. (Sig) W B Pollard.

Rec. May 8/44 A

Com.

Ans.

Rev J. H. Bernau to W. B. Pollard Esq.

My dear Mr Pollard, Bartica Grove Mar 26. 1844.

Agreeable to the wish of the Parent Com. as expreſsed in their last letter, I accompanied Mr Christian to Warraputa in order to search for a more suitable and eligible spot for a Miſs. stand than Warraputa seems to be.

I thought it best to hasten our going there ere the rainy season should commence, and frustrate our designs and I am thankful to say that we were favoured with very fine weather throughout.

It is certainly to be regretted that the identical spot of that Miſsion should be rendered so unhealthy, not so much from the supposed swamp, as there is none, as rather from the reflection of the rocks during the dry season.

It is also very hot indeed; when there we found it so to be, whilst in the night it is very cold, so that the difference of atmosphere between day and night is not unfrequently from 15° to 20°. This cannot be otherwise, but productive of much fever.- The glare from the rocks is no doubt the cause why there should be so much of suffering of Opthalmia

The supposed swamp is nothing more than an inlet from the river during the rainy season; and might if cleared from the wood that obstruct the draining of it be easily rendered unobjectionable.

Moreover the River running through many channels just opposite the place, has created several Islands, which in their position obstruct the free circulation of air, and which to remedy it will be impracticable.

The land immediately below the place, & attached to the Miſsion premises as far as a certain creek, is good soil, but not adapted for a Settlement; it is too hilly with too many ups and downs, and swamps intersected and not unfrequently inundated during the rainy season.

The most eligible spot seems to be the Oumai hills, one days journey below Warraputa, and at the commencement of the second set of rapids. The place forming somewhat a Bay is open to the east breeze for about 5 miles down and between 3 and 4 miles up the river. The soil is far superior to that of Warraputa being sand mixed with ocherous clay & extending to a depth of several feet

The Hill about 70 feet above the level of the River, is quite level on the top admirably adapted for a Settlement whilst to the right and left it gently declines. On the place itself we saw most excellent timber of all descriptions, except green-hart but this, I was told is to be found rather abundantly at the distance of two or three miles from the place.- On this point bearing south east there is abundance of stones, of blue granite well adapted for squaring as it neither is too hard nor too soft.— By forming a Settlement here we are spared the trouble and expense of ascending the second set of rapids; we are about the same distance from Putara, and rather nearer the path which communicates with the Demerary. The Indians themselves seem not to dislike the Oumai hills, as these are not unfrequently the place where they resort to for the purpose of hunting.

It will now be requisite to acquaint His Excellency with our purposes; to surrender the grant that was made, & to ask for a new one, say 2 or 300 acres, for why, ask for such an enormous tract of land, when the Indian is allowed to cut wood, timber &ca where he pleases.- Mr Christian may draw up a plan or rather a diagram, and state the boundaries we have agreed on, for it will be land enough & over to all intents and purposes.

To the Buildings at Warraputa we should do as little as possible to save expense, except that the dwelling house of Mr Christian shoubd be put in good repairs during the approaching season.

I am glad to state that Mr Christian coincides with me in all that has been pointed out in this communication, and humbly do I hope that this new beginning will abundantly redown to the glory of Jesus and the salvation of the poor Indians. I remain &ca

(Sigd) J H Bernau

Rec. May 8/44. A
Com.
Ack'd

W. B. Pollard Esq to W Cook Esq

My dear Sir, Demerara Mar. 6. 1844

The obliging way in which you executed my last commiſsion, emboldens me to seek your Christian aid in furtherance of another object. It is this. There is a School established here under a Com. of gentlemen, that is now dwindling for want of an efficient master, for while there are pious persons willing to take charge of it, there is wanting a certain modicum of information requisite for the due discharge of the duties, and on the other hand where an intelligent person offers himself, we are not at all aſsured that he poſseſses the "one thing needful". Can you find a godly man, a member of our Church "apt to teach", decided in his principles, yet humble and discreet in all manner of conversation? a rather superior person to the ordinary claſs of country Schoolmasters, well grounded in English, Arithmetic &c and if able to teach the Latin Grammar he would be the more acceptable, while the portion of his salary arising from School fees would be considerably increased by the higher rate paid by the advanced boys. Our minister states, that the nearer his views of doctrine approach those of St. Leighton, St. Latimer, St. Bradford &c the better; and he must believe our great doctrine of Justification by Faith, to be the very truth of God, and have no sympathy with those in the Church who sneer at it as "the Lutheran Doctrine". If married he would have to bear the expense of his wife's paſsage, his own paſsage would be advanced, and poſsibly his wife's, if he had not the means of defraying it; the Com. repaying themselves in a reasonable time, and holding themselves free to retain his paſsage money also, if he resigned his situation within a year from the date of landing in Demerara, but engaging to yield their claim to half of his own paſsage at the end of one year, & their claim to their other half at the end of the 2nd year.

The salary is £100 stg. certain, with rooms or House Rent free; also 3/4 of School fees which would be about £30, in a School of fifty boys; he would however have almost to form his School, but this he could, I think, very quickly do. As living in Demerara is expensive, to prevent disappointment, he shou be told, that £130 here is equal to £70 or £80 in England. A library is attached to the Church and his attendance there two hours in each week would be expected; as also his teaching in the Sunday School, but to a good man these duties would not be thought irksome; and perhaps it is unnecessary to mention them. As despatch is an object with us, I have written a letter similar to this, to Mr Coates of the Church Missionary Society in London and the Rev Mr Fox has written to Dr Drew* of Belfast, should you succeed in finding the man we want, you will have the kindness to send a line to these Christian friends, advising them of your success, and thus saving them further trouble; a similar request has been made to them in regard to you, should either of them be successful; you will I know excuse our acting on this plan as you perceive time is a great object with us, & you will not mind for love's sake writing two additional letters to the brethren associated in the same commission. You may draw upon me for the passage money, as I suppose in any of Brooke's vessels, they will not object to its being paid here.

(Sigd) W B Pollard.

*His address is Rev T Drew DD Christ Church Belfast.

Recd May 8/44 A
Com.
Ansd

Rev H Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Salt Savanna Ap 3. 1844.

It gave me great pleasure to receive your communication of the 1st March two days ago - more especially to know that any statements of mine with regard to my efforts as the agent of the C M Com. should "have much interested & affected them". I hope and trust as by their permission I shall shortly reside among the people under my care, and thus be brought into more immediate contact with them, that my future proceedings may not afford them less satisfaction.

I am sorry to see from your reference to the dates of my letters that apparently some have miscarried, at least for the year 1842. I have hitherto regularly forwarded a report of the Stations under my charge every quarter, formerly to the Jamaica Corr. Com. and since this Com. has ceased to act, to yourself. I shall for the future carefully notice the request contained in para. 5. of your present letter, about the quarterly Journal and accompanying letter.

Although my position with regard to the Overseer here has been unpleasant, although I am continually charged with interference which I have never exercised, and with hostility which I have never harboured, from the moment that this unpleasantneſs occurred, as I could not continue to hold any intercourse with the Overseer, after the manner in which he had betrayed the confidence I put in him, I wished to have been on the best footing with the Attorney, as I knew he could, by his influence, easily still the troubled waters. In this I have been much disappointed, nor have I been leſs deceived in the opinion I had formed of the latter from his connexions with Meſs.rs Ashby, lately the Society's Miſsionaries. It is satisfactory however for me to know from the Rector, that these gentlemen disapprove of some of their brother in law's appointments. Through the whole matter I have wished to exercise forbearance, nevertheleſs, naturally strong feelings may have dictated strongly, still I have ever attempted to meet the Overseer with courtesy and kindneſs - sometimes this has been reciprocated but he has laboured under the unfortunate impreſsion that I have been writing against him to Mr Wildman, and conscious of his errors, this has been a constant source of irritation to him, and has led him constantly to attempt to depreciate me in the estimation of the people, than which from their knowledge of him, nothing could be more futile or hurtful to himself in his position toward them. On this account I have long wished to reside off the property, and through the Providence of God this was about to be accomplished, ere I received your very welcome letter, as I had already accepted the Rector's kind offer to occupy his house for the next 12 or 18 months, believing that the Com. would not object to this arrangement. From this you will perceive that the greatest difficulty which occurred to the Com. - the want of a dwelling house - with regard to my removal to Portland, is obviated for the present and I hope to be enabled to remove before the end of this month.

As I had no authority to forward the design of building a School House, and as the Rector from his ill health & from my position with the people, wished to resign it to me, nothing further has been done since I wrote you in Sepr last. From the great drought, which still continues, *our* prospect in this matter are far from cheering. Still however I am glad to say that I have found a hearty response from such of the people as I have spoken to since your communication came to hand, and I trust, looking to God for his blessing on our exertions, *our* wish will be eventually crowned with success. I shall immediately put myself in communication with the Rev J Stainsby on this subject.

I beg of you Sir to assure the Com. that my attachment to the cause in which I am embarked has suffered no diminution and my interest in the work is unabated. Your letter, the first I have ever received from you, has, I think I may say, invigorated me with some portion of that kind, Christian & Missionary spirit which the Com. so abundantly possess. Like a scintillation in darkness - no it is something more than can be emblemed by fire fly brilliancy, more enduring & more ethereal - their sentiments have not only cheered me for the present, but, I trust, will exercise an abiding influence, at least, until the flame be renewed by fresh oil from the same fountain. With my earnest prayer for the grace of God's spirit upon them. I am (Sigd) Henry Taylor.

P.S. As the Com. are "prepared to continue for the present" my salary I wish to ask if they are willing to do so without deductions; so as to enable me to apply all the monies I raise either in the School or elsewhere, for building purposes? I hope this is their meaning, as our other sources - indeed these also - are so low at present.

If an opportunity should offer for forwarding the Missionary Record &c. I should be glad to receive them. The last I received is dated May 1843!

Recd May 8/44 A
Com
Ackd

Rev H Taylor's Report of Salt Savannah Mar 31. 1844.

Another quarter having closed it becomes my duty to make my usual report of this Station. It gives me pleasure to say that in the fulfilment of my duties as Catechist of this Parish I have enjoyed and still enjoy the confidence of the Rector, who is very anxious for my continuance here, especially during his intended absence from the Island for the benefit of his health, although he has succeeded in obtaining a Clergyman to aſsume his duties. This is the more remarkable as I have no reason to suppose Mr Smith holds *evangelical* opinions, and as on this very account, hitherto, my connexion with Clergymen of this Stamp, in other Parishes has been anything but comfortable. Perhaps age gives me wisdom. I trust I do not for the pleasure of countenance swerve from the truth as it is in Jesus *in minima particulâ*.

The buſineſs of the Station goes on smoothly, & I bleſs God through his gracious care of me, regularly.

On reference to my Journal I find that attendance of *Divine Service* in the morning of the Sabbath has been very good. However in making this statement, I wish it to be understood, that I by no means approve of the individual attendance of many. Indeed, did all who consider themselves attached to the Station make it a matter of duty to present themselves regularly there would not be accommodation for them. The attendance of some however is very satisfactory, - especially several of the young people attached to the Sunday School. The evening service is only attended by the few residents at Salt Savannah.

The *Sunday School* I hope is improving, but the general attendance is by no means what it ought to be. I am still preparing a number of the young people for *Confirmation*, for which purpose the Bishop is shortly expected in the Parish. Over one of these however *we* have had to drop the tear of sorrow - a female who has run into the embraces of sin, and to whom we are obliged, painful as it is, to apply the odious name of *fornicator*. It will be needleſs to multiply words of bitter disappointment over the girl - a Salt Savannah Scholar from her infancy, & whose case stands in sad contrast to that of another, her schoolfellow, who when preſsed to the commiſsion of the same crime, under greater temptation answered "No Sir these things were done away with on this property before I was born"

The Day School does not present that encouraging appearance in its attendance that can at all satisfy an anxious mind. Instead of an attendance of 80 or 90 there are not more than 50. Still there is, I think, no cause for desponding, because the smallness of the number does not arise from a want of depreciating the benefits to be derived but solely from a cause which admits of no remedy. Although no doubt it will soon cease, in the natural course of things to operate. From the great drought in the Island crops are small and work scarce & wages low. This has induced many parents, where they could, to send their children to work, and where this has not been the case, they have not had money to pay the schooling.

The Meetings at Portland and Salt Savannah have been regularly continued, and, I trust, appreciated by many.

As soon as the Rector sails which he expects to do in two or three weeks my duties no doubt will be materially increased in consequence of the Clergyman who is to do duty for the Rector residing 10 or 11 miles from the nearest part of Portland, and 8 miles from the Church. As I have been located in the same district as the Rector hitherto, I have not had many calls to visit the sick or to attend funerals. Now however this duty will fall to my lot for a considerable district. The visiting of the sick, altho an arduous duty in this climate, especially to a Catechist who has a School to attend to, is not altogether an unpleasant one, and I hope by the blessing of God, who has been so gracious to me, to be enabled to accomplish whatever labour he may be pleased to put upon me.

With prayers for the favour of the great Head of the Church upon the Com., yourself being considered as one of their number. Jamca (Signed) Henry Taylor

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Recd Apl 10/44 W. B. Pollard Esqr (Treasurer) Account Current, 1 Year to Jan 12th 1844

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Rec- June 5/44

Com:

Ans:

Bishop of Guiana to the Revd. H. Venn

May 4th 1844

Kingston House, George Town Demarara

My dear Sir

I have to express my regret, on turning to your letter of the 31st Jan:, at finding that it has been so long unattended to - On the receipt of it I communicated with the Revd. J. H. Bernau, being desirous to await his reply before I wrote - But our letters were very long in reaching their respective destinations, and, absence from home at at a later period added to this cause will I trust explain the reason of the delay.

I had very little opportunity of judging of Mr J. Pollitt's fitness for Missionary labour, as the state of his health almost precluded him from doing any-thing, but he often expressed himself as most anxious to be actively engaged, and during the very short period of his residence in this Diocese he deported himself in such a manner that I should have no hesitation in counter-signing his testimonials or expressing myself satisfied with his general bearing as a Christian Minister. His attainments however are very moderate, and I should say that he would be most profitably employed for some time in pursuing that course of study which it will be necessary for him to attend to before he can offer himself for the priesthood

I am not able, even now, to speak with any certainty respecting Mr Christian, as regards his fitness for the Ministerial Office, but the Archdeacon will sure afford him an opportunity of going through a preparatory examination, and then his efficiency will depend in a great measure the time when he may look for Ordination.

Mr Bernau is I believe, very much pleased with him, and I may also express the satisfaction I have felt on hearing him so generally well spoken of - and the circumclimate of his constitution having been acclimated is much in his favour

I most sincerely desire that your means allowed of your talking up an additional field of missionary labour in this Diocese, and with an earnest prayer that the Almighty may bless and prosper all your undertakings, I am, My dear Sir &c

(signed) W. P. Guiana

Rec. June 5/44

Corr:

Ans:

Revd. I. G. Muhlhauser to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir

Trinidad. Sanfernando April 26/44

It was long my intention to write to you, but expecting the Bishop for some time I was postponing it, until he should have arrived, but as he has not yet come, though he is expected hourly, I shall do so by this packet. As it was expected so it came to pass, that a transition from one state to another is always attended with difficulties or delays, and the C. M. S. must have felt this truth particularly in reference to these missions in Trinidad. However it would now appear that the question is set at rest and that provision has been made for us on our respective districts i.e. the sum of £350 is voted for each. According to your directions application was made to the Governor to let us have the salary due to us since the first of April 1843 but which the Govenor refused to us in the plea that the Church Missionary Society will pay us and intend to pay us up to the 30th of June. I fear Mr Eckel was rather too lengthy in his application introducing matters, which were not directly connected with the question and which led the Governor to believe that we were trying to get the salary in order to pocket it for our own use. Having understood this from good authority, I wrote the Governor a letter explanatory and which I shall subjoin here together with his answer. As it regards Mr Eckels correspondence I believe he has already forwarded it to you, and consequently you will be able to refer to it. My letter is as follows

Sir

Port of Spain April 9th 1844

Having seen a letter of the Revd Mr Eckel addressed to his Excellency respecting the Salaries of the Clergymen at Sanfernando and Sevannah Grande and observed that my name was mentioned in it, as also in that written by His Excellency's command in return to the same, and having since understood that His Excellency labours under the impression, that the Revd Mr Eckel made the application respecting our salaries with the intention to apply it for hi or our own uses, after having received and are still receiving our regular allowance from the Church Missy Society. I owe it to myself and Mr Eckel to disabuse His Excellency's mind respecting this affair and to state that the application has been made according to instructions received from the Church Missy Society with the express condition, that the salary receiv from the Colony for the year 1843 up to the 31st of March 1844 should be remit to them and consequently that neither Mr Eckel nor myself would in either case either benefit or lose. Whether it be paid to the C. M. Society who for the last 8 years have maintained Missionaries, Catechists & School-masters who have assisted in erecting Churches or built Parsonages - Chapels & School houses at an expense of about $ 100,000, without ever asking on Shilling from the Colony after the Lord Bishop of the Diocese had informed His Excellency Sir Charles Chichester that the C: M: S's operations would cease on April 1843 - After the said Governor and council have voted a salary of £ 450 to each of the above mentioned Clergymen to be available on the 1st of April 1843, I say whether it is fair that the Ch. M. Society (to whom I consider the Government greatly indebted) should now be told that they must pay their Missionaries up to the 30 of June 44 - merely because a provision for our existence has been made in a possible case that the Colony *might* refuse our Salaries - I would not dare to answer, but will leave it to His Excellency's consideration.

You will greatly oblige me, if you will lay this before His Excellency, or its contents, and I have no doubt, but that His Excellency will be the very last person to make such a return to the Ch. M. Sy. for their past services. I have the honour & & &

To the Honble H. T. White } (sigd) J. G. Muhlhauser
Col. Secty }

To this I received for an answer the following

Sir
Government House 15th April 1844

I have submitted to the Governor your letter dated the 9th inst. respecting the Salaries of yourself and the Revd Mr Eckel, and I am to acquaint you in reply that when the estimates for the year 1843 were under discussion of the Board of council provision was made therein to make good to the Clergy of the Established Church the amounts which had been withdrawn from their stipends by the Bishop of Barbados and which was made to take effect from the first of April 1843, that being the day the Bishop had stated he would cease his payments - At the same time the acting Governor having understood that it was possible the C. M. S. would also cease to contribute towards its support too Clergymen of Sanfernando and Swoannah Grande. I took occasion to place upon the estimates the sum of £ 450 to each of those Clergymen and which was to commence to be paid whenever the Society should certify to the Government that they had ceased paying their Salaries

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The portion of the estimates respecting the Church Establishment however, has not been finally approved of by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and since then a different arrangement has been proposed by the Governor for the consideration of the Secretary of State whereby the salary of all Rectors throughout the Colony has been indiscriminately fixed at £350 per: an: and it would be quite impossible for His Excellency to recommend that any Clergyman whatever his merits may be should now for the first time be taken upon the Church Establishment of the Colony at a higher rate of income than those generally whose names are already to be found in it.

His Excellency however, is prepared to issue to you and Mr Eckel Colonial Salaries from the first of January last at the rate of £350 per. am: or should the Ch: M. S. consider that they possess any claim to be reimbursed any part of the salaries paid by them to you from April to December 1843 His Excellency recommend that such claim should be preferred to the Secretary of State. I am &c &c

(signed) Arthur White Colonial Secty

According to the above you will there perceive that our Salary has been allowed from the first of January 1844 - though it is not as much as you expected and expected it with right, yet it is better than nothing since it saves you £350 Stg. I beg to repeat that the reason why the council last year voted for us two £450 Stg. and not £350. is because all the rest received £100 from the Bishop making it £450 in all - I say this because the Governor represents it, as though we wished to have more than others. - As I said before, that it is actually impossible to live here as we are situated on that account, unless we either would run the risk of getting in difficulties, or resolve to stay quietly at home, keeping no horses and that I could never agree to remain here on these conditions. - I have written this to the Bishop and I got an answer through his Secretary (privately) or rather his Chaplain, that the Bishop had written to you to allow us £100 per an: so as to make the £450, and expressed a hope that he had no doubt but that you would agree to it. - This £100 Stg. would then commence on the first of July/44 as till then we would be still connected with you. - You very kindly allowed us the sum of £100 for the first year the which would now defray our missionary operation, and travelling expenses down to adros &c. If you give us that as a kind of bonus (including our expenses incurred for the promotion of missionary operations) and then allow us £100 to make us equal with the rest I am satisfied to stay, and in the name of God begin as it were a new course trusting that he who has kept me and mine hitherto will keep me also for the future, that he will not forsake us nor neglect us. I do not wish riches at the same time you will observe that as a father of a family I ought to consider what I do more particularly so, when I had and have always preferred to be connected with the Church Miss: Society - when I little cared where to go - or what to do. However, as it seems that God's providence has over-ruled all things and as it were pointed out we stay here, I am willing to stay and am prepared to work and to spend my life here, if it so pleases Him. - Yea, may it be to his service and to his glory.

The Bishop is expected hourly in Port of Spain. after having been here I shall write you again. We are all well thank God - Remember us in your prayers - I remain &c.

(signed) I. G. Muhlhauser.

April 29th This moment I am going to Adros and Irin as the Bishop intends being there on the second proxi - coming from Tobago.

Rec^d June 5/44
Com:
Ans: June 25

Revd R. Panton to the Secretaries

Gentlemen   Widcombe Hill near Kingston . ,, 44

I have been some time in receipt of your Letter enclosing several accounts. - particularly one against myself: I have deferred writing in the hope of returning a different answer from that which I must now give. - I am obliged to say that I cannot remit the amount at present: but that I will do so as soon as it is in my power. The Society left me in pecuniary difficulties, from which I am not yet extricated - indeed they press so heavily upon me that I am under the painful necessity of removing my only Son from School and bringing him out to this country. This has cost me a severe struggle: but I have not the means of paying his school bills. - It is true that I have lately been promoted in the Church here, and appointed Rural Dean and Commissary but the office is at present one of much more cost than emolument; and I am obliged to borrow money to meet the immediate expense. - I mention these things to account for my inability to meet the demand of the Society against me. I trust it will not last long.

I have also to mention that I am occasionally met by demands against the Society, for some of which I am personally liable, and must defray. A long time ago I was instructed to purchase a clock for the Grove Station; and ordered one from a House in Kingston. It was imported for me by them; but was so much damaged that I refused to pay for it at the time. It has however been since put into repair, and been in use on the Normal Station for upwards of a year. Payment is now urgently demanded: and as I ordered it by direction of the Cor: Committee while the Station was in the hands of the C. M. S. – I am personally liable and must pay. – There are other expenses also arising from the unoccupied Stations, as the property on them must be protected, until they are occupied by the Bishop. – I have therefore been obliged to draw on the Society a Bill of Exchange for £50. – which I earnestly hope that the committee will allow –

The Bishop is endeavouring to provide for the Stations as quickly as possible. Almost all are now supplied in one way or another. – among the rest his Lordship has ventured to place Mr Byrne at Pratt-ville in Manchester in the hope that the Society will, for the present at least pay has Salary. The Station is one of the most important; and Mr Byrne the most active of the Society's labourers in this Island. – His labours there have already (a few weeks) been very successful: and the poor people sends their blessing to the Society for placing him there. Both Mr Griffith's and myself entirely concur with the Bishop in the appointment: and strongly recommend to the Parent Society to adopt it. Mr Griffiths begs me to express his earnest hope that the Committee may do so. – I have also to state that one of the Society's labourers in this Island has been called to his rest: the Revd Mr Gibson of Moore Town died at that place three weeks ago.

Mr Griffiths will address you on the subject by next Packet.

I am Gentlemen – Your obedient Servant –

signed – Richd – Panton

Recd June 5/44
Com:
Ans. [illegible]

Revd. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir – Rural Hill May 6-1844

It is with unfeigned pleasure that I now write to inform you that the Lord Bishop of this Diocese has successfully negociated with the Parish not only for the completion of the Church and School House here but ultimately for the payment of a moiety of my Salary.

In consequence of this arrangement I have been employed in directing the workmen: who have now completed the School and will in a few days finish a Vestry room which I have constructed beneath the east window of the Chancel. We purpose then to proceed to the Interior having every thing there to provide. The strong current, from the east which is caused by the Trade-wind, and which washes the shores of the North side of this Island, has most opportunely thrown several valuable Blocks of Mahogany upon your Society's Beach: and my neighbours have also liberally offered me the use of more so that I trust we shall be enabled to make the Sanctuary of our God in some measure a praise among men.

Would that I could say as much of the progress which I see made in the building of spiritual Temples for the Lord! Eigh hundred souls - all taught "to name the Name of Christ" have soon been gathered round the Cross, but alas! lamentably few do I find, upon knowing them more intimately, "adorning the doctrine of God our Saviour". So intense is the darkness and so depraved the habits of these poor people, that it is the labour of years to chase away the dross that has encrusted the heart; and until that is done little indeed can be effected in the formation of the new man which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness. Nevertheless, far be it from me either to be discouraged or faint-hearted. God will in his own good time make all the earth to be filled with his knowledge, and who are we that we should be impatient? It is indeed a time for more constant prayer - more continual humiliation - but tho' it is my lot to sow in tears yet does it cheer my solitary labour, and lighten my daily cross to think a harvest will some time be gathered, when the seed has sunk and God has given it a body - and it will bear some thirty - some sixty and some a hundred fold. For it is written 'both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together'.

Numbers of Sectarians have of late been admitted into the Church. I think about 60 the last month: so that our numbers are upon the increase. I cannot, however say the same of the Communicants - if any thing the numbers decreases - and I think it right it should do so. For so superstitious erroneous is the view they take of that Sacrament that I find the utmost caution must be exercised in the admittance to it. The necessity of preparation and in the admittance and of the qualifications for a profitable reception is almost unknown to them.

I beg to state that I have now drawn upon you at sixty days for my Salary up to the first of July next in favour of Messrs Paley Sewel &C^o Kingston. I remain My dear Sir &c &c

(signed) Charles A. Cooper.

Rec^d July 6/44
Com:
Ans:

Bishop of Barbados to the Revd H. Venn.

Rev^d and Dear Sir, St George Grenada June 6th 1844

It is with great grief that I have to inform you of the melancholy loss we have sustained by the unexpected decease on Whitsunday last, after a few days illness, of your excellent Missionary, the Revd J. G. Mühlhauser of Trinidad. He had been suffering it appears for some time, and at intervals seriously, from an affection of the liver, and was anxious on account of it to change the climate for awhile, but was led to delay this step longer than was prudent, by the feeling that his presence would be necessary — as it certainly would have been most desirable, in the event of certain anticipated changes occurring in our ecclesiastical arrangements in Trinidad, which would have materially affected his own position, as well as that of the congregation under his charge. The consequence was that he continued his labours in a state of health no longer equal to the prosecution of them, and brought on a crisis of his complaint, which timely precaution might have averted. But it would be useless, and worse than useless, to repine at what is now irrevocable. To him, we may in all humility confidently trust, that the event has been, through Christ, a blessed one; — that it has been the going of the labourer to his rest; — of the "faithful Servant" to his "great reward". Of the large extent of good — deep too, I trust, as well as extensive — of which he has been made by the divine mercy the happy instrument, you are, I believe, already aware. I can only say from personal observation and the testimony of actual witnesses, that he has been indeed a great blessing to the part of Trinidad in which he laboured (from san Fernando to Cedeos inclusively), as well as indirectly, and by his example, to the whole Island. With a sound judgement and an excellent temper, he combined no common energy of character sanctified by great devotedness to his work — the work of saving souls and extending the Kingdom of our Lord. His remains lie buried in front of the Communion Table of the Church of St. Paul, San Fernando, erected mainly, under God's blessing, through his exertions: and there his tomb will be, I trust, a lesson to the Congregation, as well as to his successors for generations to come."—

I could ill spare such a man at such a time, when measures are in contemplation, the effect of which will, I hope, extend considerably the usefulness of the Clergy in Trinidad, as well as to require a large addition to their number.— I shall of course take immediate steps to supply the vacancy, or I should rather the vacancies (for the whole work, must no longer be thrown upon one man) occasioned by this afflictive dispensation: though it will, in many respects, be difficult to find men his equals.

From the great public loss allow me to pass on to the heavy private afflictions, occasioned by the death of our friend & brother, to his amiable widow with her four young Children; whom I should speak of as, humanly, almost destitute of help, were I not aware of the cases taken by the Church Missionary Society of the families of those, who have laboured and laid down their lives in its Service. Nor will their claim to consideration, I trust, be in this instance any way affected by the circumstance that the Society's Mission was on the point of being received upon the Ecclesiastical establishment of the Island, and that a temporary provision had been already made with this view, though not as yet actually accepted by Mr Mühlhauser; who was unwilling, on the terms proposed, to relinquish his connexion with the Society, and was waiting, I understand, for my arrival in the Colony, to see if a larger provision could be secured (such as in justice to his family he might accept) before he came to a decision on the subject. The arrangement was that I was to have spent Trinity Sunday with him, and to have occupied the four days previous in visiting the Mission at Savanna Grande together with Naparimas, and in consecrating the Chapel-School (St Matthew's) at Oropouche; during which time we should have gone fully into the question of his remaining or not in Trinidad. His death prevented the accomplishment of this purpose; and that melancholy event, combined with unusually heavy rains (such as to render the roads almost impassable), obliged me to abandon my intentions of visiting that part of the Island, excepting on occasion of the funeral.— Being anxious respecting Mrs Mühlhauser and her children, I inquired particularly respecting her husband's connexion with the Colony, and ascertained that, at the time of his death, he had received nothing from the Island on the score of salary, but merely a small allowance for boat hire in visiting Oroponche and Cedeos. — The accompanying despatch received from Sir H. Y. MacLeod in answer to an inquiry from me, will shew what His Excellency's view of the subject is. Under all these circumstances, I trust, that notwithstanding the contemplated changes (in which Mr Muhlhauser might ultimately have felt himself unable to take a part), his wife and children will be regarded by the Society as having a claim to all that generous consideration, which they would otherwise have extended to the bereaved family of a valuable Missionary cut off in their Service, after eight years hard labour, in the very prime of his life and in the midst of their wants.

I think it right to add that, since Mr Muhlhauser's death I have submitted to the Governor that, in the case of the Revd Mr Eckel (should he continue to labour in Trinidad), the annual stipend proposed should be increased from £350 - to £450, in consideration of the assistance already given to the Colony by the Society, and its liberal transfer of its buildings to the Church in Trinidad for the purposes of their erection: and to this suggestion His Excellency is disposed to attend. —

I enclose with the Governor's despatch some extracts from the Trinidad papers, which it may be interesting to you to peruse: and am, Revd, and dear Sir, with an offer of my best respects to the Committee. very faithfully yours

(signed) T. Barbados

Recd July 6/44
Com:
Ack:

Sir Hy. MacLeod to the Bishop of Barbados

My Lord Government House 31st May 1844

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30 instant in which you make enquiry of me, whether the Revd Mr Mühlhauser, at the time of his decease, was considered by me as on the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this colony.

In reply I beg to state, that Mr Mühlhauser was never come upon the Church Establishment of this Island; and that at his death I considered him as a Missionary of the Church

Missionary Society. I have the honour to be, My Lord &c
(signed) H. MacLeod

Recd July 6/44.
Com:
Ans: Aug 1

Rev. A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir — Trinidad Savana Grande June 1-1844.

1. It is my painful duty to communicate to you the afflicting intelligence of the death of the Revd. J. G. Muhlhauser, who departed this life about 6 o'Clock, on Sunday morning the 26th Ulto. For some years past, he has had repeated attacks of liver complaints. About 2 years ago he took a trip Granada and Barbados to recruit his health. Since then he had several attacks, which became more and more alarming, the last of which before his last and fatal disease was two months ago, when his medical attendant strongly advised him to go home, as his constitution in all human probability could not stand such another attack, and as a voyage to Europe was the only means for recruiting his health. Our friend however did not anticipate the return of his complaint so soon, — he had much duty to attend to, and was anxious to know, in what manner the Bishop would take over the Stations of the Society, and what pension would be made for us, before he could make up his mind to go home for his health, either with a view of returning to his Station, or to remove to another of the Society's missions.

The recent visitation of the Bishop has no doubt accelerated the reappearance of his dormant disease, as he was engaged for nearly 8 days travelling too and fro to meet the Bishop in the distant quarter of Cedros. The last time I saw him, was on the Sunday - just 8 days before his death, when all the Ministers were in town, assisting His Lordship in the solemn and sacred office of laying on of hands on 5 Candidates for Priest's Orders, including Mr Hawkins my late Catechist, and Mr Woodmann, Mr Muhlhauser's curate. I returned home on Monday, he on Tuesday. He felt poorly before he left town, and when he came to his residence, he laid down, not to rise again. I received the first intelligence of his sickness on friday morning, when I was told that Mrs Muhlhauser sent in the greatest haste to the stores of Sanfernando for Champagne for her husband. I went down immediately, and found him in a low state indeed, — his pulse very weak, and rapid, his complexion, sallow and eyes yellow, the stomach could retain nothing, — his skin had a sticky dampiness and deadly coldness all over, - he had several blisters that took no good effect, he was very restless and could not bear the feet being kept in warm flannels. - The doctor told me at once he was only kept alive by stimulants, that the issue was very doubtful and that he was in the lowest state of prostration. - His mind was calm and resigned. He said repeatedly, that he could not recover from this sickness, that he was sure of being accepted and not afraid of death, but in general he was not communicative, owing to the weakness of body and the benumbing effect of the stimulants. I left him late on Saturday, hoping that he might linger until Monday, but on Sunday Morning after breakfast the sad intelligence was brought to me of the death, and I went down immediately. I was scarcely an hour in the place when I felt fever coming on me, and I hastened out of the house to find a quiet retreat in the house of an hospitable merchant. I attribute this attack of fever to the two recent fatiguing rides over roads nearly unpracticable in this time of the season, and to the great mental shock I felt at the death of our friend. I kept myself as quiet as possible and took mild medicines, anxious to be ready for work on Tuesday afternoon when according to appointment, His Lordship should have arrived from town to visit my district, and to hold confirmation the next day. However I was to be disappointed in that hope, as I was the year before at the last visitation. His Lordship having been informed of this death came to San Fernando on Monday, in time to be present at the funeral. He was greatly affected to tears when he met Mrs Muhlhauser. The loss of Mr Muhlhauser will be deeply felt, not only by his parishoners but by many of his friends and wellwishers of the cause of Zion throughout this Colony. By the desire of his Parishoners he was buried in the Church, in front of the rails of the communion table, of which the Bishop highly approved. His Lordship was assisted in the funeral service by the Revd. Messrs Jackson and Woodmann, and delivered a most impressive sermon on the occasion, praising the labour, the zeal, the piety and faithfulness of their late beloved Pastor. Mrs Muhlhauser meets with sympathy on all hands and the inhabitants are resolved to express the feeling of esteem, and their high approbation of his Ministerial labour, in handing over to her (Mrs Muhlhauser) a sum to be subscribed for, as a public testimony of their esteem and sympathy. She is left with four children, the youngest of which is in a dying state, and will no doubt soon follow his parent. The others are fine healthy children. It is a great mercy that the widow is able to bear her affliction with truly christian fortitude and resignation, she has been a most affectionate and devoted wife. Having a sister in Berlin, she is most anxious to pay a visit to her, before proceeding to England, to meet her mother, and possibly, she may be induced to remain with Mrs Bernau for a length of time. There is some doubt however if the Bernau's are still there, as they intended going home. Mrs Muhlhauser therefore wishes to wait till an answer from Berlin is received before she leaves this. I am sure that under these circumstances the Commee of the church Missionary Society, will have no objection to my providing the necessary expences for Mrs Muhlhauser's maintenance, during her stay here, and for her travelling expenses either to Demerara or England.

I think it is so evident that Mr Muhlhauser died in the service of the C. M. Society and at a time, before a final proposal for an adequate Colonial provision was made, and before he could come to a decision if he should stay or not; - that it will not be necessary for me to urge the strong claims of Mrs Muhlhauser and her Children on the Committee of the C. M. Society. Even if there were a doubt, I trust Mrs Muhlhauser will be permitted the benefit of the doubt. but I can see no doubt on the subject, as the final proposals of the Bishop and the Colony, and the answer of the Committe to my letter of the 6th and 12th of February have not yet been received. I shall however apply in July for the Colonial salary due to Mr Muhlhauser and myself for the current half-year, which is to be repaid to the Society. I consider that in receiving that salary, I do so from an anxiety to lessen the Expenditures of the Society and that it will in no wise affect our position towards the Society - but the time for a final decision must now soon be at hand.

2. I would not have written to you this week, had I not been under the painful necessity of forwarding to you the foregoing sad intelligence, and having no other time now left but this morning to write by this packet, I must be short in what I still write

My last is dated the 18th of March. Under date of the 19th of March - but 8 days later - I received an answer to my application for the Colonial salary, but quite unsatisfactory see App I (letter of Arthur White to A. E. Eckel 19 March 1844) I waited then for some time unwilling to intrude on His Excellency again, but having been told with Mr Muhlhauser, that the Governor had evidently misunderstood a certain passage in my letter, to the effect that it was a matter of private consideration to us whether we return the Colonial salary to the Society or not, — Mr M— wrote at once and I wrote on the 18th of April, disclaiming such an intention, and correcting the previous letter of the Secretary. see App. II. — To these we recived answers of the Col. Secy. on the 15th and 23d of April. see App. III. & IV. The result is that the reduced salary of £350 — is promised to us from the 1st January but there has been no quarterly pay day since then: We thought we should receive that Salary, and put it to the credit of the C. M. S. without however binding ourselves thereby to the Colony nor separating from the C. M. Society, — leaving that for further consideration and to be decided if possible at the Bishop's expected visitation.

3. I have been very much in want of cash, but not to draw on the Society unnecessarily. I have taken a loan in a bank of $600, till the first of July — and a few days ago, after Mr Muhlhauser's death I drew on you, favour of Messrs Gerald & Smith for £100 on account of the educational Grant. I shall pay the C. M. Society's Schoolmasters in the district of Sanfernando, as well as in my district, till the end of this month.

4. When His Lordship came to Sanfernando he was so affected at the death of Mr Muhlhauser that he could not stay in the place — after the funeral was over — nor was he prepared to go to my district to hold confirmation, as it was appointed, on account of the dreadful state of the roads. He left however a message that he wished to see me in town, and I was sufficiently recovered the next day to proceed to town. Since my return from town my time has been so much occupied that I could devote but little time to this letter, having written the former part of this letter last evening, and now I must conclude it on Sunday Evening, to enable me to send it off tomorrow morning to town. I will state separately the principal topics under discussion.

5. His Lordship asked me for a list of the cost of buildings erected by the C. M. Socy. This I gave him, shewing a total expenditure of £5255, — from which was deducted 7 Parl — Grants of £165 each. = £1155. and a Grant of the late Mr Fraser for Neplus ultra £250, — 1405. — net expense of £3850, — Next, his Lordship inquired into the deeds of the land on which the several buildings

are. and are for the greater part in a state of forwardness, but I cannot enlarge on this at present.—

With regard to the Sanfernando Church the loan of £200— was not put on the list of buildings, but I explained to the Bishop that Mr. M— took it as a loan, and then was not able to cover it, and that no doubt the C. M. Society would leave it to the Church as a Grant— but that I had no further information on the Subject.

6. His Lordship authorised me to write home for a Curate, subject, as to his attainments and character to the approval of the Revd. E. Hawkins, Secretary to the Propan. Society. The Salary however is very small £175. as assistant Curate, with immediate prospect of having £225.— as Island Curate, with a Residence, and further prospects of receiving promotion when places are vacant. I am not sure yet to whom I shall write, but may probably write to the Revd. Messrs. snell Jarrett and Bickersteth. If the Society were not so anxious to dissolve their connexion with this Mission, I would implore you to add a small sum to this Stipend, that I might be more sure of getting the place supplied.

I expressed my regret that our Mr Hawkins has been taken away from my district, and that since then I can only be at each of the four Chapel-schools, once a fortnight for Sunday service,— but I was told that the small stipend could not be offered to him, as he is offered one of the Rectories to be established,— yet if Mr Hawkins could receive the salary of Island curate and a yearly grant of £100— from the Ch. M. Society— he would prefer the Curacy under me to any Rectory that is offered to him. He would be willing to sacrifice something to return to the people among whom he laboured so long; and in whose welfare he feels much interested.

7. I told the Bishop that I shall continue to pay the Society's School-masters to the end of this month, but that I had no authority to extend the payments beyond the sum granted, and that I had no information to shew, that any subsequent grant has been made. His Lordship appeared quite unprepared for this, as he has no available funds at his disposal, and has been obliged to reduce the Salaries some time ago.— He told me that it was out of his power to admit any new Schools on the list of the Propagation Society, as he has no means at his disposal, and that I should

write to your Committee to apply for a new grant, saying that if the Ch: Miss: Socy. do not receive it, some Dissenters will receive it, and that he hopes the grant will be continued. I would therefore earnestly entreat you to procure me another grant, if even it was only 3/4 of the amount of the former grant. — I shall of course furnish you with a Return of its application on the 30th instant. —

8. His Lordship took the list of the expense for buildings to the Governor, and when he returned he said that he had some hopes of being able to raise my Salary to £ 450. — as his Excellency appeared willing to grant me £ 100, in addition to the reduced salary on account of the Parsonages and other buildings of the C. M. S. being given over to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and that I shall hear of it when the proposal is adopted. This would give me what was first proposed by the Council, and what we had of late years, without being able to lay any thing by. I would be perfectly satisfied with that Salary if I had a recourse open on the Society in case of distress, or if I had a small sum yearly in addition, to enable me to secure an interest in a life Assurance, — or a valedictory grant, as stated in my letter of february, for what would be the distress of my family if after a few months final Separation from your Committee — they had no recourse on the C. M. Society for aid, after my death!

9. I shall probably soon write again. Of the successor of Mr. Muhlhauser I have heard nothing as yet. Mr Woodmann is to go to town tomorrow to meet the Bishop.

I remain My dear Sir Your &c &c

(signed) A. E. Eckel.

Recd. July 6/44 ~~&~~
Com:
Ackn:

Arthur White Esqre to the Revd. A. E. Eckel. App. I.

Sir Govt. House March 19 - 1844

I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. on the subject of the amount of salary to be allowed to you, and to the Revd. Muhlhauser and the period from which the salary is to commence.

With reference to the amount placed on the Estimates to which you refer, it is to be observed that the Council in their vote only made provision in the event of the Church Missionary Society withdrawing the aid they had hitherto contributed towards the salaries of the Ministers of San Fernando and Savana Grande, and whenever it should be ratified to the Executive that the Society had ceased their payments; but no pledge was made that the sums voted were to be made payable from the 1st of April last, as you suppose.

With regard to the other Clergyman, their Colonial Salaries were increased to £ 350,– and not as stated by you to £ 450 – to make good the sums actually withdrawn by the Bishop of Barbados, from each of their respective stipends.–

His Excellency has since recommended to the Secretary of State, that the Salary of the several Ministers of the Established Church shall henceforth be permanently fixed at £ 350, per-Anm in addition to any further sum which may be added by the Bishop, together with a Parsonage House and ten acres of land for a glebe, the latter subject to certain restrictions – at which rate your Salary and that of the Revd Mr Muhlhauser, will be issued to you after the 30th of June next, that being the day when the payments now made to you by the Church Miss: Society will be discontinued.

I am, Sir, your most obedient &c

(signed) Arthur White Col: Secty.

Recd July 6 per com:

Ack:

A

The Revd A. E. Eckel to His Excellency Colo. Sir H. G. MacLeod &c

App. II

Sir

Savana Grande April 18th 1844

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which your Excellency has directed the Colonial Secretary to address to me on the 19th Ulto. on the subject of the amount of salary to be paid to the Revd Mr Muhlhauser and to myself and the period from which it will commence.–

Your Excellency appears to be under the impression that it had not yet been notified to the Executive that the Church Missionary Society had ceased their payments, and that our Salaries will be paid by the Society till the 30th of June next.

With regard to the notification, I beg most respectfully to represent to your Excellency that as early as the 6th of September 1841 I had the honour to give information by letter to your Excellency of the Resolution of the Church Missy Society, to withdraw from their Mission in Trinidad altogether, and as soon as practicable. Again in our Memorial to your Excellency of the 18th of April 1842, the

Revd Mr Muhlhauser and myself had the honour to repeat the same information and to state that the early resignation of Dr Coleridge, and the see then being still vacant, prevented the Committee from affecting this change before, — but that as soon as a new Bishop should be appointed the Society would at once communicate with him on the subject: The Church Miss. Society consequently conferred with His Lordship the present Bishop of Barbados, on the subject, and in January or early in February 1843. His Lordship made application on the part of the C. M. Society to the acting governor, Sir Charles Chichester for our Salaries. This letter was referred to in the speech of the Attorney General in the debate of the council of Government on the 11th of March 1843. At that sitting His Excellency the Acting governor brought forward the estimates for 1844. and the Attorney general stated, on the authority of the Bishop of Barbados, that the Church M. Society would withold their support from the Clergymen of Sanfernando & Savana Grande altogether on the 1st of April 1843, and therefore a vote of £450 — was passed by the council for each of them, which vote has since then been confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

At the same sitting the Salaries of other Clergymen were increased only to £350 each — but if I am rightly informed I believe that it was then known that besides the Colonial Salary, they received still £100, each from the Bishop, making their Salaries £450, for each, — and this was what I alluded to in my last letter.

With regard to the *period* when the Society will cease their payments, I have clearly stated their views on the subject in my letters of the 4th of October 1843 and 14th of March /44. both containing extracts of communications from the Society. — The Society having communicated both to your Excellency, to Bishop Coleridge, and to our present Bishop, before and after his consecration, that they were anxious to relinquish their mission in this Island as soon as practicable, — have conferred with our present Bishop with regard to the period, when that could be effected, and through his Lordship have applied to the Council of Government. for a provision for us, to commence on the 1st of April last year.

That provision has been voted, by the Council, and approved of by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and consequently the Committee of the Ch. M. Socy. have requested us to apply to your Excellency for the payment of our salary, voted for from that period. The Society have actually withdrawn from that period from us as their salaried agents, for they have ceased their payments of our salaries, and that what we have lived upon from that period is a loan, as I have stated in my last letter.

From these statements it clearly appears that the Ch. M. Socy. have given early notice of their intention to withdraw, - and at what period, - both to the local Executive and also Ecclesiastical Authorities not to mention communications on the subject in London, between the Bishop and the Society with Lord Stanley.

These things I considered so fully explained to your Excellency in my former communications, and having transmitted the correspondence to the Bishop and the Society, - I did not intend to trouble your Excellency any further on this subject, until I heard either from the Bishop or the Society. - However, having lately been informed that a portion of my last letter has been understood by your Excellency and others, in a light, differing materially from what I really intended and still think to be the literal & plain sense of my expressions, - and that under that impression your Excellency had directed the answer to be written to my letter; - I may be allowed to explain myself more fully on that point, and to correct any incorrect views which may be entertained on the subject. -

I would at once refer to the letter of the Revd. Mr. Muhlhauser, written in the beginning of last week. I knew nothing of it till one day after the letter was written. I need not express to your Excellency how sorry I was that my language was thought to be ambiguous, and my motive was thought to be selfish, for otherwise no offence could have been taken from my letter.

I had acknowledged in my letter that till we receive the arrears of Salary we were permitted to draw on the Society till the 30th of June next, - but I have distinctly stated that this was not as Salary due to us by the Society but merely as a provisional grant or loan.

This is a matter of private accommodation to us for which we feel very grateful to the Society, but we are not better off than if we were in the receipt of that salary by the Colony. We neither loose nor gain by it, because, as soon as the arrears of the Colonial Salary is forthcoming, it is to be repaid to the Society. As the loan, so is the refunding of it, of a private nature, resting between the Society and ourselves, yet there is no secret or mystery about it. I believe I could appeal to the Clerk of Council with whom I spoke some months ago on this very subject of repaying the Society this loan, and had I had the honor of conversing with Your Excellency on the subject, I should have freely stated the same, though I thought it unnecessary to write more than I did, - namely, that as the lending of the loan and the refunding of it was of a private nature resting between the Society and ourselves - it could give no shadow of ground why the payment of the Col: salary should have been withheld so long. -

I am at a loss to understand how the literal meaning of my expressions could have been so understood, that it was a matter of private consideration whether we should refund or not. - This would be indeed a serious charge. However I am confident, - judging from the uniform kindness I have experienced from Your Excellency, that whatever Your Excellency's impression might have been on the subject, they were not of such a serious nature. Otherwise if I was not justified by this vindication I would appeal to the correspondence which has passed between the Society and ourselves, and to my last letter to the Bishop of Barbados, all stating the simple fact, that the Receipt will be followed by the Restitution.

In offering these remarks I was anxious to remove from your Excellency's mind those erroneous impressions which have been entertained from the reading of my last letter, and likewise - from a sense of duty towards the C. M. Society to set in a clearer point of view their claims on the Colonial Government. -

I have the honor to remain Your Excellency's most obedient &c

(signed) Alfred E. Eckel.

Recd July 6/44 A
Com:
Ack

Arthur White Esq to the Revd. A. E. Eckel

App IV

Sir

Government house 23 April 1844

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant addressed to the Governor. -

His Excellency is not aware of having misunderstood your former communication or of having attributed any selfish views to you.

You have alluded to a letter addressed to the Governor by the Revd. Muhlhauser, and I am directed to enclose a copy of the answer thereto, which will at once shew His Excellency's views and intentions on the question raised as to salary, and I am to request that all further communication on the subject of income previous to the first of January last may be made to the Church Missiony Society.

I am, Sir, your most obedient &c
(signed) Arthur White Col: Sec:

Recd June 6/44
Com:
Oct 12:

"Trinidad Standard" May 27 - 1844 - Extracts concerning the Death of the Revd. J. G. Muhlhauser.

Recd June 6/44
Com:
Oct 12:

"Trinidad Gazette" May 31 1844
Revd. Wm W. Jackson to H. J. Mills Esqre

Recd June 6/44
Com:
Ans: Aug 17/44

Revd J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir — Lucia Hanover 3d June 1844

I was duly favoured with yours of the 1st March with copy of letter to Mr H. Taylor and Mr Laycocks plan and statement of the cost of an iron church. It seems to me that iron would be the cheapest and the most desirable material for a Church, but the cost is much higher than I supposed. Yet on the whole that can be done for £800. which I think being of wood would be about £1000. The carriage I find would be less from the sea port to the mountain as iron of equal strength is of less weight than wood.

The main difficulty in the way however is the Money. I find from a statement forwarded to me by Mr Winckler that the sum of £305-12-4 including the grant of our Vestry has been raised. This sum has from time to time been accounted for by Mr W. Winckler in the building of the dwelling house and in the quarterly payments of salary. Therefore as all the subscriptions together with the Vestry grant were towards erecting the place of Worship, in case the Chapel were proceeded with the monies would be refunded by the Parent Committee. In addition to this sum there is also the amount of the several school grants from Government of which you must be acquainted. Towards building a School house I think between £200 and £300 - Stg were appropriated. This would bring the amount in hand to at least £500 Stg — Mr Winckler writes me that he has given you a statement of this account and of a conversation he had with Mr Jas. Jenkins the Attorney of Mr Neil Malcolm appointed in the room of Mr Sinclair during the fall of last year. I appears that unless something be done Mr R. J. Davis the agent of Mr Malcolm in London (an Active Romanist) has expressed his intention to resume possession of the land if possible, for the proprietor.

As a drawback for the present on our movements — I was informed by the Bishop that the Second Island Curacy for this Parish could not be given to Mr Winckler because these Curacies were all filled up. By the Island law it is not specifically stated that each parish shall have two of such assistant Curates and that before any Curate can be appointed to any District of such Parish a place of Worship must have been provided. Whilst therefore the Corresponding Committee in Jamaica were hesitating and delaying the erection of this building other parishes were raising their Chapels & thereupon the appointments have been obtained, and my parish though one of the largest has been for the present left out. In applying to the Bishop I said that if Mr Winckler's appointment on the Island Establishment could be procured I might be able perhaps to persuade the Parent Committe to apply some additional grant besides the money now in your hands as above stated, towards the erection of the building. On this head, his Lordship remarks:— "I should rejoice to hear of the progress of the Chapel at Chichester and may hereafter be enabled to facilitate that good work. I am myself in correspondence with the Church Missionary Society and suppose that as they have put themselves into communication with me, they will advise me of any additional aid which they may afford to my diocese".

I had a letter from Mr Taylor respecting his removal to Portland point. I was unable to assist him with funds: but advised him to the best of my judgment in the affair which he had in hand. I had an opportunity of making some enquiry respecting the dispute between him and Mr Wildman's overseer and have reason to conclude that there may have been considerable fault on both sides.

Our friend the Revd. G. Griffiths is removed from the Rectorship of Portland to that of Trelawny. In the course of conversation with him about the affairs of the C. M. S. he expressed himself with much interest in regard to the Station at Moore Town in Portland now vacant by the death of the Revd. Mr Gibson. He remarked also that you had intimated a wish on behalf of sending a Clergyman to Church Hill, and that he had given his opinion that as matters stand that was not so expedient. I quite agree with him. In regard to this Parish Mr Winckler's district is the most important and in regard to Portland (Mr Griffith's late parish) the Station at Moore Town seems equally so in his estimation. I shall therefore feel obliged if the Committee will at an early opportunity resume the consideration of the Chichester Station, facilitate the erection of either a wood or Iron Chapel if the means are in their hands.

By this time your annual meeting and that of the several others held in May have passed over. May our God continue his blessing to those institutions established by his people notwithstanding the working of the many antagonist principles in the present day! Whilst I view these things I feel almost sick at heart and wish myself away to a place of rest:- and this especially when the thought arises that perhaps, these are only the beginning of sorrows. With kindest regards to the Com:ee I remain &c

(signed) J. Stainsby

Rec.d July 6/44 Ct Com:

Ans: Aug/1

Rev.d G. Griffiths to the Lay Secretary

My Dear Friend

Falmouth Trelawny June 4-1844

It is my very painful duty to inform you of the death of my esteemed young friend Mr Gibson, your Society's excellent Missionary at Moore Town in the Parish of Portland. He had been for several months in very bad health, and by the advice of his medical attendants had taken his passage to America with the hope of deriving benefit from the voyage thither and back again. Three days prior to the time fixed for embarkation I accompanied him and Mrs Gibson to Moore Town to assist them in packing up a few things for the voyage. In the evening after our arrival he retired to bed rather early, and at 11 o'Clock I was called up, and found that his complaint had returned with increased violence. Medical attendance was procured without loss of time, but in 48 hours he was a corpse. He died like a Christian in the subdued confidence of the possession of the favour & presence of God. We burried him in the centre of the scene of his ministerial labours, where tho' dead he yet speaketh" And now my dear Sir

What is to be done for a Successor? The Bishop says he can do nothing. Are then the two thousand inhabitants of this remote district to be abandoned to their ignorance after all the labour and expense that have been bestowed upon this Station? — The Chapel which will hold 700 persons is fitted up with benches, communion rail and a temporary Pulpit. The Missionary's residence has been put into thorough repair, and out-offices built by dear Mr Gibson at an expense out of his own pocket of three hundred Pounds sterling, and the house is suitably furnished. He and I gave a joint bond for £100 - to assist to complete the Chapel. The lender now calls for his money and I am obliged to provide for it from my own resources. My poor friend died in debt through the heavy charges incurred in the repairs of the buildings. His horses and his books are to be sold, to meet his medical bills and funeral expenses, but his poor widow is left utterly destitute. I have offered her an assylum in my house which she has accepted till she hears from her friends. I have drawn a Bill upon you for a full quarter ending 30th instant. which under the circumstances, I have no doubt you will honour. - I hope. I hope the Committee will be induced to pay the poor Widow's passage home and to make the customary provision for her support and thereby refute the charge of partiality which has so frequently been made against them.

What is become of Mr Pollitt? Were it not for his untoward wife, he would be the very man for the Maroons. Do send them a Missionary. You will observe that I am no longer Rector of Portland. At the urgent request of the Bishop I was induced to accept the more important charge of Trelawny containing a population of upwards of 30,000 souls. - May I have grace according to my day. Our friend Stainsby was here a few days ago. He concurs in urging you to send a Clergyman to Moore Town. May you be guided from above in your decision upon this important subject.

I am My dear Sir, yours very Sincerely

(signed) G. Griffiths

Recd July 6/44 A
Com:
Ack

Congregation of Christ Church Portland Jamaica
Address to The Revd G. Griffiths May 18th 1844

Revd G. Griffiths reply to the Congregation of Christ Church - Portland Jamaica May 19th 1844

Recd June 7/44
Comt
Ans

Rev A E Eckel to Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Trinidad Savana Grande Mar 18/44.

I beg to enclose herewith.

(1-2) My letters of the 6th & 18th of Feb. which I was reluctant to send before, in hopes of hearing something decisive & satisfactory with regard to our salaries.

I send also (3) Copy of letter to His Excellency the Governor dated 1 inst. being the application for the payment of our Colonial Salary, and (4) Copy of letter to the Bishop of this date, asking for his Lordship's coöperation, also (5) Copy of letter to the Priest referred to in the above. – I am afraid that the Bishop is under some misapprehension that a Minister could live with 350 stg. in this Island, that he has given in too readily to the plans of the Governor, and that neither of them have taken the opinion of the Ministers and other persons able to judge on this subject. – I shall communicate to you the answer of the Governor as soon as it will be in my power so to do. I am &ca A E Eckel.

Recd June 7/44
Com
Ans Aug 1

A Rev A E Eckel to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Trinidad Feb 6. 1844.

Last Packet brought us your communication of the 1st Jany.

We were glad to learn from that letter that the question of our salary seems to be settled at the Colonial Office, & we resolved to write at once to our Governor to let us know, when we can draw our salary from the Colonial Chest. On further reflection however we thought it more advisable to wait for few days, in order to see if the Governor would communicate with us on the subject, without being asked to do so on our part. Should he not do so soon, we shall certainly take your advice and press his Excellency for the payment assigned and due to us by the Colony.

Both Mr Muhlhauser & myself were in town in the second week of January and I asked then distinctly the Clerk of Council, if any communication has been received from the Colonial Office directing our salaries to be paid, & I was answered in the negative. I was rather astonished to be told that there was no urgent necessity for the payment of our salaries till 1st July as the CMS. had engaged to pay it until then, and that the Governor knew this from a letter of the Bishop of Barbados. I assured the Gentleman, that if the Bishop had written any such thing, he was mistaken, that the Society had certainly fixed a term beyond which they would not go, but that they consider the Salary from the Colony was due to us from the time it had been voted by the Council of Government, that in the mean time the amount of Salary we draw for on the Society, we conside as a loan, and that in all the Society's last letters the same view is taken of the subject, and that we are expressly directed to ask for the Colonial Salary, and to discontinue drawing on the Society for that purpose as soon as we can obtain it.

I was repeatedly told that as long as we receive Salary from the Society, we could not obtain Salary from the Colony, — to which I answered, that the Society would not deprive us of our Salary till we could touch the Colonial Salary — that the Society has confidence in us their agents, to repay them for the loan, when our Colonial Salaries are paid, and that if on the 1 of July the question about our Salary should not be permanently and satisfactorily fixed, we would be under the necessity to discontinue our labour, and to prepare to leave the place.

You will recollect, from one of my former letters, that the Bishop made a deduction of the Salaries of teachers as well as ministers paid by Propagation Society and that the Council of Government voted certain sums to make good that deficiency, as well as to vote for our Salaries, and to fix the Salaries of Country ministers at £450 Stg. each. — From that time, — I believe it is the 1st of April 1843, — to this present day, $100, has been deducted from the Salary of each teacher, and £100, Stg from that of each minister — while these parties look to the Council for payment of the Salaries in arrears, that has been voted. The consequence of this is, that all the Ministers are more or less in debt, and some in very embarrassed circumstances. They feel their anomalous position most acutely and neither from the Bishop nor the Governor have they yet heard where the case of delay hinges.

Some months ago, I made an application to the Governor for our Salary in obedience to your request, in letter of the 1st of Septr pas The answer to my letter, which has been transmitted to you by Mr Muhlhauser, stated that the Governor has recommended that no Salary to Country Ministers should exceed £350, Stg. and that no instructions had as yet been received from the Secretary of State respecting our Salaries. —

It is most difficult to get at the truth, as no one knows what passes between the Bishop and the Governor, but I heard some opinions expressed, for which there appears to be some foundation. One of them is this; — that the Bishop had proposed if the Government were to take upon them at once to pay to each Country Parish Minister a full Salary of £450 he would engage to send curates, whom he would pay from funds at his disposal, and that the Governor being afraid that too many such applications for Parish Ministers might be made, proposed the smaller salary of £350, from the Colony, leaving it with the Colony to pay, or not to pay more in addition.

Again, I was told that when Lord Stanley received the proposed augmented list for educational and ecclesiastical purposes, he wrote to the Bishop, requesting some explanation as to the necessity of such large expenditure, and that in the mean time the Governor had proposed a smaller amount of Ministers salaries to be paid by the Colony, and that the result of this correspondence is not yet known.

In a few days I shall address the Governor on the subject giving him an extract of your letter, but I regret that there is an omission in your letter which still allows some doubt if the salary is the same or less, as it was voted by the council. If it had only been stated "the act-assigning certain Salaries" — I could write with more confidence and certainty when addressing his Excellency, though from the general tenor of the letter it appears to me that the same Salary is meant, as that voted by the council. — In the mean time we have been obliged to draw on you for immediate wants; — viz — Under date of the 6th inst. No. 165. £250, — Favour of Messrs Gerald and Urich, of which £130, is for the San-Fernando — and £120, — for the Savana Grande district.

I think I clearly understood how you have requested us to manage our expenditure under present circumstances, and I will briefly state my view, as there is still time for you to correct any mistake I may be under. —

(1) With regard to Schools, including Salaries, Materials, small repairs &c, a grant from Government is at our disposal of £1087.10.0 from the 1st of July 1843 to 30th June 1844. — but should any surplus then be undrawn for, I hope you will allow

us that surplus for the same purposes, in extending education, even should the Bishop have actually taken off the present Schools from the Society. for which I am sorry to say, I have no prospects as yet:

(2). We continue to draw on the Society for our Salaries to the 30th of June 1844, and in the mean time exert ourselves to obtain the local salary, and any amount we are doubly paid, is to be refunded to the Society:

(3) Till the 30th of June /44 I trust we shall be permitted to draw for a small fraction of the proposed grant of £150 per Ann. for each Station, for general purposes in furtherance of the Mission, for which no provision is made either from our Salaries or from the Education Grant.

(4) From the time we should discontinue to draw on the Society for our Salaries, and thus become Colonial Clergymen, we are permitted to draw on you for Missionary purposes £100, each, for the first year, and that we may be allowed to apply to the Society for an extention of that grant, or portion of it, should there appear to the Society, that there is good reason for it. — I feel particularly thankful to the Society for this latter provision, and beg to express my grateful acknowledgement for it. I would draw at once for a portion of that grant, could I procure the services of a Curate for one or two months, to enable me to visit the distant places in my vastly extended district.

According to the views, which I believe are in accordance with your instructions, I have prepared the last half yearly account, — which I have sent to Mr. Muhlhauser, and which will probably be sent by the Packet now in.

You will observe from that account that we spent a very small sum, not provided for by our salaries, or the Education Grant, and those expenses were very necessary. The small charge of Rent of the Indian Walk School should not have been on that account, as it is a School supported by the Bishop, but I have no other way to provide for that expense. That rent is paid for a place more central than the place where the School-house stands. I thought I could meet the expense by the payment of School-fees, but could not yet succeed to obtain them, nor could I rent out the School-house. — The Charge of medical attendance will not again be made in next account. The amount received from the Mission School-house Rent has all been expended for local purposes of fences, pasture, House repairs both of

Schoolhouse and Parsonage.

I remain Dear Sir, your faithful &c
(signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Recd June 7/44
Com:
Ans: [illegible]

A

Rev. A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir, Trinidad Februy. 18. 1844

The time is now fast drawing near, when our connexion with the Church Missionary Society will cease. I lament it deeply that such a step is necessary. Whether I am engaged by a Missionary Society or by Government, whether I am a Parish minister here or a District missionary, — the field of labour is still of a missionary nature, and will long yet remain so. I see plainly that on account of other Stations you intend giving up, you do not particularly require our services elsewhere, that your solicitude for the welfare of our Stations, made you anxious that we should remain on our present posts, and that if we so remain, we have your best wishes and the interests in your prayers, for our temporal and spiritual welfare, and those committed by God to our charge.

It is also gratifying to one to know, that you have approved of my proceedings and labours, though I must acknowledge that I find a great deficiency and unworthiness in myself for my important and responsible office.

Yet as gratifying as these reflections are, I am oppressed in my mind at the idea of the separation from a Society, that hitherto took such parental care of us. I am afraid that we may meet with pecuniary difficulties, for which we could not be prepared.

When I entered the services of the Society, I did so with a determination to spend my life in their service. As long as I was single, I had no fixed salary and could lay nothing by. Neither had I any intention of laying anything by, but what I received I spent in a conscientious manner and did not ask for more than were really necessary. When I asked permission to enter the State of Matrimony, I had then no individual in view to be my partner in life, neither did I wish to leave for home in search of a wife, not wishful to cause heavy expense, nor to neglect my Station, — persuaded that if it was the will of God that I should enter that state, I should find a suitable partner, without neglecting my duties. I am now blessed with a truly christian consort and two lovely Children and I have lived to the present day upon my Salary without being able to lay by anything for a time to come.

The Salary of £400, with certain allowances, was rather more than the Salary of £450, now proposed. Though it was a very large amount, yet was it not more than what was really necessary in this expensive place. While I was not able to lay anything by, there was no great necessity for it, as long as I had no idea of separating from the society as I understood that the Society would provide for disabled Missionaries, and their widows & pay the expenses of a home voyage.

I would be satisfied with the Salary of £450, as now proposed, if there was any certainty of its being a fixed Salary. I cannot help feeling an anxiety for the future. I am not certain if Government would continue that salary as it was fixed by the council. If I should be visited in my family with heavy Sickness, if a trip home were necessary, if the Children required to be sent home, - in all these cases I would have no means to meet the expenses, even should this salary be a fixed one, and in case of my demise my widow and Children would be unprovided for.

Should these tribulations fall on me, I hope that they will bring me closer to my God, and that I may be more thankful for the daily bread, as well as solicitous for the daily forgiveness of Sins and gifts of grace. It is painful to me to address you on these subjects but having stated my feelings with candour and simplicity I would leave it to the consideration of the Committee, whether or not we lose all kind of former claims on the Society, the moment we receive the Colonial Salary, and if any claims were allowed, what they may be? The 100£ granted already is, as I understand to be applied for Mission purposes generally in our vast districts, and not for private purposes, but if it was allowed generally as an addition of the Society to our full Colonial Salary, as now proposed then there would be some relief.

"We have been a heavy burden to the Society, but not so much for sickness or other extraordinary expenses, as for the current Salary. and this was of no benefit to us, as we had to spend it again in this expensive Country. We have been blessed for these eight years with general good health and the Messenger of death has not as yet entered our dwellings, but we cannot tell how soon our constitution may be shaken, and our families left destitute.

I have not written these lines desponding: but from a feeling of duty which I owe to my Wife and Children & I shall not return to it again and should the Committee decide that we have no fair claims on them, either for a present validictory grant, or for assistance in future, when necessity for it arises,— I shall still be ever grateful for the uniform kindness, paternal care, christian forbearance and sympathy experienced from the hand of yourself and the Committee. I am &c &c

(signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Recd June 7/44.
Com:
Ack Aug 1

A Revd. A. E. Eckel to His Excellency Col. Sir H. G. MacLeod

Sir Savana Grande March 14. 1844

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I am requested by the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society to repeat the inquiry respecting the salary, due by the Colony to me, as well as to the Revd. Mr Muhlhauser.—

I beg to refer your Excellency, to my letter of the 4th Octr. 1843, in which I inquired if the vote of the Council of Goverment, assigning certain salaries to us from the 1st of April 1843, has been approved of by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and gave an extract from a letter of the Secretaries of the Church Missy. Society, stating that they approved of the provision made for us by the Colony, and that in consequence our relation to them as their Missionaries ceased.—

I received an answer to that inquiry, by Your Excellency's direction, stating that no instructions had been received as yet from the Secretary of State, and that Your Excellency had recommended that no salary to Country Ministers should exceed £350

With regard to the latter information, I thought that our Salaries had already been fixed, and that a smaller sum was then proposed for future appointments, but I cannot be brought to believe, that Your Excellency would propose such a deduction from what has been considered by all parties, either personally interested, or otherwise able to judge, as a very moderate salary for a Minister in this expensive Island.—without having the assurance that the deficiency will be made good from other quarters. – It is however not likely that any one of the Missionary Societies of th Church of England is able to pay such a sum to Colonial Clergyman.

I would not wish to be rude in offering an opinion, when I am not asked for it, – but as a party deeply interested in the question, and on the point of deciding whether ultimately I shall remain a Colonial Clergyman or not, – which will depend much on the issue of this proposal, – I may be permitted with all deference to your Excellency to give my humble and candid opinion on that statement in the letter of the honble Arthur White. –

Having had of late years a fixed salary of £400. Sterg per annum with certain allowances for Children and the feeding of a second horse – and casual allowances when required, for Travelling, Medical attendance, the purchase of horses and house repairs, – all amounting in the average to £500 Sterg.; and having lived in a very simple and economical manner, as far as high wages, and high prices in this Island will allow with strict economy without detriment to health and the wants of necessary comforts of life, – and often too having had barely enough in common necessaries of life: – I am convinced that £450, – would be the smallest salary upon which a Minister could live in this Island, and that any smaller sum, would necessarily involve him in pecuniary difficulties, and materially affect his efficiency in the performance of his professional duties. As a matter of course, the case may be different with single men, Curates, or Deacons, – but as for other Ministers, I am confident that I am only expressing their views in what I stated and that none of them could have expressed a different opinion.

With regard to the other statement in the letter of the Colonial Secretary, I have been anxiously waiting to receive further information with respect to the time when our current salary, and the arrears of salary will be paid. I expected that as soon as that answer to my letter could be given, I would receive it, but to this date I am not yet informed by him, if the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the vote of the Colonial assigning certain salaries to us. –

I would not have intruded again on your Excellency by repeating that inquiry, but we received a letter from the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society, informing us that the question of our Salaries had been settled at the Colonial Office, and requesting us to apply for the payment of it to your Excellency. Indeed I should have communicated the request of the Secretaries of that Society long ago, as their letter has been in our possession since the arrival of the first January Packet, but having waited so long, I am confident that your Excellency has by this time full instructions on the subject, and will be able to answer my present inquiries to the satisfaction of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.

The letter in question, addressed to the Revd Messrs Muhlhauser and Eckel is dated C. M. House Jany 1/44 and states as follows. — "Since we last wrote we have ascertained from the Colonial Office that act of local assistance assigning salaries to Clergymen of the District of San-Fernando and Savana Grande has been confirmed by Lord Stanley you will therefore have the goodness to press His Excellency the Governor for the payment to you of the salary thus assigned from the first April last year, the date from which we understand that it was by Act of Council commenced. — Under the circumstances of the case, you appear to be equitably entitled to the salary from that date, from the Act of the Government itself, and we trust therefore that the payment of it, will be no longer withheld." —

(Signed) H. Venn. D. Coates. Sect: C. M. S.

Your Excellency is aware from a letter of his Lordship the Bishop of Barbados, that the Ch. Miss. Socy. has allowed us a provisional grant for our salaries, till we receive the current Salary and arrears of Salary, due to us by the Colony, but this in no case to extend beyond June next. I was however astonished to have been told by a Gentleman in Office at Government house, that there was no necessity for the payment of our Salaries by the Colony until the 1st of July, as the Society had engaged to pay it until then, and that His Excellency knew this from a letter of His Lordship the Bishop. —

I am confident that whatever His Lordship could have written on the subject, could not be construed in the manner it was told to me, and that if his Lordship has sent to your Excellency a litteral transcript or extract of a communication of the C.M.S. on the subject, it will be in unison with those I had the honour to give to your Excellency on this, and the previous letter.

The Church M. Society, has certainly allowed us to draw for the amount of our Salaries to the end of June next, not however as Salaries due to us by the Society, but merely as a provisional grant or loan, till we could obtain the running Salary and the arrears of salary due to us by the Colony. The Society decidedly are of opinion that our Salary is due from the time it has been voted by the council, and is now confirmed by Lord Stanley. They expressly and repeatedly pressed us to apply to Your Excellency for that payment and from the beginning of the Provisional grant being made. They never contemplated that the Salary would be withheld for such a length of time. It is perfectly a matter of private accommodation to us, that we are permitted to draw on them for that purpose, and gives no shadow of ground why the payment of the Salary should have been withheld so long, and likewise the matter of refunding them when the Colonial Salary is received, is entirely of a private nature, resting between the Society and ourselves.

Having written this, I have been informed that recently Your Excellency has signed warrants for the payment of arrears due to other Ministers, to make up their Salary to the amount of £450 Stg as was voted by the council of Government, and as the council in the same sitting has fixed our salaries to the same amount, and as the sanction of Lord Stanley has been given to that measure, I trust that there will be no further difficulty, but that warrants will be issued for the payment of our Salary, from the first of April last.

I beg therefore most respectfully, that Your Excellency will be pleased to direct warrants to be issued for the payment of our colonial salary, and we are very solicitous to know if the Salary, as voted by the council of Government and sanctioned by Lord Stanley may be considered as a fixed salary.

An early answer to these enquiries will greatly oblige Mr Muhlhauser and myself, and I beg that Your Excellency will soon put it into our power to communicate that answer to the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society. (Sigd) A. E. Eckel

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Recd June 7/44 A
Com:
Ack:

Revd A. E. Eckel to the Bishop of Barbados

My Lord Savana Grande March 18/44

Revd. B. E. Eckel Mar 18/44

I have the honour to enclose for your Lordships information the copy of a letter I wrote to his excellency the Governor, with regard to our Salary. The Secretaries of the C. M. Society have requested us to press His Excellency for the payment due to us by the Colony, and in addition to the extract of their letter I communicated to His Excellency they further say: — "We do not doubt that the Bishop of Barbados will if needful support you in this application. We would suggest therefore your application to his Lordship for that purpose. The amount received you will of course carry to the Credit of the Society, and draw so much less on account of the Government Grant for Educational purposes."

I would therefore earnestly solicit your Lordship to support our application with His Excellency and the board of Council, and I trust that the reference I made in my letter to your Lordship will receive your full approbation, and will be in accordance with your views on the subject.—

I much regret not to have been favoured as yet by your Lordship with answers to my two letters, — One dated 8th of May/43 and the other of which I unfortunatly lost the date, probably of 3 July/43 - Since that time, my position has become daily more embarrassed, and the want of a curate, in place of Mr Hawkins has daily become greater.

On one side the Wesleyan have opened a Chapel School, which, occasioned several Children to leave the Mission School and lessen our Sunday Congregation. — On another side, on the road to San-fernando, two american Presbyterian Preachers have settled themselves, who confine their labours to few of the neighbouring Estates, as far as they are able to visit on foot, and to visit daily; and some of these Estates are but 10 minutes walk from the Mission. the consequence likewise is a reduction of attendance at Church and School at the mission.—

In an oposite direction, among the american Refugee Settlers Mr Cowen the Baptist Preacher in town has begun a mission: Though he does but rarely visit those people, yet has he received numbers into his connexion, and appointed one of the old local preachers as his Deacon and established regular Baptist service in a Chapel built for that purpose.

The Priest also uses undue means of Proselytism, as you will see from the enclosed copy of a letter I wrote to him, and which remains unanswered. This is but a solitary instance of undue interference from that quarter.

The greatest difficulties I have to contend with, are the great dispersion of the inhabitants in this great district, the want of a Curate since the withdrawal of Mr Hawkins, and hence the impoſsibility of visiting each of the four principal stations every Sunday, as two only can be visited in one day for divine Service, - not to speak of other disadvantages. –

I am happy to hear that your Lordship is soon expected in this Island, and though I have no place ready for consecration, yet I am most anxious and solicitous that your Lordship will spend some days in my district, to enable your Lordship to become acquainted with the circumstances and wants of this district, and to advise me in my further proceedings. I have the honor to remain &c

(signed) Alfred E. Eckel.

Recd June 7/44 A

Com:

Ackd

Revd. A. E. Eckel to the Revd Abbe Keilly, Mission,

Reverend Sir, Mission Octr 9 - 1843

I was much grieved to hear, that on friday last you baptized the Child of Mr and Mrs Sheen, well knowing that both the parents belong to our Church, that Godfathers and Godmothers of our Church were appointed, that the Child was forcibly taken away from them and brought to your house and that both parents protested against such proceedings before you baptized their Child.

Under these circumstances your baptism makes the child a Member of Christ's universal Church to which we all belong, but not a member of that particular branch of it, the Church of Rome.

Had a Child under such circumstances been brought to me, I should certainly have refused to baptize it, remembering the precepts that what we dont wish to have done to ourselves, we should not do unto others. It is but just that the Members of our Church should be secure in future against such encroachments and unwarrantable interference with the rights and privileges they possess, and I beg therefore to inquire, if you can give me an assurance that in future you will not countenance the renewal of such proceedings. I only ask that fairness and equity on your part, which

I would be ready to render to you and to all other Ministers of other Christian denominations. I have the honor to be Revd Sir &c &c

(signed) A. E. Eckel

Recd June 17/44
Corn:
Ans: [illegible]

4

Mr H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Salt Savanna Vere April 20th 1844

Having effected the sale of a bill of exchange for my quarters salary due on the 31st of March past – to Messrs Hayes & Co. I take the present opportunity of apprizing you of it.

I also wish to apprize you that I have written to the Reverend John Stainsby on the subject of this Station but as the post route is circuitous I have not yet received an answer. Immediately after the receipt of your communication of the first of March I received a letter from Mr McKinnon's Clerk by the direction of the former containing the following extract from a letter of Mr Wildman. "I trust Mr Taylor has long since been removed from salt savanna I agreed with the Society that he should go to Portland I have since written to the Secretary to request that if he had not been removed they would not fail to do so by this packet". His Clerk then tells me that Mr McKinnon wishes me to leave at my earliest possible convenience. To this I replied, stating how anxious I was and had been to leave the property and that by the kindness of the Rector this would be immediately, as I was going to reside in his house. I then said I shall be glad to know if my plan of carrying on the duties of the Station meets your views – viz. To reside, and carry on a Day School, off the property but to continue Divine Service at Salt Savanna. To this I received the following letter.

Mr Henry Taylor, Sir, I have your favour of the 8th inst and I observe its contents. It is my impression that your continued connexion with Salt Savanna as injurious to Mr Wildman's interests, I am sorry to say that I believe that you have used what influence you possess among the people to create in them an unkind feeling towards the Overseer which throws difficulties in his way that would not otherwise exist and I have been told that even Sunday & Divine Service are not always free from allusions to him and to me. For this and many other reasons I am desirous that your connexion with salt savanna should immediately & altogether cease and this is also the wish of the proprietor. He has expressed it to me in very strong terms and as the party appointed to protect his worldly interest I do not feel justified in consenting to any delay which I believe may affect them unfavourably.—

At the same time I could not desire to assume the responsibility of shutting up any House where God may be worshipped while no other is to be got in the neighbourhood. If I could have any guarantee that its uses would be confined to that purpose but this I do not see how I can have while you remain there and I would much rather that you would find some other place. I remain &c (sigd) Louis Mackinnon"

Of course to this letter I shall give a distinct denial and beg of once to condescend to make the necessary enquiry - should he do so I am sure the result will be such as will astonish and stay all haste as to my immediate and total disconnexion from the Property. In the mean while I will submit Mr McKennon's final determination to Mr Stainsby, and here I cannot but express my very great thankfulness to the Committee for conferring the much desired boon of having some one on the Island to consult with in any emergency that may occur.

I have now no doubt of succeeding with the School House, and of raising a building better than I could have expected

As the packet post had left before receiving my letter, and is too late I am therefore obliged to send this letter to Kingston by a friend going thither I write in great haste, please therefore to excuse all inaccuracies. Dear Sir - Your Obt Servt—

signed . Henry Taylor

P. S. This letter will now be handed to you by the Revd John Smith, the Rector of Vere, I have very great pleasure in being thus enabled to introduce him to you. You will be enabled to obtain from him any information you may think necessary with regard to myself and the station and my prospects of usefulness amongst the people (sig) H. T.

Recd. June 24/44 A
Com:
Ans Sep 2

Revd. C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Chichester May 17 - 1844

The Revd. Mr. Stainsby a week ago enquired of me, how large the amount of subscriptions and collections for the Chapel was, so as to be made available by the Vestry, whenever they would take my Station into consideration as a second Island curacy of this Parish. — I have consequently searched through my old accounts current, and stated in an abstract all the sums obtained &c sent in to Kingston Comee. every quarter; of which abstract I now send you an exact Copy of it, in case you should desire to ascertain the sum total, collected and granted for the purpose of aiding in the building of the promised Chapel at Chichester. —

The commencement of Soliciting aid, was very promising indeed; and I would have more than doubled the amount of contributions had I only got Receipts, written or printed, for the various sums sent in. — I urged on the Revd. Mr Panton the necessity of sending to me printed Receipts, as it would have been a powerful instrument in my hands to obtain more: and it would have convinced every one, that each shilling entrusted to my care, had been most conscientiously remitted to my superiors. Mr Panton acknowledged very frankly the necessity of printed receipts, and assured me that they should be immediately sent to me. After waiting more than ten weeks, I wrote again to Mr Panton, and his answer was, that they would be sent to me (again) "immediately". But to this day I have not received one of them. I gave it out twice - relying on the assurance of Mr Panton - that printed receipts would soon be forthcoming for every subscriber &c - & twice I made myself a public and private liar, if I may so say, for I could not even obtain written receipts. — The subscriptions & collections, were so far acknowledged it is true, as to send no more of my stipend, than what I had already deducted from it in my accounts current for the several quarters, by the Money received in the shape of collections &c-&c. But that was of necessity; and who will show his private accounts to others! —

I have every farthing received by me, and sent in to the Committee here - and received from them in my Books, and can give an exact account for it.

You will perceive, Dear Sir, how the Subscriptions and Collections fell off by degrees; as well as the payment for tuition; and this was the consequence of procrastination and mismanagement in the Jamaica Committee.

Four times was I ordered to get the Chapel built, to look out for workmen - Master Builders - and to get specifications &c &c; and as soon as I wrote for the first instalment of money to commence - I was told that I must wait a little longer - The last time I was present in the Committee, when £900 old currency were to be placed into the hands of a Kingston Merchant to be drawn by Mr Stainsby and me, conjointly whatever sums should be required, and that I was to set about the affairs immediately. -

I accordingly, after my return, engaged working-steers, which were kept for me, though there were many other parties desirous to purchase them; I ordered a Cart to carry stones, Timber &c &c - I engaged Timber - Employed Masons to seek out a Stone quarry, which they found near Chichester, got Tenders and Specifications for the Mason and Carpenters work; - but when I wrote for the first sum to proceed with the work - I was again told, that I must wait until further orders came from home. - Had the persons, with whom I made the several engagements, not been kindly disposed towards me, I would have had to pay heavy damages. -

The Subscriptions and collections of course diminished; the people did not see anything of a Chapel, though promised Quarter after quarter. - How I have kept my ground in spite of the Dissenters all around me, I am able to ascribe only to the Lords undeserved grace and blessing. -

I must now communicate to you some very important news, which will decide the affairs of my Station one way or the other according as they are remarked and considered by the Parent Committee.

1. A fortnight ago Mr James Jenkins, Mr N. Malcolm's new attorney, arrived from England about 6 months, was at my house. - My Father in law, Mr Robinson of H. M. Customs, was present - when, in conversing about the Station and the intended chapel, he most broadly & plainly assured us, that Mr N. Malcolm would reclaim the land - if the Chapel was not soon erected; - that Mr Malcolm would then go any lengths and to any expense, in getting the Land back - should the Committee resist his claim. - Mr Jenkins also mentioned to Mr Robinson that,

"Had I found Mr Winckler to be a bad Man when I arrived in Jamaica, and had written home the slightest thing detrimental to his character; Mr Malcolm would by now have had the land in his possession again". But Mr Jenkins also believed that if the Chapel is built soon, Mr Malcolm would yet give the munificent grant of £ 200 – that in that case he (Mr Jenkins) would use all his influence to assist us and contribute himself according to his power:.

2. A Mr Wooly, Baptist preacher, has tried, every where in my neighbourhood to get a spot of land to build a Chapel on,– but has for the last two years been unsuccessful, as all my neighbours knew that it was only in opposition to me and the Weslyans.– But no sooner had Mr Jenkins arrived, than he began to exert himself with him (Mr Jenkins,) and succeeded so far, as to obtain a promise of an Acre of land at 8 £ Sterg, close to Chichester.– I stopped the proceedings as soon as I saw Mr Jenkins by pointing out to him the spirit of opposition – that there was not the slightest necessity for a third party coming to help us – for that there was no spiritual destitution whatsoever,– that the Chapels (Mine & the Weslyan) were open to all; that our School already were not visited and supported half as much as they ought to be – that Mr Wooly had no people in this immediate neighbourhood &c.– Mr Jenkins was quite satisfied with my statements, but assured me nevertheless that if there was no Chapel built within a reasonable time, (or at least commenced) at Chichester – the Acre of Land would be sold to Mr Wooly; and our land reclaimed;– that Mr Wooley after waiting too long for a Settlement, would no doubt, write home to Mr Malcolm, and that would decide the fate of my Station at once.–

I have stated the above as accurately as my memory would allow me to do.– It is no wonder to me if Mr N. Malcolm is much displeased. Had there been any thing like tactick in the management here – I would have a nice and spacious Chapel and a good Congregation to fill it, without almost any expense to the Society.

To the Money collected by me (viz)	£	305 – " – .
There would have been Mr Malcolms	£	200 – " – .
Grant of the House of Assembly	£	300 – " – .
	£	805 – " – .

Besides I would have got many Subscriptions more from private

Gentlemen and from my Congregation. But the manner in which we proceeded here, was a mockery, and almost amounting to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences: —

Much depends now on the Vestry; if they accept the Station then all is right; — if not, the Society either must build a Chapel, or give up at once the Station to the scandal and derision of the public and especially to the scorn of Dissenters.

If the Revd. Mr Stainsby is immediately put in possession of information and the needful instructions about the £305-12-4d that this sum shall be given to the Vestry without hesitation, and that that sum would accompany the Title — I venture to say, the Vestry will accept the place for the Second Island Curacy.

His Lordship the Bishop promised and His Excellency the Governor likewise, to give me the Curacy as soon as the appointment is to take place. —

I must now close, and beg the Reverend Committee to consider my foregoing statements very seriously.

The Vestry Grant and the private subscriptions, beyond doubt must at least be returned, if the Chapel is not to be built by the Society. May the Lord overrule all for His own glory. I remain &c

(signed) C. W. Winckler

Recd. January/44 A
Cons:
Ack:

Revd. C. W. Winckler's Abstract of the Account Current of the Chichester Station for the Quarter ending Decemr. 1838 When Collections were made and Subscriptions opened for the exclusive purpose of aiding in the building of the intended Chapel

Do. March 1839, Do. Septr./39 Do. Do. to June 1842

(Sig.) C. W. Winckler

Recd. July 20/44 A
Cons.
Ans.

Revd. C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Chichester June 19. 1844

Two packets ago I sent an abstract of the account current to you, showing thereby how much money had been collected for the purpose of aiding the Society in building the long promised Chapel at this place. I also made two statements strongly affecting this Station which I have no doubt you will have the kindness to bring before the

Committee. — As regards the Vestry Grant, I omitted to mention, that it was given to the Builder of the dwelling house as part of payment; but it was obtained for the exclusive purpose of aiding us in the erection of the Chapel. —

I wanted also to say a few words about the Iron Chapel" in my last, but time did not permit me to do so. — I can now speak with more deliberation on the subject, and say, that it was my own opinion, from the first, when I saw the plan and Specification with the cost, a too expensive Experiment, to be made. — There is no mentioning about the Pulpit, Reading Desk, and Communion rails. The Windows are far too confined, or insufficient ventilation (not from being too few in number, but because they can only be opened on the top.) in such a Country as this, where sometimes the heat in the Chapel increases to suffocation. — Then comes the question: whom we can get in this country to put it up? The cost of erection and the foundation and flooring, — I have not the slightest doubt will cost at least £ 400 Sterl. — Again, if any piece of iron — such as posts and side pieces, should be lost or broken — where in all the world, can we in this Country obtain a substitute for it? The Blacksmiths in this Country, of whom we have enough, can shoe a horse, and make a trumpery screw — but beyond that, they know nothing more of their trade.

I am pretty well acquainted from my former pursuits of life, to put up the building with my own hands; but I have no Tools whatsoever for such an emergency, and am convinced that the Committee would not allow me to do so; and if the should desire me to put it up, the must send out a pair of Bellows, an Anvil, Hammers, Tongs — all sorts of screws — Wrenches — a Lathe with a complement of Chisels &c. &c. —

I said before that it is too expensive an Experiment — for an experiment it can only be called, to build an Iron Chapel — which would cost nearly as much as a substantial stone building. The thing is almost too novel for this Country; for though there is an Iron-Barrack and a Silk Manufactory in this Country — yet there is no Iron Chapel. — If the slightest accident should happen by lightening, our cause will be for ever damaged, for there are many good friends ready to prejudice the people against a seat in a Chapel which of itself is a Lightening conductor. — I can now say, that almost every one I have mentioned the subject to, is averse to it: Mr Sessing who is very experienced in such things, only wrote to me yesterday, saying, that it will be a loss to the Society and an injury to the Station, to have an Iron Chapel; and, that he would never advise any one to erect such a kind of place of worship. – However, I must leave it to the decision of my Committee, and beg you to excuse me, should I have said any thing disagreeable on the subject. –

I am now come to the subject of my Day School. – I have some unaccountable boldness to bring it again before you – anticipating success this time, – and why should I not? am I not the Society's Servant? – shall I ever be left labouring under the various disadvantages & losses and embarrassments under which I have laboured, especially for the last two years? – Surely the Society has not such a disregard to the appeals of any of their Missionaries to their Christian Sympathies. What I desire, Dear Sir, yea, I may well say, what I earnestly out of urgent necessity, am anxious to obtain from the Committee, – is, that they might allow me henceforth a stated salary for the School-master again. It is utterly impossible to carry the School on longer in the way I have done. It will be my ruin; and must ultimately damage my Character as a Christian and as a Minister of the Gospel, because such a course must bring me inevitably into debt: – There is no School, I believe, in the whole Island which pays its Master, though it may be daily attended by 100 of Children. All the ministers I know and am acquainted with, experience the same. Had I given up both Schools, my Dissenting neighbours would have had a complete victory over me.

The late continued dry weather has very much impoverished the labouring Classes, as they must now buy rice, flour &c instead of going to their own provision Grounds for food; which has occasioned a great falling off in my Monthly Receipts. – Last quarter, it was above £7. this Quarter it is more than £8. which I will have to pay out of my own pocket; and this, with a Wife and a family of three Children – and every article twice, often three times, as dear as in England, is no trifling loss to me.

You will allow me, as I am compelled to do, to draw this Quarter £10 – more than what I am allowed to draw on the Society Quarterly, for my stipend; and, if the Committee do not grant this small sum as a bonus to me for the support of the School. I beg you to inform me at once of it – and I will draw next Quarter £10. less than is allowed me, but then I must give up the School in despare. — Mr. Foreman is too often complaining and shows daily more a want of energy as a Master. If I had not been so much embarrassed with the payment of the Salary. I would sometime ago have made a change in the person of the Master, but the Salary £60. Sterling per Annum, being a small sum already for a qualified man to live on - and then, to wait at times until it is in my power to make up the Quarterly Salary in full - prevented me from looking out for a more efficient teacher.

If the Society however, will grant the small sum of £60 per Annm, to be drawn quarterly by me, I will then be able to get a more active and intelligent Master, and if possible a Married Man, as the small contributions from the people, will at least add to his Salary £18 or £20 per annum.

I beg you therefore, Dear Sir, to lay my petition, and earnestly appeal for assistance, before the Members of the Committee; and beg you to oblige me by an answer as early as convenient.

The Lord, from what I learn, has blessed the Society again abundantly with the needful, yea, more than needful supplies for their Missions; and I therefore crave only a small annual pittance from those means which it has pleased the great Head of Missions to enrich the Society with - and which, - if granted, will prove a great help and benefit to me - nay, I ought to say, to my Station.

There is no doubt, but that I would have met with more and permanent liberality from the people had we had our own Chapel and convinced them that we were desirous of carrying on the Station as efficiently as possible. — The shock was too great when the two Schools were given up; and the Chapel, having been promised so many years, and never making its appearance whatsoever though they had, if not very largely, at least liberally, contributed towards its erection, dispirited the people and took much of their warm attachment and confidence from us. — It may be said that I lay too much stress on the mere material place of worship and that this is the least in the prosecution of my work - the spiritual and moral training of the people's mind and heart being the chief aim, - and the saving of immortal souls the exclusive object of the missionary by setting forth Christ and him crucified. But I can candidly say, that this has, and ever shall, - by the grace of the Lord - be my only study and object so long as the Lord spares my life. – I may well say. I can call God to witness, that I have endeavoured as far as the Lord has given me wisdom and grace – to enlighten and to build up those under my care, in the Knowledge and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. – But let a man ever labour in public and in private, by meekness and gentleness, humility and zeal – he will not be able to produce that confidence and be as influential, if deprived of those outward privileges, which his neighbour possesses and uses to much advantage among a weak and half civilized population. –

Now my Weslyan neighbours have built a Chapel and School house, besides dwelling houses for the Missionary and the School master and I am left without any such advantage. Yea, it is this very circumstance, by which the Dissenters taunt the Church and say: "see if the grace of God was with the Church, they would be able to build as handsome and as many Chapels, as we have".

The present Chapel really is now becoming quite disgraceful. I have mentioned this a long time ago in my Reports. – The flooring, the roof and the blinds – have all given way. – I must not omit mentioning that the Weslyan School master has a salary of £100 Sterl. and many have more. This will show to the Committee the truth of what I mentioned before, that a well qualified Master cannot be engaged at £60 pr annum.

I know not what His Lordship the Bishop, will be able to do, or intends doing for my Station, I should not like appealing to him for Aid, as he has, no doubt, many claims on him, with funds available only from this country. He has formed a Diocesan Church Society and every Minister is to be a Subscriber and Collector and is to preach once during each year a Sermon in behalf of its Funds. – I have not been able to Preach such a Sermon and have meanwhile stated the reason for it to His Lordship. – So long as I am in connexion with the Society, I think it but fair that I should appeal to them first; – and I trust my confident hope shall not be made ashamed.

I now beg to be allowed, to make the following request for books on you, Dear Sir. I have hitherto used the Cottage Hymn Books from the Religious Tract Society; but they are not so well calculated for the constant use of a Congregation, and have found the Psalms and Hymns of the Revd. Thos. Webster, a nice selection for such use. I was already acquainted with this Hymn Book at the Islington Institution

The Revd Mr Stainsby has these Psalms and Hymns in use in his Church. They are to be had at L. B. Seeley & Sons, Fleet Street at 1/ bound, a deduction will be made, it is stated in the preface, for Clergymen. You will therefore oblige me by sending as soon as you can conveniently to order them, 300 at least. I would rather 400 Copies of them, as I have been quite out of Hymn Books for some time past. Please to let me know the price for the whole, and I will most thankfully remit the amount in the same quarter during which they arrive, by drawing that sum less in my Quarterly Bill of exchange. - I know not through whom I can get such supplies than through your kind instrumentality. - I assure you dear Sir, you will greatly oblige me by sending them.

I am also out of School Books for some time. May I request your favour further in sending me 100 Primers. - Sheet Lessons from A. B. C. D. to words of the longest sylables. Also Part II. III and IV of the Union Spelling Books. At least 150 of each number and part I, 100. Also Slates and Pencils, Quills and other articles with which the Society supplies its stations either gratis or for payment.

I now beg to apologize to you for my lengthy and badly written letter. I was anxious to write by this Packet. I beg you to forgive me, if I should have made any undue request or unpleasant remark.

I know not what to write in the shape of a Report, as there is very little to say, than that which has already been written before. Only the Knockochea Day School I have to remark has decreased in its average attendance to 50. I remain &c

(Signed) C. W. Winckler

Recd July 20/44 A
Com:
Ans: [illegible]

W. B. Pollard Esqre to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Demerary June 18 - 1844

Having received no letter from you lately - I merely send you a few lines that you may know how matters are progressing here. It was arranged that Mr Christian should proceed at once to Warrapuka and he was in town making some preparations, when the committee received a letter from Mr Bernau respecting his health, which induced them to recommend Mr Christian to suspend his operations until some Medical advice could be taken for Bernau for we felt if were necessary (as we feared it might be) that he should go home, it would be better to keep up the Bartica Station in as efficient a position as possible – When Mr Bernau came to town he had a cough and a kind of paralysis of his limbs, and while waiting in George town for a Vessel he evidently grew worse, he thought a change to the Islands might answer the purpose, but the Doctor would have had him go further; A letter from Barbadoes recd by this Mail - States - On our arrival I felt so weak that I could scarcely walk and up to this day I am obliged to use a stick for helping me on; even my Back seems to be affected as well as my arms and were it not for my dear Wife I should be altogether in a helpless state; But notwithstanding this I feel better, the cough has left me and the occasional pains in my limbs disappear. We have determined to stay some weeks longer, for I am in good hopes that sea-bathing will restore me fully with the blessing of the Lord. If this my hope is realized, I shall go no further, for the charges for passage money are exorbitant.

The health of Mr Christian and the other friends at Bartica (including Mr Bernau's Children which were left) continues good and the services are being kept up as far as possible as during Mr Bernau's presence. The rainy season has been an uncommonly heavy one and so far it has been fortunate for Mr Christian & family that he has had better quarters at Bartica than he would have found at Warraputa.

This packet brought me a letter from Trinidad with an enclosure for Mr Bernau announcing the death of poor Mr Muhlhauser, the latter end of last month. The intelligence may reach him at Barbadoes through the Newspapers, but the letter for him, I shall send thither, as it may determine him to *proceed further*, and for the sake of the afflicted widow and her helpless babes. I shall be glad to hear that he has felt himself able to go on to Trinidad.

It seems to me a Providence that he should be so near to her, as I fear she cannot be in good circumstances. He however can do but little for her in a pecuniary way - but you will excuse the liberty I take when I add that I hope the circumstance of his having ceased to be employed by the Society in consequence of the arrangements with the Bishop of the Diocese, will not affect the claim which his distressed widow and orphans have upon their sympathy from his having originally gone out as one of their missionaries.– Mr Bernau will doubtless write to you from Barbadoes either by the present packet or the next. I am my dear Sir Yours &c

(signed) W. B. Pollard.

No word of the Master, yet for our School

Recd July 20/44 it
Comm:
Ack:

Mr R. Woodman to the Bishop of Barbados

My Lord San Fernando May 26th 1844

It is with heartfelt sorrow that I inform your Lordship of the decease of my dear friend, the Revd J. G. Muhlhauser, who expired this Morning about half past 6 o'Clock, after a short but severe attack of congestion of the liver. His constitution had been sadly impaired for more than two years by his arduous labours; and so convinced was he of this fact, that he contemplated at one time to solicite leave from your Lordship to visit Europe for the restoration of his health. The late changes prevented his doing so, until your Lordship has satisfactorily arranged Ecclesiastical matters in Trinidad

I am, My Lord, your Lordships obt Servt

(signed) Richard Woodman

Recd July 20/44 it
Com:
Ans:

Revd W. W. Jackson to the Revd H. Venn

Revd and dear Sir Barbados June 26-1844

Above is a copy of a letter received by the Bishop from the Revd Mr Woodman on the day of Mr Muhlhauser's lamented death– which I have made at his Lordship's desire. His reason for furnishing you with it is, that some very erroneous statements respecting the immediate causes of that afflictive event have appeared in one of the public prints of Trinidad; and it seems desirable, not only to prevent a mistaken impression being conveyed to the minds of your Committee, but also to correct an error which would serve to increase unnecessarily the prejudice against our West India Climate.

The Bishop desires me also to take the opportunity of sending you a copy of the List of the Buildings, at present in the possession of the C. M. Society, with the sites and cost of their erection,– which was furnished by Mr Eckel and submitted to the Governor of Trinidad, during the Bishop's late visit there. It does not, of course, include the church in San Fernando, which was erected in considerable part from local resources and is already vested in the Bishop and his successors. – Mr Eckel's name having been already placed on the Colonial Estimates for the year, and the ordinance being actually in progress by which provision will it is confidently hoped be made for the spiritual care of the Naparimas, as well as for giving an additional Clergyman to Savanna Grande The Bishop trusts that no impediment will now exist to their transfer, and would suggest that your Committee communicate with the Archdeacon Cummins, now in England, and furnish him (should they think fit) with the necessary authority to make the transfer on his return to Trinidad in October. – On the strength of your Committee's promises, conveyed in your communications of Septr 15th 1842, that the buildings in there possession should become Ecclesiastical property for the purposes of their erection, – the Bishop will authorise the Clergyman who will succeed Mr Muhlhauser in Naparima to occupy the Mission-house, subject of course to the consent and approval of your Committee, and trusts that, in common with the other buildings, it will be given for the benefit of the church.

Finding that time will not allow of my making a copy of the List of the Buildings, I shall defer to forward it till the next Mail. – I will only add that until a Successor to Mr Muhlhauser is appointed (which will be as soon as ever the pending measures are matured) the Revd Mr Woodman is in the sole charge of the District.

I remain Revd and dear Sir Yours &c &c

(signed) Wm W. Jackson Bishop's Chaplain

Archdeacon Cummins's direction is – Clerical Association
15 Henrietta Street – Covent Garden

Recd Aug 6/4 A Mr F. Byrne to the Lay Secretary
Com
Ans

Dear Sir, Kingston, Jamaica, July 3rd 1844

I have to advise a Dft @ 30 dys. per Paley, Sewell & Co. under date of the 2nd Inst. for £50 – Amount of my Quarter's Stipend from 21 March to 21st June /ulo.

I hope his Lordship the Bishop has made the Comee acquainted with my appointment as Catechist and Lay Reader to Pratville Station, Manchester, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society.

Having obtained his Lordship's Licence on my appointment dated March 21st Ult. I accordingly reopened that Station, and continue, through the help of the Lord, to discharge the important duties of that interesting Station.

I have formerly occupied the Society's Station at Somerset Hall St Dorothy.

I have, as instructed, forwarded my Report of the Station to his Lordship the Bishop, who will transmit the same to the Comee

(Sig) Francis Byrne

Recd Aug 6/44
Com:
Ans: / 1 /

A

Rev A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Trinidad July 6th/44

1. Since I wrote to you on the 1st June I have received yours of the 16th of May with the Publications.

2. We have been most agreeably surprised by the unexpected and opportune arrival of Mr. & Mrs Bernau, to the bereaved widow this was as great a comfort, as she could have wished for. I belive that his trip to this place was beneficial to his health, but such is the dreadful state of the roads to come here, and to move in my district that he could not venture to pay me a visit. This is thought to be one of the heaviest wet seasons, we ever had. I was obliged to purchaser another horse, and to have half a Dozn. pairs of Mackintosh Gaiters and Coats in preparation to be able to move about. In consequence of the death of Mr. M., I was obliged to visit San Fernando frequently. I have come to Town with the Bernaus and Mrs Muhlhauser to settle all her affairs previous to her leaving the Island. Her future proceedings will much depend on the state of health of Mr Bernau. At present I cannot say more on this subject, but simply refer you to my last letter, and to Mr Bernau's communications

3. My principal object now is to inform you, that the salary from the Colony, due to us on the 30th Ult. has not been granted, and that in consequence of this I was obliged to draw on you a Bill of £250 Sterg. (No 2) - in order to settle with Mrs Muhlhauser on account of Salary from the Provisional Grant and to enable her to pay her accounts) as also to pay my debts. I am not prepared now to enter more on this point, nor to give the Account Current,

as I am in Port of Spain, and require still some time to make up that account. I shall do so as soon as possible.

4. Several statements have appeared in the two local papers with reference to the demise of Mr. Muhlhauser. At present I am only ably to forward you the enclosed.

(1) The Obituary remarks of the Port of Spain Gazette 28th May, 1844.
(2) Extract from the Port of Spain Gazette June 4th 1844.
(3) Extract from the Trinidad Standard, June 3rd 1844.

I shall send you the rest when I can get it, and then offer my remarks thereon; for I do not agree with all that has been printed on this subject, but would not enter into any public controvercy about points which I should have corrected.

5. After the death of Mr. Muhlhauser I collected all your original letters, having had before but half of them, and the other half in copies or Duplicates – and I beg to inform you that I find that some letters must be lost, of which I beg you will kindly send me Copies – if they could be of any importance to me in the present position of things. The Letters I miss, are between the dates of Octr 1st/42 and March 11/43 – between July 15/43 and Septr 1/43. I believe the last Letter I have at home is of the 1st January 1844, whereas your Letter of May 16/44 refers to one of 9th Jany which likewise is lost.

6. I am in great distress about our Schools. We may get the Colonial Moiety of $200,- but nothing from the Bishop, neither will the children's pay give what is required. In my last, I earnestly solicited you to apply for another Grant from Parliament Funds – and I beg now most respectfully to renew my application. When I have the Accounts Current ready, I shall no doubt find some balance still due from the Parl. Grant – for which I will draw when required, so that if I can get the Colonial Moniety added to the balance due there will be no immediate want of means, – but that may take place about the time your answer to my last letter will be received.

7. I beg you will excuse the haste of this Letter as I write this at midnight, and after a fatiguing day – I have been told by the Governor that my Salary from the Colony will be paid for certain from the first of this Month, and from that date I think the Grant of £100 will begin. I think I should take that Salary – but I should not like thereby to give up my connexion with the CMS; – before I can fairly come to a decision after the receipt of your answer to my previous enquiries on this subject. I trust these letters were received, but I cannot give their dates from whence I write this

(Sigd, A. C. Eckel

P.S. The Bernau's and Mrs M's children will be ready to start by Packet to Barbadoes, I think that there can be no doubt that it is my duty on behalf of the Society to provide for his expenses to Demerara, where she will remain at all events long enough to be informed of the pleasure of the Commee respecting her.

A   Extract from the Port of Spain Gazette June 4th 1844

Council of Government – Saturday June 1st 1844

Letter from the Bishop of Barbadoes. – The following Letter from his Lordship the Bishop of Bardoes was laid before the board and read:–

Port of Spain, May 30. 1844 – Sir, With reference to the lamented death of the late Mr Muhlhauser, Minister of Saint Paul's San Fernando, may I be permitted to bring under Your Excellency's consideration, the care of his widow and 4 Children, who have been thrown, by his early and unexpected loss, into a state, I have every reason to fear, of much pecuniary distress, as well as of great affliction otherwise.

I am aware of the objection that exists on the part of all Governments of the consideration of posthumous claims, but in this peculiar case – when a most faithful and active Clergyman has been labouring (I may truly say, toiling) most zealously, and I may add successfully, for the good of the Colony, during eight trying years, and that at so critical a period of our Colonial History, until his life has fallen a sacrifice in the public service, yet without ever having received the least remuneration from the Island – perhaps Your Excellency may be disposed to think that some public acknowledgement of those labours, in the shape of a gratuity (I do not venture to suggest a pension) to his bereaved family, would not be unwisely or unjustly bestowed. Such claim cannot often occur so as to make the precedent a dangerous one. I trust that Mrs Muhlhauser will be considered as entitled to some consideration from the Church Missionary Society; still the utmost she can expect from their bounty will not be much; and any assistance to enable her to return to her friends in comfort, and above all, with the declared sense of the Local Government as to the value of her husband's services, would I am sure, be most gratefully accepted by her – I will not presume to say more, feeling persuaded that I cannot do better, after the explanation which I have ventured to submit, than leave the question entirely in Your Excellency.

T. Barbadoes.

His Excellency – There was much difficulty in these applications, they had been refused by the home Government so often. The question was, would the board vote a sum. Mr Muhlhauser had done a great deal of good.

Mr. Lorh:- There was the case of Mr Basanta; the board must act very cautiously. But for Mr. Muhlhauser, fewer Churches would have been established in Trinidad.

Solicitor General.- Whatever the Colonial Office might do in this case, they should act upon their own views. If his excellency brought forward any motion, the board would concur with him in voting a sum for the widow and children. The question was what they thought right to do, had they the authority to do it. He had no doubt that the feeling of the community would be in favour of Mrs Muhlhauser. The Bishop said the case was a difficult one. They had received the benefit of Mr. Muhlhauser's services for eight years, without any pay. The first Church he held when he came to San Fernando, was held in a small shop, where there were only three or four, and at the time of his death 700 persons attended his Church. It might be said humanly speaking, that he lost his life attending to his duties at Adrs.

Mr Scott- If they could vote a sum of money to Mrs Muhlhauser, he thought they should do so

His Excellency- He thought they should do so, if it was only to mark their sense of the benefits derived from the Church Missionary Society, who now offered to give up £5,000 in Churches, Chapels and Schoolhouses, to the Colony. If the Board was in favor of a Grant, he would move for it at the next Meeting.

A

Extract from the "Trinidad Standard", June 3. 1844

Legislative Council. Saturday June 1st. 1844

The late Rev Mr. Muhlhauser's family.-

A Letter was read from the Bishop of Barbadoes, recommending the case of the Widow and four children of the late Rev Mr Muhlhauser, to the favourable consideration of his Excellency.

His Excellency suggested whether it would not be most in accordance with their practice, and the peculiar nature of the case, to make a gratuity, to enable the family to proceed to Europe.

Mr. Lorh.- As far as the board was concerned, there could be no objection, He testified to the services of Mr. Muhblhauser.

The Solicitor General. supported the claims of the bereaved family. The board would be in favour of an allowance which would, of course, be subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State. They were however to do, what they thought right under such circumstances as the present. The feeling of the community at large was strongly in favor of Mrs Muhlhauser's claims on their sympathy and aid. Mr Muhlhauser had not received any payment from our Treasury, during the eight years that he had laboured in this Colony. He remembered when he first came out his Church met in a small room at San Fernando, and consisted of only three or four persons; at the time of his lamented decease, he had a regular congregation of 700 or 800.

Mr. Scott bore ample testimony to the services of Mr. Muhlhauser. He would readily give his vote in favor of the present application.

His Excellency – They ought to mark their feeling towards the Church Missionary Society, which had so long supported that part of the Colony with the means of religious instruction for nothing. He thought that this could not be better done than by paying Mrs Muhlhauser's Travelling expenses home. If the Board were of that opinion, he was prepared with a motion to that effect, and should the money be required in the mean time, he would advance it at once.

A

Copy from the Port of Spain Gazette, Trinidad May 28/44

Died,

At San Fernando, on Sunday morning last, of Fever, the Rev. J. G. Muhlhauser, aged 35 years. Mr. Muhlhauser arrived in this Colony in 1836 and came out in connexion with the C.M.S. The Naparimas was appointed him as the sphere of his labour, and he was subsequently inducted to the Rectorship of St Paul's Church, San Fernando. Mr. Muhlhauser had succeeded at an early date in securing the confidence and affection of his Parishioners, a most flattering testimony of which was offered him in the unanimous and spontaneous way in which they came forward a short time ago to oppose his reported removal to some other District. A plain, affable man – truly pious, but making no parade of his piety – satisfied to do good in secret, and blushing to find it fame – Mr. Muhlhauser acquired the esteem of all to whom he became known, and his death is a subject of regret, not merely to his parishioners, but the Inhabitants of the Colony at large. Whatever may be the success of his Lordship the Bishop in filling up the vacant Rectorship, San Fernando will never get a better Clergyman, or one better suited to its wants as a community.

Mr. Muhlhauser's death, was occasioned by fever, brought on by exposure to the late inclement weather in attendance on his Lordship the Bishop during his recent visit to Cedros. Mr. M. has left a widow and four young children to mourn what is indeed to them an irreparable loss. The Rev.

Gentleman's funeral was attended by his Lordship the Bishop, the principal Clergy of the Island, and by the whole population of San Fernando – Catholics and Methodists vying with Mr Muhlhauser's own flock in testifying their regret for the loss of the good Pastor of San Fernando.

Recd Augt 20/44
Com:
Ans: March 1/45

Mr H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir Portland Vere July 1 – 1844

1, Herewith I forward to you, according to your request as contained in paragraph 5th of your letter of the 1st of March last, my Journal for the quarter ending the 31st of June, and hope it may not prove uninteresting to the Committee.

2, The attendance of the Congregation for Divine Service continued much the same as hitherto reported, varying from 150 – to – 250 – according to the weather or other circumstances, up to that period of the quarter when I commenced service at Portland in the afternoon, since which the attendance at Salt Savanna, excepting last Sunday, has been somewhat less. At Portland, however, we have by no means sufficient accommodation, at present, many of the people being obliged to remain outside. This, as you will see by my journal, will be shortly obviated by the enlargement of the present temporary building.

3. The attendance at the Day School has been much less than usual owing chiefly, if not wholly, to the distress of the people, arising from the long continued drought. At no time during the quarter have I had more than 50 Children, and latterly, the number has been about 40. To day, although I had but the latter number, I was pleased at the clean, and decent appearance.

4. As from the contemplated alteration in the sugar duties wages are not likely to rise again, I have no doubt it will be necessary to lower the charge for tuition. Indeed in some of the Schools supported by the society, – Pratville for instance – no charge at all is made. During the past quarter I have not strictly enforced payment, any my receipts have not been more than a few shillings in consequence of that, and the closing of the School for several weeks while removing from Salt Savanna.

5. Immediately after the receipt of your letter of the 1st of March, I wrote the Revd J. Stainsby as directed by you, and asked, whether since the Revd John Smith, the Rector of Vere, was leaving the island – he

had left before I received Mr Stainsby's answer — I ought to communicate with the Bishop on the subject of building a School-house here. In his reply, after stating his inability to render me any assistance in the way of funds, he writes, "I do not see how you could accomplish your object of building a School House in exclusive connexion with the C. M. S. You would do well therefore to avail yourself, I think, of whatever pecuniary contributions may be thrown in your way, or offered to you by the Bishop". He then alludes to the new Society formed by the Bishop, as a branch of the Christian Knowledge Society, from which I might expect to obtain a grant, and supposes that the state of the Island "will prevent the exercise of liberality on the part of many". In consequence of this advice, I addressed the Bishop, as I saw plainly his patronage, even without his assistance would be valuable to me. I have not yet however, received an Answer. In the mean time, nevertheless, I have had a return from the acting Rector to fill up the Rural Dean, which may have some reference to the subject mooted, and my licence, which I had not hitherto received and of which I wrote his Lordship in this letter, has come to hand, with an apology from the Registrar for his omission. In addition to which, and which may account for the delay, I perceive that there is to be a meeting of the new Society, this week, in Kingston, so that I expect shortly to have an answer to my application, after which, if favorable, I trust I shall be enabled to get forward with the project contemplated.

6. I have now little doubt of being able to build a School-house equal to most of those on the C. M. S. stations, since a carpenter has offered to do the work of one, I finding materials, for £30 Stg., but having the temporary building completing, which will answer every purpose while a better building is in progress, I do not wish at present to hurry the business, as I hope by a little delay to be enabled to rise a much more substantial edifice.

7. There is a subject I wish to mention to the Committee, but which I approach with great diffidence, nay even with trembling, lest I should generate any feeling prejudicial to their esteem of me, be that esteem what it may. — During the existence of the Jamaica Corresponding Commee, a serious alteration was made in the principal by which the Salaries of the Society's agent were regulated. This alteration was made on the complaint of the Creole

young men who were *at home* and whose cares were shaded by their *own hats*, and who were reaping every benefit that their connexion with the Church Missy. Society could avail them. This alteration raised the Salaries of these young - some, mere striplings - £50. Stg - viz, from £150, to £200, - Your unworthy servant's was reduced £30. Stg. I might say £80. for certainly with my little family, I needed the advance as much as they, nay, if the principle by which we were hitherto paid was just and Missionary, then I was deprived of much more than £80. - At that time, in consequence of my reply to a celebrated circular from the Revd Richd Panton on which I ventured an exposition of conduct I thought by no means honourable to certain parties in authority, but in which exposition I have never yet seen any incorrectness, but abundant confirmation. I was sunk so low in the estimation of the Corresponding Committee that I was obliged to bear all as silently as possible. Indeed, my removal from the Island was contemplated. However, as I was then enabled to meet all my wants, I was contented with my allowance; and should be still could I do the same Contented! I sincerely hope the Committee will not think that I am discontented now. If they should, I shall even regret having mentioned this subject. Indeed, with £200, a year I feel ashamed of having done so, lest there should be the least possible imputation of avariciousness. - A simple circumstance may perhaps illustrate the matter better than a multiplicity of words. A friend of mine who is returning to Europe, speaking on the subject of finance, and on account of which he is leaving the Island, says, "there I have £300 Stg. If I can get half that sum at home, I shall be much more comfortable". He has tried the Island five years.

Hitherto, in Vere, our expenses have been less than they would have been, in consequence of the meanness, and discomfort, of our situation in the School Room. Now that we occupy a tolerably comfortable dwelling house - not the Rectory, which is reputed unhealthy, but a small tenement purchased by Mr Smith to avoid the unhealthiness of the former - Our outlay has necessarily become greater. One item alone will speak for itself. We are obliged to keep a Horse, cart, and boy, to fetch water for our daily use, such is the difficulty of obtaining that necessary article, and when obtained, such its inferiority, that, we call tolerable, good, and bad tolerable.

I cannot but be thankful that the Committee permitted me to remove my residence to Portland, although there may be some little drawback here, as there is everywhere in this sublunary state. Nevertheless my situation now is comparatively comfortable, and I would wish to bear in mind the caution of the Reverend J. F. Sessing in his last kind letter to me, in which he says, "In truth, my brother, I rejoice at your bright prospects, or at least to say, at your present comforts, you have deserved them." — I hope he is right here. — "And the Lord has given them to you, now take care how you use them."

On my leaving Salt Savanna, as a residence, I applied for such furniture as belonged to the society at this Station, but which had been removed to the Overseer's House. I obtained only a *wardrobe*, *Bedstead*, and an old Table not useable. As I knew there was some mistake here, I pointed out other things that were the Society's property, and that Mr. McKinnon had an excellent Bedstead &c at Helse Hill. To this application I never received any reply although it has been made upwards of two months. It is really a riddle what has become of the Society's property here. The Books of the Station, and the School Apparatus, contained in 2 or 3 large boxes, were removed from Salt Savanna after my appointment and but a few days before I arrived to take possession, by the Revd. Wm. Ashby,

In closing this letter, I would just say, that, with regard to my salary, should the Committee receive my representation favourably, I hope I shall be enabled to feel Christian thankfulness for that favour, but if unfavourably, I shall not be less able to feel Christian deference, and pursue my duties with not only, not less cheerfulness, and devotion, but, if possible, with an increase of both, as a proof of my entire consent to what I trust God mercifully and kindly directs. Praying that wisdom from on high may be ever vouchsafed to the Committee in their highly important labours.

I am Dear Sir, Your Obedient &c

(signed) Henry Taylor

Recd. Aug. 20/44

Com:

Ack:

Mr. H. Taylor's Journal for April, May & June 1844

April 1/44 Monday. Received a letter to day from Mr. Coates containing the agreeable information that the Committee had assented to my removing this Station from Salt Savanna to Portland, and there if possible, to build a School House to be used for a place of Worship.

April 2/64 [ ] April 3/64 [ ]

April 4/64 In consequence of the illness of the Rector I have found it necessary - indeed I have felt it a Christian duty - to pay some attention to him. On Tuesday I visited him on board the "Vere", whither he had gone for a change, and to day I drove him home from Salt River where the vessel is lying. I have great fears for his safety if he does not soon leave the Island. After my return I attended the meeting at Portland.

April 5/64 [ ] Service to day, being Good Friday, attendance moderate Matt. 27. 44.

April 6/64 Yesterday morning I received a note from Mr Mc Kinnon's clerk, containing the following extract from a letter of Mr W. Wildman " I trust Mr Taylor has long since been removed from Salt Savanna. I agree with the Society that he sho'd go to Portland. I have since I have since written to the Sec. to request that if he had not been removed they would not fail to do so by this Packet". To this communication I replied to day to Mr Mc Kinnon, assuring him that although I could not gather the fact, that Mr Wildman had written the Secy. as he says he has done, from the letter of the latter yet I would not delay my removal, and I asked him if I removed my residence off the estate, and conducted the School else where, whether there would be any objection to my continuing the Sunday Services at Salt Savanna. I assured him at the same time that I did not feel the least annoyance at Mr Wildman's application, neither did I harbour the least unkind feeling towards himself, because my removal was consonant to my own judgement of what was expedient, and that I had for some time been seeking this.

April 7/64 Easter Day. The Congregation overflowing to day - the largest since my location here - and very attentive (1 Cor. 15. 20.) We have the pleasure now of having the chants sung very nicely, so much so indeed that I could almost fancy myself at home again. Certainly this is something like self-praise but, as I am no singer, the praise is due elsewhere. I may therefore venture to say, what I think on this matter, which is, that I have not heard our admirable service better performed, if as well, by any congregation since I left England. However, as regards the singing, generally, much praise is due to my predecessors. After Service several persons expressed a wish to join the Congregation. One respectable old brown woman, said to me "Sir, I have never been here before, I have had much sickness since Christmas, but I was going to Church this Morning when I was told there would be no service there, so I thought I would come here, and I tell you, Sir, I have found it good to be here".

I told the people the intention of the Committee with regard to the Station. Sheldon, who purchased the land for the site, immediately put down his name for 16 dols. more. And an old man who has already given 5 dols. subscribed 2 more. [ ]

April 14/44 [ ]

April 15/44 Again with Mr Smith during the night. poor gentleman, His desease, to me appears to be nothing more than Dyspepsia, but the symptoms are uncommon and alarming. I was so bold last night as to discard the Doctors prescriptions during his extraordinary attacks, and applied some more gentle stimulants which were very successful, I might almost say magical. Still, for several hours, had I not kept my finger on his wrist, I really should have thought he was dying. This morning the Doctor called on me. He appears to think that the expenses of conveying Mr Smith and family, home, will be thrown away.

April 17 and 18/44 [ ]

April 19/44. To day I attended the Vestry Meeting at the Alley. I had mentioned to one or two of the Magestrates my desire to be appointed ennumerator for the forthcoming census, and I am glad to say I obtained two districts, being the only person who has obtained more than one. For this duty I am to receive £20, Stg. The appointment was sought by me solely for the purpose of devoting the sum to the intended School House. On my return home I found a letter from Mr McKinnon in reply to mine of the 6th inst. of which the following is a copy.

Mr Henry Taylor, Sir, Halse Hill 13 April 1844

I have your favor of the 6th inst, and I observe its contents. It is my impression that your continued connection with Salt Savanna is injurious to Mr Wildman's interests I am sorry to say that I beleive that you have used what influence you possess among the people to create in them an unkind feeling towards the Overseer which throws difficulties in his way that would not otherwise exist, and I have been told that even Sunday and Divine Service are not always free from allusions to him & myself. For this and many other reasons I am desirous that your connexion with Salt Savanna should immediately and altogether cease, and this is also the wish of the Proprietor. He has expressed it to me in very strong terms, and as the party appointed to protect his worldly interests I do not feel justified in consenting to any delay which I believe may affect them unfavourably.

At the same time I would not desire to assume the responsibility of shutting up any House where God may be worshiped while no other is to be got in the neighbourhood if I can have any guarantee that its uses would be confined to that purpose, but this I do not see how I can have while you remain there and I would much rather that you would find some other. I remain your Obt Servt

(signed) Lewis MacKinnon

April 20/44 The greater part of this week has been devoted by me to the Rector who has been extremely ill. Two nights I sat up with him, indeed he could not bear the thought of my leaving the house. I have in conjunction with Dr Bruce, induced him to sail in the Packet which leaves the Island on Tuesday next, as his only chance of safety.

April 21/44 The usual duties, good congregation.

April 22/44 To day took possession of the Rector's House, and answered Mr McKinnon's letter. see appendix.

April 25/44 I promised the Rector before his departure to accompany the two Children he leaves behind and Mrs Smith's sister, with whom they are to remain, into St Elizabeth's, where the latter resides. In consequence of the very great uncertainty of the weather now, and from the threatening appearances of the atmosphere we intended to start in the beginning of this week, but were unable before to day, as horses could not be obtained, my own being insufficient. Were I not very anxious about these Children safety, and unwillingly to have them with me during the coming rains, which from the long draught, are expected to be very heavy, and very likely sickly, I could not be induced to leave to late in the week, to commence so considerable a journey, as it will be very difficult to return before Sunday.

April 26/44 Last Evening we rested at Pratville with Mr and Mrs Byrne, my old friends. Mr Byrne has been recently appointed to Pratville by the Bishop, but it appears, from his licence, under the support of the Church Missy. Society. We were enabled to get into Pratville just as the rain began to descend heavily. Mr Byrne speaks very highly of the people's kindness here, whatever he asks is done for him forthwith. He says, such has been the presents since his arrival, of Yams, Cocoas, Coffee, Fowls that he has had to buy nothing of the kind yet. The number of communicants and candidates for communion and confirmation is very large. I should think that the School House would by no means be large enough for the congregation when once brought together again. Two years since the Revd. Mr. Littlejohn wished to induce me to accept of this appointment, but although this offer was accompanied with promises of his influence for my advancement, yet, as it included my disconnexion from the Society, I thought it my duty to refuse.

This Evening we arrived at Heathfield, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 12 miles from the end of our journey, just as the rain came down. But to effect this we were obliged to push on and leave the baggage and servants behind. Heathfield is the residence of the Revd. Mr. Waters, who is well known to Mr Smith and Mrs Smith's family, having come to this Island at the same time as the former, and living in the neighbourhood of the family of the latter for many years. Mrs Smith's father, formerly an extensive proprietor in this Island, was brother to James Forbes Esqre. Author of the "Oriental Memoirs". Of course we were here very kindly received.—

April 27/44 As Miss Forbes and the children and their horses were all knocked up,—Miss Forbes and the Children having had to ride on horseback about 40 miles— we were unable to proceed on our journey. In the forenoon I visited Mr Waters's Church in his company, I was much pleased with its plain but substantial appearance.— The roof corroberating my own view of what may be done with a small quantity of timber and thus giving a light appearance in contradistinction to the immense quantity of timber generally consumed here in roofs. Mr Waters read prayers and catechised his people, preparatory to confirmation.

April 28/44 Sunday, Attended divine Service at Holy Cross Church Mr Waters preached a Sermon and made collection in aid of the Church Society, established by the Bishop, as an auxiliary to the Propagation Society, the funds of which are to be expended in the Diocese.

April 29/44. One of the children being sick we were unable to prosecute our journey. How beautiful is this Climate. One would scarcely credit that we are on Mountains not greatly elevated above the plains of an inter-tropical island, yet so it is that a little altitude mitigates very much the fierceness of the climate. I seem to be in a different part of the world. Here are Mr Waters' School boys – He keeps a private School – running about at midday; which would be thought madness in Vere. And the people too, seem to be nothing worse for being mountaineers. I mean morally, as well as physically: or, whether physically or not. ———

April 30/44 [ ] Jamaica is yet half wild. Yam fields are hardly ever well fenced – stable feeding is an anomaly here – and your horses are constantly straying. Your horses generally have a large run, and they need it, and this makes me of the opinion that you can find much more grass, despite of the strength of tropical rugatation, in much smaller compass in England, than Jamaica, except where guinea grass is cultivated, and perhaps even this is hardly an exception if we take the whole year round, although guinea grass certainly stands dry weather well.

Miss Forbes, has her house is but 12 miles hence, and she is well acquainted with the roads, went forward with one of Mr Waters's horses to make preparations, while I and the Children proceeded slowly after, and arrived just as the evening closed in, at Prosper.

May 1/44. This Morning I rode over with Miss Forbes to Stanmore Hill, the property of her family – and where she is intending to remove to from Prosper – for the purpose of looking at a building of excellent masonry 20 ft. by 60 ft. which she, in conjunction with Mrs Smith, is given to be converted into a Chapel. Formerly it was dedicated to that purpose by their Father, but, rejected by the parish. How altered are the times since then. What a wonderful metamorphosis has passed over this island. – There is now no fear of a second rejection. The situation is not only a useful one, but splendid in point of scenery, and will be, no doubt, if ever it should obtain a tower, a beacon for Seamen. It commands both an extensive land, and, sea view. It is rather curious that Mr Waters, whom I never saw before, is anxious for my appointment to it, when it is completed, and promises me, unsolicited, his influence for that purpose. This seems to me very strange. I intended to have returned to Heathfield to day on my return home, but was prevented by the rain which detained us until dusk at Stanmore Hill.

May 2/44. Unable to leave Prosper in consequence of the rain. Miss Forbes has commenced a School in one of her out buildings, which, I think, bids fair to be useful. She has a black young man to teach at it, who is certainly intelligent, and needs only a little drilling, to make an excellent master. I intend, in returning, to obtain therefore him if possible from Mr Byrne at Pratville.

May 3/44 Left Prosper this morning at sun rise, and breakfasted with Mr Waters at Heathfield. Dined with Mr Byrne at Pratville and arrived home late, drenched with rain for the last 9 miles, having travelled on one horse 60 miles. Perhaps more variety, beauty, splendour, and monotony is not often met with in a days journey. The first 13 miles was along the ridge of the Santa Cruz Mountains with here and there a noble view. On the right of the Black River district and the Westmorland mountains, with the unbounded Ocean, Pedro Plains with its white Chapel, a conspicuous object, formerly the property of the Society, lying immediately below. On the left of the Manchester Mountains running back to the Nassau, formerly Mr Dixon's scene of labour, in the bason of this Amphetheatre there is a continuation of the Black River flat extending round both Pedro Plains and continued down to the Ocean between the Manchester and Santa Cruz Mountains, so that the latter running down to the Sea, and standing east and west are isolated the Manchester, Nassau, & Westmoreland Mountains forming one vast Amphetheatre around. The descent from the Santa Cruz is through what are termed the Savannah's Wild plains gently sloping to the foot of Manchester. The rise is then steep into Manchester, through which, the road continually rises and falls, but the view is almost everywhere circumscribed, and the journey therefore monotonous. After these Mountains are descended into Vere the country presents one dead level — intensly hot and generally intensly dry. If not, the roads are like a ploughed field.

May 5/44 Sunday - [ ]

May 11/44 Busied the whole of this week in getting up furniture luggage &c from Salt Savanna. - Very much annoyed at being disappointed by the Mason who was to come and marl an outhouse in which I purpose keeping the School. - Applied to the Overseer of Salt Savanna for the furniture of this Station, some of which has been in use at the Overseers House, and all that I have received at present is, a Bedstead, a Wardrobe, and an old table, useless.

May 12/44 - The usual congregation and duties: - The Old people of Salt Savanna all came round me after Service to say "how do"

They can hardly believe it possible. Nay, they think I have done quite wrong in leaving, and have only done it for my own convenience. "Massa", said one old woman", Missa Mackinnon tell you leave; but Missa Wildman no tell you leave, Missa Wildman no do dat, no dis God House? How Missa Wildman do dat? No, no, him love God too much for dat." I answered it, nevertheless it was so. "For certain", she replied, I re-assured her. She shook her head. the thing was incomprehensible to her.

May 13/44. Called upon Mr Shaw, an Attorney of the Parish to obain leave from him to build a lime Kiln on land belonging Harmony Hall, of course gratis. This he refused some little time since, but now he not only granted my request, but also put down his name for two guineas towards the intended building. I have some little difficulty in disabusing the minds of persons here of the idea that I am a dissenter. This notion of me I believe is solely attributable to the Overseer of Salt Savanna, although the man knows better. The other day he sent me word by one of the people if I would put his name on the building Committee he would get me plenty of money! The fact is apparent enough, that he wishes me to notice him. He is uncomfortable in his present position, because he fears that the truth one day will flash on Mr Wildman's mind, and nothing therefore could serve him so well, in this event, as a renewed connexion with me. – His opinion of my consistency must be very low, if he thinks that any promise, even if he had the prower of carrying out that promise, could lead me to forget what is due to my profession as a Christian, so far as to connect myself with him again without a very material alteration in his behaviour which is still as unjust, overbearing, & vindictave as ever.

May 15/44. The temporary building which was raised by the people some months since has never been finished, as it answered our purpose without. When I mentioned that the mason whom I had engaged to marl an outhouse at my residence had disappointed me, and was therefore keeping the School back. I received a promise that this building should be immediately finished. As it is 16 ft by 32 ft, and would answer my purpose very well, I agreed. – To day I walked down to see what progress had been made, when lo! it was not begun. I could not help feeling disappointed a good deal.

May 16/44. Meeting this Evening at Portland. I said nothing about my disappointment of yesterday, but after I had left the building I heard one fine old fellow addressing the rest thus, "now come brother and Sister, we must have this place daubed - plaistered - You know School - massa cant do this. We are all blind - ignorant - but these children must have light. now we must all turn out on Saturday. Some to dig marl, some to mix it, and the women and children to carry water. You hear Sister? piccannys too? Well, then, see you all come."

May 17/44. Rode to see a man who has promised me a small subscription either in money or timber towards the intended building. On my return called to see the old Barbadian. She was most thankful for my visit, seizing me by both hands, and thanking God for his goodness to her in inducing me to notice her. Her deportment is at once cheerful and humble. I said to her. well, how are you? Her answer was, "still here by the mercy of god. - In consequence of illness she has not recently been able to get to the meetings.

May 18/44. I was astonished this morning to see the old Barbadian before I had breakfasted. The place I now reside at, once belonged to her former owner, who brought her to this Island, and she seemed to take a pleasure in being able to visit the old spot. - The exertion that she made to get here, must have been very great. She is now 12. a. m. asleep after her fatigue. I walked down to the temporary School House where I found people plaistering the School House, thick, comparatively as bees. The inside was neary finished. Sheldon was at the head and had provided siruss and water for the people to drink.

May 19/44 The usual duties at Salt Savanna and the usual congregation. - Address from 1 Peter II. c. 7 v. (Meeting at Portland well attended. I could fancy the people are too well acquainted with the sound of my voice now, and yet they were attentive. May 23)

May 24/44 Having communicated with the Revd. J Stainsby on the subject of the contemplated building. I have by his counsel written to day to the Bishop on the subject.

May 25/44. Had the temporary School House partly fitted up this week, and, as many of the benches removed from Salt Savanna as are necessary for the present, and temporary seats put up at Salt Savanna to supply the place of those removed. On Thursday I was at the School House nearly all day. Several of the women were carrying water - a very laborious business from the scarcity of this article and the distance to carry it - for mixing the marl with which to finish the building, and some of the Children were either carrying the benches or marl.

The Overseer of Salt Savanna threatens to pound my horses if he catches them on the property. Now as there is only the name of a fence to separate the Estates, I fear this will be the cause of considerable annoyance, of course, this only shews the mind of the man. It is I believe, the only way he can now find to trouble me. I am reminded of the words of the apostle, "bear all things".

May 26/44. Sunday. Rain, yesterday, and much more to day. How necessary this! How gracious is God! We have indeed suffered greatly for the last 10 months! – The poor people have been much distressed from scarcity of labour, lowness of price, and the total failure of their provisions. And yet they have borne all with an excellent Spirit. The constant reply to any allusion to their wants is, "Massa we must no bear patience? God no know best!" Indeed, with few to sympathize for the Planters, generally having no stake in the country, are, I think, its greatest enimies, certainly no friends to the people, and consequently no friends to good order, although they wish to see those under them orderly enough! – The people have manifested a deportment very humble to them. I do not believe there is a quieter population on the face of the globe, certainly not a more religious people, as far as the exterior is concerned – and this must have, and has, its influence on their behaviour as Citizens – altho' like every other people they have their defects, defects inseparable from character, formed under a system of slavery, and not to be eradicated from the present individuals without personal, and heart felt religion. – And yet, I am bound to say there are many who aim at a high standard of morality, who would have been, had their characters been formed under a better system, – nay! who are now – ornaments to Society, and so to a more than ordinary degree considering the prejudices and feelings necessary to be overcome in bosoms sensitive alike to the moral and political frauds under which these prejudices and feelings were generated, and not less sensitive of the general total absence of all fellow feeling on the part of those differing from them in colour, and station, with whom they are connected in the social and political scale, and over whom a religious feeling, and purity of life, they have now a decided advantage – At present – I speak of the estates – moral power is with the Negro, or, at any rate he is fast possessing it, and if political should follow, which is not unlikely, although the time must be necessarily distant, it will no doubt be entirely owing to their present superiors discarding that which alone constitutes every claim to respect, and obedience, and therefore that which constitutes the bond of social compact. Moral influence! [ ]

May 29/44. This Evening Dr Bruce called upon me, & requested me to visit a poor man far advanced in consumption and of whom he had no hopes. When I arrived at the man's residence, I found he was a total stranger to me, he being one of the Clarendon Police, although belonging to this Parish. It is evidently the close of the eleventh hour with him, and yet he appears to be without any hope of Salvation. While I spoke to him he was not only attentive, but anxious, and in my prayer he joined most ardently. As he was a stranger to me, and I knew nothing of his manner of life, I addressed him generally, but pointedly, intending befor my next visit to enquire particularly as to his moral conduct, for in this Island much caution is required. When I left the house I entered into conversation with a neighbour who had been present during my visit, and from whom I learned that the sick man was a fornicator, and that he was then living - nay dying! and within a few hours, days at most, of eternity - in the house of the woman with whom he cohabited. I was grieved that I did not know this sooner, and turning to my companion I said, "Really it is difficult to have to pray with men of this character, it is like tempting God, but I hope you are married". He immediately dropped his head and answered, "no, but I intend to be married soon". "Is it possible", I replied, "and you too are trying how great the long-suffering of God is! and what prevents you from getting married?" His answer was, "The times are so bad." But, rejoined, there is no charge for being married, "Oh no" said he, "but there are expenses for clothing &c" "Oh! I added, I see how it is, you dont care about displeasing the great God a little longer, that you may please your friends. "It is so" - was his reply, and shook his head at his folly, & the impossibility of overcoming it. Oh how often have I found that the customs of the world, and not the will of the individuals has prevented compliance with the sacred commands of God. And then the intention has quieted and calmed an alarmed & uneasy conscience. Truly the world is a tyrant, and yet how much christians bow at its shrine.

May 30/44. Meeting at Portland well attended.

May 31/44. This Morning I commenced preparations for taking the census, besides devoting the money I shall receive for this purpose £20 Stg. for the intended School House. I have another interesting object, I shall by this means preserve a record of every house for my own information, this will be of great use to me especially as it regards the number of children able to attend School.- While out I heard that the poor Man visited on Wednesday Evening, and at whose house I intended calling, was dead. In the evening I officiated at his funeral. It appeared from the number and quality of the persons who were present, that he was much respected. The world will love its own, for he lived according to its maxims, and customs, nevertheless, he would have died a christian! For my Clerk while reading the service I had a Native Baptist preacher who, I perceive from the almanac, assumes the title of reverend!

June 1/44. [ ]

June 2/44 Sunday. The usual duties at Salt Savanna Moderate congregation. In the afternoon for the first time, I had service at Portland. Our little building was full to overflowing, and the congregation very attentive.

June 3/44. To day I was enabled to take the census of the whole district, one house excepted. certainly an arduous duty, but, thank God, arduous as it has been, not only from the amount of labour, but also from continued exposure for 13 hours, He has given me strength to bear it.-

June 5/44 Visited a sick Man to day between School-hours How much more comfortable I now feel residing amongst people, I can so easily attend to their calls, being enabled, in very many cases, to walk to their houses.

June 6/44 Visited a poor sick woman who has been long afflicted. To day she begged to know if I had any means at my disposal to enable her to go to Kingston for change, as she has, she believes, a son there. I told her I had no particular means for the purpose, indeed, none beyond my own private ones. Her husband said he had applied to the Church-wardens for assistance in vain.- When I remembered her long illness and acute sufferings, and the difficulties that must have beset them both especially during the present draught in this hardest of all the Parishes, my heart yearned over her as over a sister, I could not, difficult as my own position is, with an increasing family, in this extreme scarcity — promising her something out of the means afforded me by the Society, especially as I hoped She would thus meet with medical assistance gratis. — I promised also to mention her to my friend the Revd. Mr. Spence in Kingston, who might recommend her to one of the dispensaries. In the evening, Meeting at Portland. The People have agreed to enlarge the temporary building and make it as large again. It will thus be able to accommodate upwards of 250 people.

June 8/44. I went down to the School House where I found several of the people plaistering the outside of the building. — They had assembled themselves for the purpose of carrying the spars necessary to commence the enlargement of the building, but the persons being from home that had cut the timber, they were unable to discover in what part of the woods it lay.

June 9/44. Service in the Morning at Salt Savanna, and in the afternoon at Portland. Usual duties.

June 10/44. I had upwards of 40 children at School to day. This is more than last week, and more than I expected considering the situation of the poor people, and so straightened for means, as the draught still continues. My poor horses are in wretched condition, and my means will not allow me to feed them on corn.

June 14/44. The Meeting at Portland well attended.

June 15/44. This week demonstrations were made towards enlarging the building, and to day I had several carpenters working gratuitously, besides several labourers. We got up the frame work of the walls of the building except two or three of the posts, there not being timber for these on the ground. In addition to this some other timber and wattles were brought up. I have hitherto called this building a temporary one, and indeed still wish to look upon it as such with regard to its present purpose. Nevertheless with a little expenditure it might be made to look very neat, and would last many years. The form of the whole when completed will be that of a T and equal to 32 ft. by 32 ft. —

I propose when a better building is raised to convert this into a residence for myself should I be continued here after Mr Smith's return from Europe, and no great cost would render it suitable for this purpose. In a few weeks we shall be able to give Salt Savanna School House when required. While we were busy at our object to day the Overseer of Salt Savanna, and the Overseer of Harmony Hall - where Sheldon who purchased the land for the site of the School House, is Headman - Came to Portland to look after the House where Mr Reed, the Baptist minister, and myself hold secret meetings!!! This tale about secret meetings has been spread abroad by the Salt Savanna Overseer, and he has actually turned away his Headman - a most excellent person - because he would not give him some impossible information about these non-existing secret meetings. It is rather curious that I should thus be connected with a gentleman with whom I have never exchanged a word - nay not even a salutation. As the Overseer of Salt Savanna saw my horse on the premises, they passed on, and went up to Sheldon's House. They then sent down for him, and on his arrival interrogated him on this matter. The Harmony Hall Overseer, Sheldon said, seemed a good deal chagrined at the wild goose chase he had been led into, and the false impressions that had been made upon him. I ought to say Sheldon: a man who stands very high in the estimation of the neighbouring Overseers, and his explanation was received with implicit credit. My feelings with respect to the attempts to depreciate me, and my labours here, and consequently the object of the Society in continuing me here, are those of unmingled satisfaction. For of all pleas I ever knew, I remain in that where the christian ought to tremble most, lest he should meet with that approbation which is as a curse. "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you". On his return, Sheldon said to me. "Master if that man could drive you out of the Parish he would" - meaning by That man - the Overseer of Salt Savanna. - This morning I sent my son to the Post Office. He had first to call at Salt Savanna on proceeding from which, in the direct line, the Overseer turned him back!

June 16/44 Officiated at a funeral before breakfast this Morning Afterwards went through the usual duties as Salt Savanna & Portland. The building at Portland was crowded to overflowing, and the attention intense. I was speaking of "love of the brethren". As the people were leaving Salt Savanna in the Morning after Service. It was not a little disgusting to see the Overseer, and a besotted bookKeeper, whom the former sent home a few weeks since in a cart drunk, employing themselves in annoying those returning towards Harmony Hall, by sending them as far round as they possibly could, instead of allowing them to traverse the usual road – people every way their superior, except as to education & station! For this act, charity would, if it could, discover some better reason than mere bad feeling. In another direction the Overseer has dug a deep ditch across the road, so that, two out of the three approaches to the School House are stopped, and persons desiring to attend Salt savanna from the east must go round a distance of four miles unnecessarily. This I thank God, will not continue a long time, as I shall be provided with a plain, indeed, but substantial building in a few weeks, and without any outlay of the funds in hand for a better erection, and by which means all hurry is with the latter will be prevented at a time when the people have literally nothing but their labour to give. ..

June 20/44 The usual Meeting at Portland

June 22/44 The people employed to day in cutting timber for the temporary School House

June 23/44 Rain the last two or three nights, and to day it has been heavy. God seems now indeed to have heard our prayers, and to be willing to relieve our necessities: A month has elapsed since the last rain, which however, was from our long and severe draught, but as a drop in the Ocean, and seemed rather to mock, than, to benefit us. We have had no such rain as today's for the last 20 months. During this period we have had many indications of coming rain, but the general remark has been, no rain unless the wind ceases! It is remarkable that on Thursday night the wind seemed to blow its loudest blast. Many began to fear it was the commencement of a hurrican. Since then the wind has mitigated and we have had rain, and now, while writing this, without a breath stirring, the rain is falling in torrents. Blessed be God. This Morning we had service at Salt Savanna with a larger congregation than I expected from the state of the weather. In returning we got wet. This afternoon, just as we were starting for for the temporary School House the rain commenced again and has not since, ceaced a moment.

June 25/44. This morning one of my horses got away for a short time, and before my boy could find it a woman brought it, and demanded 1/6 Stg - this sum she would have obtained had she carried it through our shocking roads to the pound - I remonstrated with her on her injustice and offered to pay any damage that the beast had done, but this would not suit her purpose, for the fact is, it had done no damage, and the place where she found it is unprotected by fence. Eventually she became ashamed, and took the money with considerable compunction, but did take it! - This system of demanding money is really not only very unneighbourly, but very unchristian, and very unjust, when no damage has been done especially. To say the least of it, it is extortion for which she might after all be prosecuted. Had I permitted her to have taken the horse to the pound, it would have cost me 5 shillings besides, which is a great annoyance, being obliged to send for it so great a distance. This woman is the first negro in Jamaica that ever treated me so.

June 26/44. Got the timber out of the woods, and placed on the ground for finishing the temporary building.

June 27/44 The usual Meeting at Portland -

June 28/44 When I wrote the Bishop about the intended building here, I mentioned to him, what I supposed to be an inadvertance that I had not, up to that time, received my license. To day a letter reached me from the Registrar, the Revd Mr Robinson with the licence inclosed, and an apology for its non-appearance sooner

June 29/44 This morning soon after the carpenter began to work on the temporary building, a surveyor employed by an Overseer in the neighbourhood, who asserts that the land purchased by Sheldon is his, commenced running the boundary lines of the property of the latter, and took in the whole of this land, besides that of several poor people. The woman that sold the land to Sheldon appears to have acted a very dishonest part, not only by selling land, which did not belong to her, but also by selling for an acre what is little more than half an acre. She now says she has lost her writings, and that she has no money to refund with. The person claiming the land, a Mr Ward - promised some time since to give us the acre of land should it prove to be his. To day he wishes to remove the site, as, to inclose the present building, measuring from his boundary on the north, he would have to give more than an Acre. Sheldon immediately offered to purchase the residue, but to this he objected. He wishes to have the honour of giving the land. I had then an interview with him, & told him, at once, unless he would include the present building, we would not accept his gift. This so far had the desired effect, but then he seemed to attach great importance to his gift, and appeared to look at me with some prejudice, and talked as a precautionary step of making over the land to the Custos, the Bishop, and the Rector. I said, you can make the land to whom you like, and the persons you make it over to, are, at liberty to raise the building, but, I am not to be controlled for an Acre of land. I am here acting under the Bishop's licence, and am in communication with him on the matter, and by him, must be guided. He then said, he should make it a condition of that grant, that the moment a political meeting was held in the building, the land should revert to him, I answered, then, Mr Ward, you must keep your land, I will be no party to any such dishonourable terms. The Bishop, and the Rector certainly shall not be thus insulted through me. He then withdrew his condition, and apologized. At present therefore, the land is to be given in the usual way. The moment the people heard that some difficulty had occurred, with regard to the transfer of the site, they struck their work on the building, and were prepared to remove the timber at once.

All this distrust, suspicion, and nonsense, about political Meetings, is to be referred to the Salt Savanna Overseer. So much for Mr Wildman's representative here.

June 30/44 The usual duties to day. An excellent Congregation at Salt Savanna, but not so good a one as hitherto at Portland. There was however considerable appearance of rain in the evening. As the people now are not able to keep their promises, with regard to their subscriptions to the new School House: I suggested to day the necessity of commencing monthly subscriptions, no matter how small. To be collected on the first Sunday of the month, beginning next Sunday.

The gates of the principal approach to the Salt Savanna School

House were locked again to day. The people however managed to squeeze through.

Appendix.

Reply to Mr McKinnon's letter of the 13th of April, Received on the 19th and inserted under that date in this Journal.

Louis McKinnon Esqre. Sir Salt Savanna, April 22-1844

In reply to your letter of the 13th inst. received on the 19th I beg to state that I have never used "the influence I possess among the people" for any such purpose as you "believe". And I very fearlessly challenge any proof of having so used it, on the contrary it is well known and your Overseer must be aware of it that I have used my "influence" in a precisely opposite direction, & although no courtesy can demand that I should meet an "impression", or a "belief"; yet, I am ready at any time to answer the present charge, if I may so term it, could I have it in a tangible form, because, I think this would be the shorter, better, and more honourable way of giving you the "guarantee" you seem to think to be necessary before you can accede to my suggestion for carrying on the duties of this Station, and prevent you assuming the "responsibility" of the shutting up a house where God is worshipped. My object in proposing this is convenience in my duties, and a good understanding with you, or else, I assure you, most respectfully, nothing could induce me to lower myself, so much, as again to notice, the author of your "impression", and "belief," knowing, as I do, his malicious feelings towards me, and feeling, as I do, that my character is far above the reach of the keenest shaft of that quiver which he has not used very sparingly.

Did you state the nature of the "allusion" to yourself, and to your Overseer, which you believe, "even Sunday, & Divine Service, are not always free from," I would gladly give you a straight forward explanation, whatever the result might be as to my application to you, but, I think you will allow, that at present, the term "allusion" does not carry out the idea of impropriety, although such may be your impression, and the impression sought to be made on your mind. Had I received your letter before I saw you at the Alley on Friday last when you were so kind as to forward my appointment as ennumerator for the Census, and for which I sincerely thank you — I should certainly have sought an opportunity of speaking to you on the subject of it. Allow me now to say. I hope that you will not look upon my present solicitation as mere braggadocia, on the contrary, I would humbly submit to you whether a consciousness of the rectitude of my conduct may not actuate me in inviting you to enquiry.

Sir — Your Obet. Servant
(signed) Henry Taylor

N.B. no answer has been received to this letter.

Revd. C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary.

Rec. Sept. 16.1844
Com:
Ans: 9br 25/44

My dear Sir, Kingston. August 6. 1844.

I have to offer many apologies for being thus late in despatching my Quarterly Report. Having, however, been summoned here upon business by the Lord Bishop, my time and attention have so constantly been engaged, that I deferred my Report until the present Packet, hoping, indeed, to be able to send your Society some acceptable and encouraging intelligence.

Nor am I altogether disappointed in this anticipation; for, through the Divine blessing upon the ministrations of the Church numbers are being added, as I fervently trust, not only to the visible congregation of Christ's Church, but also to the number of true and lively believers in our adorable Redeemer. The congregation at the Rural Hill Church now amounts to very nearly eight hundred; and continually is it increasing, not only by those disabused of the errors of schism; but also (which perhaps is still more important) by those reclaimed from a state which cannot be distinguished from absolute Heathenism.

The Society may perhaps not be aware of the fact that in the Rural Hill Districts the population amounts to upwards of two thousand souls! This startling and awakening fact has lately been made known by the census of the whole Island having been taken. If it is painful for those in England to think of such a number of immortal souls being left with only one authorised, or unauthorised Minister of God's Word among them; and that in a Tropical land when it is impossible to move about with the facility and activity exercised in colder climates; what must it be for one who daily witnesses the spiritual destitution, the total want of religious knowledge among a people so peculiarly under the charge of Christian England!

There is a spot, which I could most earnestly wish to bring before the attention of the Committee of the Society. It is situated between five and six miles from Rural Hill, accessible only by a dangerous and harrassing road. It contains at the present moment not far short of three hundred people and two hundred more have purchased small lots of land and will soon build their houses and reside there, thus making in a few months hence an entire population of five hundred; I have visited these people frequently and I am now endeavouring by the aid of volunteered labour on their part, and a small grant which I hope to obtain from the Diocesan Church Society, to fit up a large room as a Chapel in which I propose to have service as often as I can visit the settlement. The proprietor of the land has very kindly promised not only the buildings, which once constituted the Sugar works (long since abandoned) - but has also offered me a Title to the land upon which they stand, provided I can fit them up as a Chapel and obtain a License for the celebration of Divine Worship. The total sum needed is not more than £60 Ten will be, I have little doubt, given by the Diocesan Society, and I confidently hope the Committee will also offer me some encouragement however small in my humble wishes of increasing my usefulness in the service of our mutual Saviour.

The School progresses to my satisfaction. The building is now finished, and meets the entire approval of Mr. Griffith's and others who have seen it.

The Church will, I hope, be also completed and consecrated by Christmas next. I know not if I have, in a former letter, mentioned, that there are three hundred Communicants at Rural Hill, and also the same number of Candidates for Confirmation. Trusting the Committee will pardon the lateness and hastiness of this brief Report.

I remain &c.

(Signed) Charles Alfred Cooper.

Recd. Sept. 10. 1844
Com:
Ans:

Bishop of Jamaica to the Revd. H. Venn.

Revd. Sir,   Bishop's Lodge. August 16. 1844.

I beg leave to transmit to you a letter which I have this morning received from the Revd. Mr. Douett, the zealous and exemplary Island Curate of St. Elizabeth, and to express my fears that unless your promised Missionary Mr. Redford should come, a large and most interesting congregation will be lost to the Church.

It is indeed matter of painful regret that I have no means whatever of supplying his deficiency, every Clergyman whose services I can at all command in the vicinity of Nassau, being already much beyond his strength. I shall be very thankful to you for such information as you can supply respecting the movements of M^r. Redford; and with earnest prayers to the Great Head and Preserver of this Church, that He will send yet more labourers into this portion of His vineyard, and give additional efficacy to the workings of your Society,

I remain, Rev^d. and Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) Aubrey G. Jamaica.

Rec. Sept. 19. 1844.
Com:
Ack:

Rev^d. C. J. P. Doüet to the Bishop of Jamaica.

My Lord, M^t. Hermon. August 12. 1844.

I do indeed regret with your Lordship, the non-arrival of the clergyman for the Nassau in this Parish, - that district being in a most deplorable condition for want of the means of grace. I am really astonished that they have with the trifling assistance I occasionally give them, remained so long in connexion with the Church, considering the many attempts on the part of the Baptists to draw them away. They are however relying on your Lordship's promise to them, and in daily expectation of the arrival of their minister, do not complain. Our Heavenly Father does all things well, and I trust that this trial of their faith will cause them to rely more implicitly on him, to enjoy more gratefully, and place a greater value on the preaching of His word, than they perhaps might have done, had these privileges been continued to them uninterruptedly.

In regard to the duties at Lacovia, I beg to assure your Lordship, that it will afford me pleasure to render every assistance in my power towards supplying M^r. Wilson's place, and although I have as much duty to perform as I can well manage, yet Lacovia being only 12 miles from my place of worship at Emmonde, I can after performing the duties at Mount Hermon at seven o'clock and Emmonde at ten, proceed on to Lacovia, and officiate there at half past two in the afternoon.

If this arrangement be satisfactory to your Lordship, I shall be glad to tender my services every fortnight until M^r. Redford's arrival. But I would suggest to your Lordship that the assistance of the Manchester clergy would greatly relieve me in this duty. The Revd. Mr. Littlejohn resides about 16 miles from hence and Mr. Stephen about 10 miles, the distance between their chapels is only four miles. By one of these gentlemen officiating alternately at both of these chapels on the same day, the other could easily take my duties here, whilst I proceeded on to Lacovia. In this manner all our places of worship would be open on the same day and served, and Lacovia would have the benefit of a morning Service every fortnight; could your Lordship kindly attend to my suggestion I would be much obliged.

Not having seen Mr. Wilson since his severe illness, I am unable to express any opinion respecting his recovery. He still remains at Sav la Mar, where he was first taken ill, a distance of 45 miles from Lacovia. But from the last accounts received from Mrs. Wilson, she mentions that he was gradually improving in his general health, though he was still unable to use the side affected.

(Signed) C. J. P. Doüett.

Rec. Sept. 19. 1844.
Com:
Ans:

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir

Kingston. August 22. 1844.

Having effected the sale of a Bill for £50 in favour of John Hayes, & Co. I write to inform you of the same: this is for my salary to the 30th. of June last.

I take the present opportunity of informing you that the Revd. John Smith, the late Rector of Vere, died near Southampton some time in June past; and that in consequence the house which he was so kindly disposed as to give me as a Residence, is to be sold. This, I apprehend, may in some measure affect the Committee's determination with regard to my continuance here, as should I continue here I must rent a dwelling.

Besides this I have to make you acquainted with the fact that about six weeks ago, Mr. McKinnon gave me notice to give up the premises at Salt Savanna which will have expired two weeks tomorrow. That he also wrote to the Bishop who without any intimation from me has withdrawn his licence from the Salt Savanna School House in consequence. I would also inform you that I was therefore without a place last Sunday to hold service in.

The Bishop has not withdrawn my licence, but has sent to me through the Revd. Mr. Panton as Ecclesiastical Secretary for explanation. I think the licence ought not to have been withdrawn until the explanations had been received. I have written to Mr. Stainsby on the subject but have not yet received any answer. I have also written to the Bishop in reply but do not yet know with what impression. I hope I shall be enabled to forward this by next packet. If any complaint has been laid before the Bishop, it can be no other than what has already been laid before the Committee, I have been residing off the property for four months. A temporary place of worship is ready at Portland, but I believe the new Rector thinks my continuance there unnecessary. I applied to the Bishop about erecting a building at Portland as counselled by Mr. Stainsby but did not receive an answer. This application has been made 3 months. I have raised some money and should have commenced some time since had I received any countenance. I wish very much the Committee would give me some direction with regard to my standing with the Bishop.

I write this in Kingston in the greatest possible haste, as I only came to Kingston this morning to sell my Bill, & am returning as soon as I have written this letter, and the post closes immediately,

(Signed) Henry Taylor.

Recd Oct 7/44
Ent'd
[illegible]

A

Bishop of Jamaica to Rev H Venn

Rev Sir

Bishop's Lodge Aug 28. 1844.

The Rev Mr Griffiths, whom I have recently appointed to the Rectory of Falmouth, brought me yesterday a letter from the Lay Secretary of the C M S, bearing date 28th June, in which Mr Griffiths is requested to communicate with me on the subject of the abandonment of the Grove School by the Mico Commissioners, & is informed that it was intended by the Com. to advise with me thereon.

In consequence of this communication I now transmit for the information of the Com. the copy of my correspondence with the Secretary of the Mico Trust, and I confidently appeal to their candour & judgment to determine whether the dissolution of a very hopeful & already useful Institution is chargeable on me, or on the system of secret & irresponsible agency which I shall always depricate. – I have forwarded copies of this correspondence to H M Government with the intention of showing that as the Church in Jamaica can no longer be benefitted by the Mico charity, the share of the

Parliamentary aid for the instruction of emancipated slaves, to which she is entitled, ought now to be disbursed only through the channel of more friendl Associations.

Under the discouraging circumstances to which I have adverted, we have retained the Master of the children's School at the Grove but have been obliged to postpone the revival of a Normal School for the important purposes mentioned in the letter of Mr Coates until we can obtain the assistance of a pecuniary annual grant from your Com or some other Society. - From all that I have seen I have been induced to believe, that a well instituted Seminary for Teachers which might at the same time send out truly pious & efficient men to Western Africa, would bring an invaluable blessing on this community. I believe the locality and nature of the premises at the Grove to be admirably adapted for such a purpose. I believe that I could find a fitting master for the School (who might either be a layman or in Deacon's Orders) and it would give me the highest satisfaction to aid in its organization, and to watch over its progress with careful attention to any conditions not incompatible with my office, which the Com might think fit to prescribe.

With reference to my last letter to the Society, I am bound to say that I still adhere to my opinion that the Nassau district, is the proper Station for Mr Redford, & that we are pledged to the people who will gratefully welcome his labours, to place him there, I am taking steps to convert the Station of Moore Town into an Island Curacy, & to appoint the Rev Mr Osborne to that very interesting charge

Mr Byrne who was sent by Dr Panton with my sanction to Pratvill was a teacher & Catechist in the service of your Com., appears to be a truly religious and zealous man & though perhaps not sufficiently qualified for the instruction of a Normal School is highly useful in his present department. He has between seventy & eighty scholars in his day School, & on the Lordsday meets and instructs a Congregation of two or three hundred persons in the Society's School house at Pratville, I am anxious to hear of the confirmation of this appointment with all the circumstances of which Dr Panton has already made you acquainted.

Commending you and the Com. in all your benevolent designs to the protection of Him who alone giveth the increase I remain &ca

(Signed) Aubrey G Jamaica.

PS Sep 2. 1844 I have this morning had the pleasure of receiving your letter by the Packet. It is I believe practically replied to by this communication (Sd) A.G.J.

Rev R E Hankinson June 15. 1844

Rev R E Hankinson to Bishop of Jamaica.

My Lord,

Office of the Mico Trustees June 15/44

The Trustees of the Mico Charity having received information from Jamaica that your Lordship has disapproved of the appointment of Mr Archdeacon Trew as the Superintendent of the Establishment at the Grove and that other persons under your sanction have been adopted for its administration, have instructed me to take the following communication.

The Trustees beg leave most respectfully to inform your Lordship that in the adoption of measures for the control & management of their Establishment at the Grove they apprehend that your Lordship has not been sufficiently apprized of the constitution of the Trust they administer or the obligations they have to discharge.

The funds at the disposal of the Trustees are monies and property belonging to the Lady Mico who died 160 years since & who was a diſsenter from the Church of England, and monies put at their disposal for the purpose of the Trust by the Government and which supply is now in a course of withdrawment.

The object to which these funds are applied is the education of the Negro and Coloured races and upon principles which shall render their Establishments equally open to all persuasions of Christians.

The following are the fundamental rules:-

1st "The Schools to be supported in whole or in part from the funds of this Charity, shall be open to children of parents of all denominations.

2d The grand objects of this Charity shall be the promotion of education in general, but especially the religious education;- the basis of the system to be the Bible with such extracts as are at present used by the British and Foreign School Society.

3d No Catechisms, nor books of peculiar religious tenets, shall be taught in the Schools, but every child shall be at liberty to attend regularly the place of worship to which its Parents belong.

4th These regulations to constitute the basis upon which pecuniary aid shall be extended to Schools whether public or private: such aid at once involving the superintendence of the Trustees of the Charity.

5th No teacher to be employed who does not bring satisfactory recommendations, as to his religious & general character & competency as a School teacher, his efficiency to be approved of by the Agent of the Trustees with whom shall rest his removal should it be deemed advisable".

Upon this system, the Trustees have acted in the various Schools they have established in the Mauritius, Trinidad, Dominica, St Lucia, Antigua, and in other places, and were anxious to do so, as far as circumstances would allow in Jamaica. Accordingly all their Schools in Jamaic were governed originally by these rules.

In the progress of time however, a change to a certain extent took place as to the School at the Grove. They were informed that such wa most unfortunately the state of religious feeling in Jamaica that membe of the Church of England would not avail themselves of Schools to which others were admitted on equal terms, and that consequently such benefi as the Mico Charity could afford, would no longer be shared by Churchme and the children of Churchmen. For the purpose of meeting this difficulty the Trustees after great deliberation & much doubt, determined that the Sch at the Grove should be considered on a system more in accordance with what was understood to be the feeling in Jamaica of those belonging to the Established Church; but they thought they were justified in their departure from the rules and constitution, by the consideration that there were two Establishments in Jamaica, and that by this mode of proceedin the benefit would be equal to persons of all religious opinions. In the same spirit of desire to conciliate all, they placed this School under the management of Mr Archdeacon Trew, not as being an Archdeacon, but in his private capacity as a person who had long been officially connected with the Charity, & in whom the Trustees placed the fullest confidence but in so doing they never intended, & indeed would not be justified in giving up their own control, and right of administration:- Mr Archdeacon Trew was to take charge as their Agent, and in no other capacity, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the regulations they had established.

The Trustees do not presume in any degree to call in question the prohibition which your Lordship has deemed fit to issue to Mr Archdeacon Trew against acting as their Superintendent of the Establishment at the Grove, but they exceedingly regret to find that as to the future Government of this School the opinions entertained by your Lordship are not reconcilable wi the principles on which they conceive they are bound to discharge the trust committed to them.

They apprehend that it is their duty to keep the entire control and management of all their Schools in their own hands, - that the persons necessarily appointed their Agents in the Colonies should act according to thei instructions & without any independent authority. They never intended to place their Schools under any Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, & they apprehended that in Jamaica, as in England, a School might be established for the education of the Children of Churchmen, according to the principles of the Church of England without subjecting it to any Ecclesiastical authority.

It is true however that they would have craved, & thankfully accepted from all belonging to that Church, advice & assistance faithfully and effectually to carry out their object.

The Trustees beg leave to assure your Lordship that they do exceedingly regret that any difference should exist between them & the Bishop on this question; but they think that had the nature of their system been fully known, measures would not have been adopted which in effect subvert all their authority, & militate against the Trust they execute.

The Trustees have given the whole subject their best consideration and have felt themselves compelled though most unwillingly, to come to the conclusion, that the difference of opinion which subsists between your Lordship and them is so wide, that they have no alternative but to give up their School at the Grove.

In establishing that School, they conceived that they went the utmost length the nature of their duties would permit, & they would cheerfully and zealously have framed their directions for the effectual attainment of the object, - they would, with deference & respect have received all advice coming from your Lordship, or any of the Clergy, but they cannot abdicate their own power, or subject the School to Ecclesiastical authority.

The Trustees therefore have given directions that all expenses shall be liquidated as soon as may be convenient & the Establishment at the Grove be broken up:- notice having been already given to the C. M Shore to whom the Premises belong.

In conclusion they entreat your Lordship to believe that in adopting this measure they are actuated by no feelings of disrespect or irritation, but from a conscientious conviction that when so wide a difference of opinion exists no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment can be entertained, & that they are bound to adhere to the principles & rules by which as Trustees they are governed. (Sigd) R E Hankinson Sec Mico Charity.

Bishop of Jamaica to Rev R E Hankinson

Bishop's Lodge Jamaica July 16/44

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing date on the 15th ult. in which you apprize me of the determination of the Trustees of the Mico Charity to abandon the Establishment at the Grove, in the Parish of St Andrews in this Island. Your communication also informs me that the Trustees have been induced to adopt this measure by an alleged interference on my part with their local Agents, by which they conceive their authority to have been infringed and the principles of the Trust violated.

It is unneceſsary for me to admit the right of the Trustees to appoint the Governors and Teachers of their Institutions, & to regulate the conduct of their Schools is unquestionable. That I have either impugned or obstructed the exercise of this right, I utterly and without qualification de On my arrival in this Diocese I found one of the Institutions of the Mico Charity, combining with the instruction of children a Normal or Training School for Masters conducted by a Teacher appointed by the Trustees on the principles of the Church of England adopted under their sanction; the buildings of the Establishment the property of the CMS, the whole under the immediate direction of the Clergyman of the District, and occasionally visited by the Church Authorities.

To this Institution (the only one in the Island connected with the Mic Charity which contained any of my own people) my attention was early invited and cheerfully bestowed. I visited it first in company with our most excellent & intelligent Governor Lord Elgin, not with a view of altering a single regulation of the Trustees, but with the simple desire of rendering those regulations more efficient, by such aid as the countenance and advice of the Bishop might be supposed to confer.

At a subsequent period Archdeacon Trew arrived in Jamaica on his way to Naſsau. To those who understand the nature of the office of an Archdeacon, & the entireneſs of his obligations to his Diocesan, it will not appear strange that I should demur, first to the principles of permitting one of my Archdeacons to accept any extraneous office without my previous concurrence, and secondly and especially to the appointment of one Archdeacon to the superintendence of Church Schools within the limits of the Archdeaconry of another. Under this difficulty I recommended Archdeacon Trew that with his Station and duties lying in the distant Islands of the Bahamas, the trust whic had been confided to him might be best, and most faithfully fulfilled by the employment of the Rev Dr Panton as his representative, & suggested that the position of this gentleman, both local and official and his long acquaintance with the School at the Grove indicated him as the fittest person to underta this charge. - With the hope of aſsisting Dr Panton in this important task which Dr Trew had devolved on him, and of carrying out what I understood most certainly to be the wishes of the Trustees, I recommended the employment of a Head Master who might give a higher character to the Normal School, and with Dr Panton's consent sent for the Rev Mr Wood whom I had known during many years as a good Trainer of Schoolmasters for this office. In order to accomplish so desirable an object I agreed, on the part of another Society to add the sum of £150 to Mr Wood's income, on condition of his aſsisting Dr Panton in his Sunday duties, & of his officiating on every Lordsday in a neighbouring Church.

On this invitation Mr Wood resigned his employment in another Colony and I had promised myself the satisfaction of witneſsing a great improvement in the conduct of the Normal School the principles adopted by the Trustees, & I think most wisely and humanely would have been adhered to, and the Institution would have been no otherwise subject to my direction or influence than that it was under the supervision of a Clergyman of my Diocese, who was likely to accept my counsel so far as it should be consistent with his engagements to the Trust.

From the conclusive measures to which the Trustees have resorted, under what I would respectfully represent to be a total misapprehension of my conduct and views, I have little hope that they may be diverted; but I cannot omit to expreſs my fears, that the precipitate breaking up of an Institution so well calculated to promote the objects of the Trust and so manifestly auspicious to the cause of Christian education, awfully needed in Jamaica, and that too at a period in which sanguine hopes were entertained by all candid observers of a large measure of succeſs, will have a tendency to strengthen sectarian jealousies, to interrupt the progreſs of practical Christianity in the land, & to revive those unhappy antipathies which I cannot but think that the charitable spirit of the Testatrix would have desired by all means to allay.

I beg leave to reciprocate with you and with the Trustees my earnest wish to divest our correspondence of any appearance of irritation or disrespect, & praying that God may enlighten us all in this and every other matter with His good Spirit. I have the honor to be &ca

(Signed) Aubrey G. Jamaica.

Recd Oct 7/44
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Ansd

A

Mrs Muhlhauser to Lay Secretary

Dear Sir,

Bartica Grove Aug 20.1844.

The Rev Mr Eckel's letter, containing the painful & afflicting intelligence of my dear departed husbands death, will by this time have reached you, I have deferred writing having been all the time in a distressed and unhappy state; but the Lord has upheld me, & strengthened me through all these trying scenes, & truly remembered mercy in judgment. I know that the Lord's judgment are right, & that He in faithfulness has afflicted me. I endeavour to bow with submission, to this severe stroke of my Heavenly Father & cast myself and three fatherless children entirely on his care for He has promised in His word that He will never leave or forsake those who put their trust in Him When I wrote those few lines to you in my dear husband's stead. I felt convinced, he could not stand the fatigue attending his arduous duties long, but did not think his work here below would be so soon ended; an I was left to wander awhile alone, till my change also comes.- Many remarkable circumstances are connected with this sad event, a few I will mention, first the uncertainty of his continuing with your Society. I left the dear abode of seven years peace & happiness on 1st July. Also his new year's text for this year "This year thou shalt die" and his address to the Clergy at their last Quarterly Meeting; he preached on II Cor. V. 9-11 he dwelt much on the subject of the awful responsibility laid upon minis; which made a great impression on his own mind, & urged him to greater zeal & stedfastness in the cause he had so near his heart; he ended his address by a triumphant discription of the welcome & reward a faithful Minister would receive at the hands of his Master & Lord; it affected me very much. Oh! I little thought then, that he was so soon to realize it all.- Another circumstance I consider also very remarkable, that he should assist at the laying on of hands upon one among the number, that had borne much of the fatigue & burden of the day with him, with whom he had often taken sweet counsel together (I mean Mr Woodman) thus not leaving his post entirely destitute of a pastor; and this too being his last office on earth. I ha found Mr Woodman a sincere friend in the hour of trial, alway ready to comfort me from the word of God when cast down & ready to faint. I regret that M Woodman, was unable to be down the Coast sooner, to have been more wi our dear friend in his last days, as also Mr Eckel, we entertained no fear until Friday, when death was but too visible. I regret also that the stimulants used to keep up life deprived us of much converse which would have been sweet for us his mourning survivors to reflect upon. He repeatedly told me that he could not collect his ideas together, feeling his brain affected. Not one earthly thought escaped his dear lips, his only desire he said was to be in heaven, and that I and my little ones might meet him there; one of our number has already joined him, may the rest do so likewise, in the Lord's appointed time. Let me die the death of the righteous & let my last end be like his! I have met with great sympathy & kindness from all who know him; he was universally beloved; his parishioners subscribed together, & presented their offerings to me as a mark of respect to his memory. At their desire I have sent to England for a plain marble monument to be placed at the wall in St Paul's Church Sanfernando where he lies buried; & have appropriated the greater part of the parishioners' subscription to that purpose. Many of my friends advised me to return to Europe immediately; whilst I was pondering over the subject with a few friends, I received the sudden announcement of the arrival of my dear sister and brother in law Mr Bernau, who was looking very broken down in health. he was in Barbados at the time for change of air, & on hearing the mournful tidings left for Trinidad immediately. We no longer doubted or hesitated where I should proceed to; as we considered a kind Providence had thus led them to me in the time of distress. I accordingly by Mr Bernau's advice accompanied them back to Barbados, & after a fortnight's stay there for the further recruiting of his health (at which place as all along I received the greatest kindness from His Lordship the Bishop and Lady) we at last by the Lord's safe guidance reached Bartica safely. Mr Bernau's health improved a little but I fear he will not stand this climate long. The Lord in mercy preserve him long to his dear family & endeared flock here at Bartica.. My dear Sir I fear I have intruded too long on your kindness but allow me to express to you the grateful feelings my dear departed husband, as also myself, ever entertained toward your Society for the kindness they have all along shown to us. The circumstances of dissolving all connexion with your Society was a painful subject with him, & he was spared that trial. – Love to the different Congregations among whom he laboured alone could make him resolve to acquiesce to your wish for him to remain. I therefore humbly confide in your Society to continue your support to me his widow & three fatherless children. My eldest little girl is nearly 7 years old the two others are boys 5 & 3 years of age; they all look up to me for support & Education. I feel convinced that your Society will do what is right & thus, in this belief

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cast myself on your kind consideration and protection. May I beg of you to acquaint me with the Society's intentions respecting me as I consider my stay here but temporary. May the Lord prosper your Missions throughout the world, & may the sudden removal of one of His servants be not left without some good to His cause, & may there be some seed sown ready for the harvest, & I pray the Lord of the harvest to send other labourers into his vineyard to reap in His own good time an abundant harvest. Dear Sir I beg to be kindly remembered to Miss Coates whose affectionate parting advice I shall never forget & remain &ca

(Signed) Anna Margaret Muhlhauser.

Rec Oct 21/44 A

Rev J H Bernau to Lay Secretary

Com.

Ans.

Dear Sir, Bartica Grove Sep 14. 1844.

The failure of my health in the earlier part of the year, & the urgent necessity of trying an immediate change of air, were communicated unto you by Mr Pollard. Since that time I might have written oftener, had I not been anxious to wait the result of the trial when in Barbados and after my return to this Station on the first of Augt. It now affords me much pleasure with thankfulness to state that under God's blessing the change has done me good and in part restored my health, so that I am able to prosecute my labours as heretofore; but whether it will be of long continuance I cannot tell. Thus much I say that were I timely and adequately succoured in my almost daily increasing labours, I might perhaps endure a few years longer without thinking of a change to Europe. When entering upon my Missionary career I bade forever adieu to all, and nothing but a sense of duty to myself and family will alter this purpose; for considering all I am persuaded that any change, however short, cannot but prove detrimental to the interests of the people to whom a Missionary's life might be devoted from first to last. In my last when taking a retrospect view, I do not deny that with regard to Indians in the Interior I wrote in somewhat a despairing strain; and in my prospects as to the future I am happily mistaken; for scarcely had I sent off my Journal when behold, several families both of the Carabeese and Akaways presented themselves for instruction. This, no doubt, happened to convince me of my unbelief in that the Lord's arm is not shortened that it cannot save; and that he is able to make his people willing in the day of his power. There are now of the former thirty and of the latter some twenty odd Candidates for Baptism, whilst they have entrusted several children to our care and instruction. Oh that I had ten lives to dedicate to this poor people, for I am encouraged by all this to hope that our labours among them are not in vain; but and if the one I enjoy should not be short, I know that it has not been altogether spent for nought. The rising generation in the midst of much that is discouraging, will yet be a proof of this when my work shall have ceased among them. Of those who are now apprenticed I have reason to rejoice, & shall be for ever thankful that they were recovered from their forlorn state.

What I want is a good Schoolmaster to whom I may confide the education and teaching of the young, for here as after observed, is & ever will be the most interesting & hopeful sphere of labour among the Indians, It is a pity that Mr Christian should have overlooked & forgotten this for broken and interrupted as were his labours, himself tells me that he laboured not without encouragement. It is but right to state that of the years he has been in this country, only seventeen months he has been engaged in School, and this not without sad interruptions almost monthly. I hope and pray he may enjoy better health at his new Station, & this sincerely do I wish him success in his future labours; but for this Mission the circumstance has been most disadvantageous, whilst at the same time it has not a little retrenched from my time for other duties, & impaired my health to a large extent. Of the several individuals I have had engaged in teaching there was not one fitted to carry on the charge, nor were they men of piety; and what blessing can rest upon such mercinary labours? I have therefore spent several hours in School daily but find that continued speaking is too exhausting to stand it for any length of time. I say this not by way of complaint, but to put things in their proper light so as to enable your Com. to judge correctly of the affairs of this Mission; and leave it entirely to you to do as you think proper.

The Bishop, on whom I waited on my leaving and returning to the Colony evinces the most lively interest for the Indians; & has repeatedly stated his regret that the contemplated object of a Normal School at Bartica Grove should have been frustrated without giving it a fair trial. He urged me repeatedly to bring the subject under your Com. consideration again, and declared that he would give it the utmost support in his power in causing suitable youths of the other Mission to be removed hither for their education. Now, he stated that in case there were any willing to give themselves to the Ministry, he would affor them every facility to enter upon so desirable a work. He seems to have g expectations from a native Ministry while the plans in operation have hi cordial concurrence, especially that the youths should be taught some tra when at riper years it might not be difficult to recall them to their dut they owe to their relations.

I had the joy and pleasure to baptize other seventeen Arrawak into the death of the Lord Jesus; and am truly thankful to state that it will soon be necessary to put up a gallery in our new Chapel for the accommodation of those who attend. And what was truly gratifying to my feelings was the cordial welcome we met with on our return. There were not a few who with tears of gratitude to the Lord rejoiced to see our faces again in the flesh, & hardly knew to restrain their joy at the recovery of the Domine. - Other matters I shall relate in my journ which will follow this in a few weeks. Mr Christian and family have removed to their Station shortly after our arrival here, and were according to last accounts well. Mrs Muhlhauser, who is at present staying with us is remarkably supported under her trials and with me hope share your sympathy and support. With our united kind respects to yourself & Com. Believe me &ca (Sigd) J H Bernau.

Recd Octr 21/44 A
Com:
Ans:

Rev A E Eckel to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir, Trinidad Savanna Grande Aug 2

I had the honor to write to you on the 6th ult. I now enclose you the Account Current for last half year. I beg to refer you to my remarks in that account; - in addition to which I beg further to say that I thought you would have no objection to the payment of Mr Muhlhauser's funeral expenses, while Mrs Muhlhauser paid for the family mourning; & the San Fernando Church paid for the hanging in black. The funeral expense is rather high, but this is to be accounted for, as the grave was dug under the Church floor, which required some additional supports, and the grave fell in when first completed.

Again you will observe that I have a large balance in hand of which a portion has been spent already in the course of last month for educational purposes.

In addition to the balance in hand I have drawn on you by thi Packet No 4 £50 of Charles Going. This is rather a private bill, but as half of it is for monies I have received in trust to transmit to parties at home. I shall have that amount in hand for current educational expenses, & besides I am authorized to draw on you for £100 from the 1st July 1844. The bill will be recorded as the rest of the Bills and accounted for in Dec. 1844. –

The Rev Mr Woodman has been of great use to me not only in making up Mr Muhlhauser's Accounts with the C. M. S. but also with other parties. The reason why Mr Muhlhauser had not drawn for much that was afterward drawn by me for his distict is simply [on account of] the circumstance, that he expected with myself that our Col. Sec. would be paid, and he was enabled to wait without taking any loan, as he had a good sum in hand for Parochial purposes.

I enclose also the School returns with a Seminary [statement of the same] There is a falling off I must acknowledge for which however the causes are plain. In the first instance the rainy season is as heavy as it has not been for many years. The roads are dreadfully bad. – In the second instance some other Schools have been opened by parties not belonging to our Church which caused a falling off in the number of Scholars. Then there is a general panic among the teachers, that their office is not permanent and cannot be secured [to them] by me. Mr Marsh of Mount Street was under that impression, & the moment he received his salary he sold all he had and ran away, leaving wife and heavy debts behind him unsatisfied.

I have made repeated application for the Colonial Salary to teachers and all has been fairly promised, but nothing has yet been done. On the 22nd ult. I wrote to the Colonial Secretary on this point viz:–

"With regard to the Schools cidevant of the Church Missionary Society, you told me that there is no necessity that I should make a formal "application to the Council, as the Bishop has written, and as the Rural Dean has spoken on this subject to his Excellency, Nothing yet however has been done by the council on this subject, and there is in consequence "a general panic among the teachers of these Scholars. One has already "absconded, taking with him the Salary of last quarter and leaving heavy "debts unpaid, – others look out for other Situations – as I can give them "no assurance that the Government will pay their usual share. I have "a small Balance, – not in hand – but for which I can draw which "would keep the Schools in operation for a few months, but if the Colonial "Salary will be paid from the first inst: (July) the usual Salary can be "given from that time. You are aware that the Bishop has no means to support those Schools, and should it come to that point that the Balance is expended and that nothing remains than the one moiety of the Treasury and the small Schoolfees, which cannot be collected, the Schools would have to be given up, or be left in charge of inefficient teachers.

It is now my painful duty to give you a very distressing intelligence about the demise of one of my Schoolmasters – him, whose handwriting you will see on the Wilbram Villa return. Poor Mr Barzy has been cruelly murdered on Thursday Evening the 18th of July. He has been engaged for 3 Months and gave me great satisfaction. He came from Mont Serrat and left wife and Children behind till he could get means to send for them. She wrote a most distressing letter, stating that she had no place to lay her head on, that she had now no means to send her Child to School, and that she could not get a Captain of a Vessel that would believe it, that her husband could pay him fifteen dollars for the fair of his family. I have written to her at once to apprise her of the mournful event and to prevent her coming over. I gave notice that I would open a subscription for her, but it was received with murmurs as the labouring people have not yet overcome their first alarm at the general reduction of wages. I think that under these circumstances I may allow the poor Widow one month of the amount of her husbands Salary, particularly as it is not likely that I shall get a successor so soon. The person who is suspected of this foul deed, is a miserable looking Scotchman, who has been staying for some time with Mr Barzy as a servant or out of Charity. The deed was committed in the Chapel School, quite close to the Reading desk, where poor Barzy was found next morning quite cold, his cloths on him were much torn, and cloths and figure all over bloody. His skull is so severely fractured that it must have been attended with instantaneous death, and besides there are other marks of violence on him which bare no doubt as to the cause of his death. The murderer has committed himself by stating that he was there the whole of the previous Evening and night, and by devising stories how Mr Barzy had hurt himself. Probably he had no idea at night that there was so much blood about and that a Physician would examine the body and find out all outward marks of violence. I think the evidence is so convincing as to consign the culprit to condign punishment. I trust that the next packet will bring me your answer to some of my former letters.

Yesterday was the first of August. As usual I had 2 Services but I am sorry to say the people shew little gratitude for past mercies, as the attendance was but small. I gave a description of the Niger Expedition and of the Sierra Leone Seminary for Native teachers, but that appears to have given little interest to the people. The weather however is much against us. Had we good roads I would have no reason to lament the small attendance at School & Church. Yesterday afternoon I had a truly dreadful ride for two hours after sunset, over rivers, broken bridges, deep trenches, and roads that baffle all description, - the belly of the horse as well as my shoes often touching the surface, and the poor horse using all its force and energy to drag one foot after the other out of the clammy mud, and trying in vain to place it next on a better soil. I do not complain, it is a mercy that I am able to undergo that fatigue and being satisfied that I am on the path of duty, and having used all possible precautions, I submit cheerfully and without fear. Much of my time is thus lost, and my opportunities to meet the people are few in the rainy season.

I remain Dear Sir Your humble &c &c
signed A. E. Eckel

Recd. Oct. 21/44. A
Com:
Ans:

Revd A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary

Trinidad Septemr 17th 1844

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 1st of August. It was my intention to reply to it but I am obliged to defer it for the present, having been prevented doing so by the want of leisure time.

I wrote to you on the 2d of August, giving you the returns of the Schools and the Account Current: This letter I am afraid has been lost. I had sent a parcel of letters to town, including that letter, and as I got no answer to any of them, I made enquiries & found that the parcel never reached my agent. I conclude therefore that that letter must be lost with the others, and now I beg to send you a copy of it accompanied with the Account Current and the Summary of School Returns the singl Return being lost.

With regard to the Bill in favour of Mr Young, I hope it has not come into improper hands. I send him with this opportunity the "Second", which I beg you will honour when presented.

Mrs Muhlhauser is in Demerara, and I shall let her know the kind feelings of the committee towards her. Before I shall draw for her allowance, I shall first enquire if she wishes to do so, or if she would prefer it to be done in Demerara. She may prefer it on that ground as I can get par for a bill Sterling. i.e. $ 480 p a/c. whereas the Demerara Committee pay Mr Bernau at a very low rate of exchange, about 460 p a/c if not less.

I am yet in the greatest uncertainty with regard to my salary from the colony, as well as the salary of the teachers for the colony.

I have hitherto allowed to the San Fernando district a much as Mr Muhlhauser and to spend for his schools. At the end of this quarter the Balance left of the grant for education will be about £ 96, and I beg to be informed if it is the wish of the committee that that amount should be spent in both districts or only in my district. As the new grant will be considerably less, I beg also to be informed if I am at liberty to spend it all or most in my district, or if I shall continue supporting other Schools in the San Fernando district.

The successor of the Revd Mr Muhlhauser is reported to be Mr Warner now at Tabaio who has not come as yet, nor is it likely he will come before Christmas. In the mean time Mr Woodmann is acting officiating Minister.

On the 30th of August early in the morning this Island was visited by a very severe and long earthquake, which however did no injury in this Island. We have been mercifully preserved, but there are great fears that other Islands must have suffered dreadfully, no certain news however have reached us.

I remain Dear Sir your humble &c &c

(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Recd Oct. 21/44 A
Com:
Ack:

Revd A. E. Eckel's Account current with the Missionaries in Trinidad for the half year ending 30 June 1844

(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel

Recd Oct 21/44 A
Com:
Ack:

Revd A. E. Eckel's Report of Schools in the districts of San Fernando and Sarana Grande (With Remarks) up to 30th of June 1844

(Sarana Grande) ———— July 27 - 1844

Remarks

1. Some of these Returns are made up from the 31 Dec/43, others from the 31 March/44 to end of June/44, but this could not easily be corrected in time for the present summary on account of the difficulty of communicating with the several teachers.

2. The Returns of Sarana Grande appear to be proportionaly less, than those of San Fernando – but the Return of the town of San Fernando should not be compared with those of the country. All depend on the principle on which the Returns are made up. I act on this principle that any Scholar that attended the previous quarter should be on the list of the first day of the next quarter, or on the last day of the quarter he attended. The Schools of Sarana Grande have efficient teachers but –

3. The weather has been much against us. The unusually continuing heavy rains have rendered the roads nearly impracticable. On days of heavy rains the attendance is reduced to very few and to none sometimes. On fine days, children are often made to work for their parents. On moderately rainy days the attendance is good of such children as come from the immediate neighbourhood, but bad, with regard to distant residents.

4. The School-fees are paid very irregularly and several children have been taken out of School on account of it.

5. At San Fernando and the vicinity of the Mission other Schools have been opened, which to some degree lessened the number of our Scholars.

6. The greatest evil in Country Schools is this, – that Children are taken out of the Schools too early, before they are sufficiently advanced not to loose their previous schooling, and before they are able to improve themselves out of School.

(signed) Alfred L. Eckel

Rec. Nov. 20/44
Com.
Ans.

Mr. Mühlhauser to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir, Bartica Grove. Oct. 11th. 1844.

By this packet I have received a Letter from the Revd. A. L. Eckel making known your Committee's kind and considerate intentions, empowering him to remit me an allowance of £50 per annum, and £10 for each of my children; and take the earliest opportunity most gratefully to thank them for their kind provision.

In my Letter of 20th Sep. I informed you I had accompanied my brother in law to Demerara. It appeared to me that the Lord had directed their steps to comfort and counsel me in my hour of great affliction and bereavement; and as my dear Father was in very precarious and unsettled circumstances. I was induced to accept of a temporary home at Bartica till I should learn your Committee's decision. Having received more favourable account from my father I was wishful to return to England this year, but Mr. Bernau advises me to wait till the spring, as the winter is near approaching, and my two eldest children being delicate, might suffer by the change. Commending myself and children to the wise Disposer of all human events.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours, &c. (Signed) A. N. Muhlhauser.

Rec. Nov. 26/44.
Comm.
Ans.

Revd J. Cork to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Mount Pleasant. Oct. 17. 1844.

After having been informed by you that the step I took when I left Rural Hill was not in accordance with the wish of the Committee of the C. M. Society, it is with some diffidence I venture to address you; however, as I have already informed you, that I acted in ignorance of certain facts, and consequently, till I was made acquainted by you with the displeasure of the Committee, thought I had acted in accordance with their expressed wishes, and therefore expected their approbation rather than frown; I cannot but believe that you will overlook the part, and now duly esteem my feeble effort to lay before you a few facts connected with the spread of the Gospel in connexion with our venerable Establishment in this your once favourite Mission field, since our present active and truly pious Diocesan has entered upon his labours. Two points appear to be specially aimed at by him, viz. to correct the various abuses which former laxity of Ecclesiastical government had allowed to creep in, and to add to the efficiency of the present establishment by an increase of Clergy. The first he evinces by calling from time to time for minute information relative to the nature and extent of the labours of each Clergyman, and by demanding that, in the event of an intermission of the regular services at any time for one day through sickness or other causes, a report be made to the Rural Dean of the county within the following week of the cause of such intermission. The second is proved by the formation of a "Diocesan Society" and the urgent manner he calls upon the Clergy to form everywhere Branch Societies. It will I think be sure in a short time that our Church in the hands of a gracious God, will become a mighty instrument in pulling down of strongholds – casting down reasonings (λογισμους) and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ.

Any information connected with your former stations will doubtless be peculiarly acceptable; as therefore, my esteemed brother – Mr Sessing in a late letter gave me some cheering news respecting that, by me, much loved spot, Woodford, and interesting matter relative to other places I will transcribe considerable portions of his letter, as I feel convinced it will gladden you as much as it did me.

"Having something of interest to communicate I will not wait any longer but sit down to give you an account of the consecration of Woodford Chapel at which it gave me pleasure to be present with Mrs Sessing. First let me tell you, however, that Mrs S. myself, and all the children are quite well, thank God, for this great blessing. * * * * My Chapel is now finished with the exception of another coat of paint, and hangings of the pulpit, &c. which are all ready and only require fixing. Mr. Vose the carpenter will soon have finished the belfry and vestry, and thus you see my great troubles and cares are drawing to a close, but my purse is not unconscious of it for I have already advanced at least £60 Stg. in order to have this work done and I see more will be required to finish; but as it is a work of faith I hope the Lord will not put me to shame. My congregation is still increasing and my School is excellent having between 90 & 100 in the Day, and about 150 in the Sunday School.

Michael Watson (formerly at the Grove) is my teacher, he receives £60 Stg. per annum, and the Clerks Salary £12 and behaves very well. Thus much of ourselves, and now to Woodford and other news. You know Mr Rowe has taken posseſsion of it by whose permiſsion I know not. But there he is with his wife, three children and his old mother a widow. He has put the house into excellent repairs, all the rooms are ceiled and papered and painted; the back piazza is made into a sort of drawingroom, he having built another piazza a few steps lower than that; * * * * the kitchen is the same, the horse stable is boarded and converted into a nursery; & another stable built above that I believe. The garden is just now clearing as also the other grounds about the house. A flock of sheep is grazing about, which Mr Rowe keeps as a necessity to get some fresh meat now and then in these mountains!! I hope the negro dogs will let them alone! The Chapel is painted over, and the yard or burying ground fenced in by an iron fence only a few feet high; * * * * It is a mere nominal thing, for it will not keep out any beast, but yet it will serve the purpose of consecration at least. The internal arrangements are as follow; there is a pulpit and reading desk at the east side of the chapel with a door between them to admit and let out the minister. It is a sort of vestry. In the Chapel it is screened by a boarded wall extending from pulpit to reading desk. The Bishop was so pleased with the idea, Mr Rowe said, that he suggested the improvement of having the tables with the commandments fixed in it; where formerly the pulpit was, there are now two new pews for the nobility. The clerk's desk is on the left side. Mr Rowe told me he spent on the dwellinghouse alone about £250 Stg. I suppose you know his family here, it is he to whom Old England belonged. The Revd J. Williams is a relation of his, he is a very pious, devoted minister, was a curate in England for about four years, and came out here for change of air, I believe, being in a consumptive state, that is not actually, but in anticipation, * * * His wife is sister to Stone, Rector of Portland.

He is Chaplain to the Bishop and very intimate or rather confidential with him, being absent from home and acting for him a great part of his time. * * * *

And now to the consecration. Rowe sent me a Letter that the Bishop would require my presence. In consequence on Sunday the 8th Mrs. S. and self left home early and arrived at Woodford about a quarter before nine in the morning. Here we found a large company already aſsembled and just sitting down to breakfast, amongst them were the Bishop and two daughters, the Governor and Lady Charlotte, with Captain Bruce, Mr. Edwards, Receiver General, Captain East, wife and daughters, Miſs Panton, (Mr. Panton being still sick with the gout and his wife nursing him at Widcombhill) the commanding officer and other officers from New-castle and the camp with their ladies and a number of others whom I do not know. Later came Hawkins, who is now living at Silver Hill in Port Royal Mountains, the Bishop requiring his living near his sphere of labour. This little company were very happy so long as they were together. The Governor appeared the humblest among them. The interval between breakfast and 11 o'clock when Service commenced was filled up in conversation and arranging the papers and signing the petition, which is made out and recommended to the different parties for signature on the supposition that the Church Miſsionary Society had, on the relinquishment of their mission here, given up their Agents, all their stations and Chapels to the ecclesiastical establishment perpetually!! and the Bishop is consecrating on the strength of this, although no titles have been sent out nor do I think the Committee have ever communicated with any body on the subject here. Now Woodford I consider more as a proprietary Chapel and therefore the signature of the Governor, Captain East, Rector and Hawkins, &c. may do, but I fear this will not do with mine, it being an Island Curacy and as the signature of the Rector and Churchwardens is eſsential to its acceptation by the Parish, I fear my people, Rector May and his friends will not be taken in as I suppose those good people at Woodford were, when they signed. The

Bishop appeared anxious to consecrate my Chapel perhaps more than myself as I wish to do everything previously and put the place in better order than its outward appearance leads one to suppose it is, however, I will sound the Rector on the subject and if he has no objection I will get ready too. * * * Jones is still Schoolmaster and Clerk

"Taylor writes to me every month, he is now in troubles and must leave Salt Savanna, whether he is going home, or appointed by the Bishop to another Station, I dont know. He had a disagreeable quarrel with the Attorney and Overseer, * * * * The Revds. Brown and Osborne are to change Chapels or rather Curacies. Osborne wishing for a mountain residence is to go to Moore town, which instead of Margaret's Bay, where there is no Chapel is forthwith to be considered the second Island Curacy of Portland, and Brown is to go to Hope Chapel, hitherto Osborne's Curacy. The Bishop disapproves of Brown's keeping the School at Port Antonio or of any one holding an office besides his curacy."

I will conclude this Letter by giving you some account of my present sphere of labour, and hope the information will prove interesting, some how or other I cannot divest myself of the feeling that I am still a Missionary although the connexion with the venerable Society under whose auspices I came out, is broken; and I indulge the hope that you will, dear Sir, not officially of course, but privately seek to obtain for me some slight aid toward the establishment of Schools and a Church in my district. The district of the Parish of Clarendon over which I am the accredited Minister contains an area of full 80 square miles! We have lately had a census, that the number of the people of my District, which it is probable will soon be made a Parish, as indeed will every other Island Curacy, might be correctly taken and that I might individually aid all in my power toward supplying the means to establish my church which is in a sad state. I volunteered to become enumerator provided I might be distinctly understood to pledge myself that the £50 to be paid me by the country should be appropriated for repairing the Church, and to which sum I added a further sum of £10, hoping that thus I should get some of the authorities of the Parish to aid by their means; but I was disappointed. I found the number of souls in my District to be 5096. When I had completed the arduous duty and thus had become acquainted with the wants of the people I wrote to the Rural Dean and received the following in answer.

"Having laid before the Bishop your letter of the 15th August, I have been desired by his Lordship to thank you for the information contained in it, as well as for the Map of your District forwarded at the same time.

His Lordship regrets that he has no funds by which you can be aided in repairing the Church at Arthur's Seat, and he relies on your zeal in forming, as soon as practicable, a branch of the Diocesan Church Society, as you may then more confidently make application, for assistance towards relieving the many urgent wants of your District."

I gave as my reason why I was behind hand in forming a branch Society, the fact that I had just previous to the Parent Society being formed, called upon the Congregation to procure for themselves a service of plate for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which was only hardly paid for, also that with the sanction of the Bishop I had had erected a temporary place of worship in a very desolate spot, at which I gave a full evening Service every Sabbath and Wednesday, but as I had travelled faster than the means of the Congregation would allow, and it was therefore my first duty to cancel the debt still owing for the building.

I have succeeded unaided in establishing our school, and now it begins to be efficient, but although a Teetotaller and in every sense of the word economical and careful in my house, and in which I am seconded by an affectionate wife, who in every sense of the word is a real help-meet, - God be praised for His mercy. I have not left one spare shilling to give in aid of the western part of my District where a Chapel is urgently called for, nor have I the means of establishing one out of five schools still required. Indeed I do not know when I shall procure the means to repair the Church. The least cost will be £500, and I have only £110 to depend upon. I have lately by means of gutters contrived to make it somewhat dry but previously in wet weather it was in such a flooded state, it was scarcely poſsible to hold service in it. When I tell you it was an old sugar manufactory, and that all that has been done to it since it has been converted into a church has been of the most temporary kind without any regard to convenience or look, and when I took charge there were only four small windows and an area of about 1800 feet which could be used, and that within a few months of my taking charge, the congregation increased nearly five fold, say to 500 for this space, you may judge of what a suffocating place it was. The building is in the form of a T and the church was the foot. The School-house separated by a dead wall, three feet thick was comparatively light and airy. I therefore had this useleſs wall thrown down, and thereby obtained light, air, and a space of about 1000 feet more; and could I now obtain the means to raise the roof, construct a vestry and supply internal fittings, and knock out a few windows, I should make it a handsome church, and that it will be well filled, should my health be spared, I make no doubt. God grant that I may be found in every sense of the word – faithful!

I hope, dear Sir, you will not think me too forward in writing as I have. In the midst of difficulties I know not to whom to apply for counsel and aid with a better prospect of succeſs than to those whom I love and esteem. If you can only wish me "God speed" and will do so I shall indeed be thankful. If you can do more, I feel persuaded, you will do it. Perhaps you will not object to forward this to the Revd. B. Noel, my old Pastor, I have not unfrequently written to him, but I fear from some cause or other my letters have not reached their destination. I will write him a long letter soon, should I be spared, when I will endeavour to give him an interesting account of matters here.

I am now the father of two healthy little boys, and there is a prospect of an increase to my family in about a month from this - what cause have I for thankfulness to the Author of all good!

Hoping this, when it reaches you, will find you in the enjoyment of health, and sincerely praying that the Society to which you belong may at all times be an efficient instrument in the hands of God for the promotion of his glory, I subscribe myself, Dear Sir,

Ever obediently and gratefully Your's,
(Signed) Josias Cork.

Rec. Nov. 20/44.
Com:
Ans. Mar/4

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Retirement Vere. Oct. 22/44.

I have executed a bill for £50 the amount of my salary due to the 30th of Sept., in favour of my dear friend the Revd. J. F. Sessing, which will be presented to you, no doubt, through Mr. Young.

I am sorry to inform you that ~~there~~ I have been comparatively idle for the last two months, one cause of which has been a severe attack of fever, and its consequences, as you will perceive from my rather scanty journal, the other I proceed to lay before you.

On the 13th of July I received a note from Mr. Mc Kinnon, dated the 12th, containing the following notice; - "As I have now allowed you a reasonable time to find another building I should wish you to give up the School house here, say in four weeks from date" - You will observe I was using the School house then, and for some time past only on the Sunday. My answer was that I was not the party to act upon a notice of this kind, and that he was interfering with the Bishop's licence. To which I received the following reply dated the 16th of July. "In the event of your declining to comply with the notice I sent you, I shall take such steps as seem to me proper under the circumstances."

It appears that Mr. Mc Kinnon after this requested the Bishop to withdraw his licence from Salt Savanna, and he told the Rector he would neither permit me, nor any other Church Missionary to occupy the premises there.

On the 16th of August I received a Letter from the Revd. Dr. Panton, dated the 14th, he wrote to me as Ecclesiastical Secretary thus, "I am desired by the Bishop to inform you, that in accordance with the request of Mr. Wildman" – I wonder when that request was made – "and that of his representative in this colony, he withdraws his licence from the buildings on Salt Savanna, which, consequently, revert again to the use of the Proprietor." – If Mr. Panton had spared these last words I should not have thought him a partisan, the object is plain – "With regard to your own licence his Lordship does not wish to say anything until he hears your own account of your proceedings, and also of your future prospects and intentions." What collusion there may have been between Mr. Mc Kinnon and Mr. Panton, I know not, but the Overseer of Salt Savanna knew that I should receive this Letter before I did receive it. And although Mr. Mc Kinnon's notice expired on the 9th of August he forbore to apply for the keys of the School House – I fear with a bad intention, for on the following Monday morning the 12th of August, amidst torrents of rain, did a messenger come to me upwards of two miles for these same keys, and my refusal to part with them was sent to Mr. Mc Kinnon the same day, a distance of 12 miles, amidst the same terrible weather! And on the very day I received Dr. Panton's Letter the following complaints were made against me to the Rector of Vere, "that I had on the previous Sunday held Service at Salt Savanna although the Bishop had withdrawn his licence; that I had read parts of the Church Service which were not proper for a layman to read, and that I preached extempore."

On the 17th of August I received two letters from the Rector, the former informed me that the Bishop had directed him "immediately to inquire into the circumstances of the misunderstanding between the parties concerned in the management of Salt Savanna Estates" and myself, and in the latter appears the following paſsage "I shall be glad to see you at church tomorrow; and to confer with you on this matter, which really wears a very serious aspect."

As the Rector was then going to Kingston I gave him my reply to Dr Panton's letter, which he promised to present at once to the Bishop, I hoped thus to facilitate the busineſs. The Rector, however, did not again return to the Parish until the 14th of September when he brought down his family. In the meantime I had been sick, but as soon as I poſsibly could venture so far, on the 21st, I went to see him, but found that no progreſs whatever had been made in the busineſs. He promised me, however an answer in about four days, I determined neverthelеſs to go and see the Bishop myself the next week if I were at all able; and started on the following Friday the 27th of September.

On my arrival in Kingston I discovered that the Bishop had left the day before for St. Ann's and St. Mary's. As, however, I had another object before me, although then, in my estimation, not the primary one, viz. the restoration of my health, being still weak, and suffering from cough, and pain in my left side, I proceeded to my very dear friends at Birnamwood. There I heard from Mr. Leſsing that Mr. Wroe, the Bishop's Chaplain looked upon my fate as sealed, because it would not do to allow me to offend a great proprietor like Mr. Wildman, or an extensive attorney like Mr. McKinnon.

I left my friends in St. Georges on Monday the 12th of Oct. completely restored, and on my arrival in Kingston found that the Bishop had reached home on the previous Saturday and had departed that morning for Spanish Town, whither I followed him the next day. As soon as I arrived there I proceeded to see the Revd. Dr. Muſson, the Rural Dean of Middlesex, and brother in law to the Bishop. He told me he did not think it likely I should see the

Bishop, as he was guest to the Governor. Had then, at 12 o'clock, to attend a meeting, and at 3 o'clock to be present at the opening of the House of Assembly. I answered that it was not important that I should see his Lordship, but that it was most important, after a lapse of two months, that I should have from him a definite answer to enable me to write to the Society by the packet then due. To this he assented, and very kindly undertook to lay the matter before the Bishop, with some copies of letters between Mr. McKinnon and myself, relative to giving up the Salt Savanna School House, and your Letter of the 1st of March last containing the Instructions of the Parent Committee. The latter the Bishop read, but returned the others unnoticed, and directed me to enter into communication with the Revd. Dr. Panton on this subject. As Dr. Panton was then in Spanish Town, and had been with the Bishop, I immediately called upon him at the Vice Chancellor's. After all that had been said of faults, and complaints, and inquiries, and influence, and consequences, I was certainly surprised at the issue. Dr. Panton said, "Well, I see no difficulty, the Bishop has made it a rule to licence no building as a place of worship without the concurrence of the Rector of the Parish in which it is situated. If Mr. Robinson will recommend your temporary building you can go on as usual, if not, I shall say to his Lordship, appoint Mr. Taylor then to some other of the Society's stations." And thus ended that which has been talked of, and made more noise than I could have believed it possible, had it not occurred.

"Parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus."

In my last letter dated at Kingston, I informed you that as Mrs. Smith intended to sell the house in which I reside, I should thus soon be deprived of a residence. I have now further to inform you, that the Rector refuses to acknowledge his predecessor's plans, and will not recommend the temporary building at Portland to be licensed by the Bishop for a place of worship. This places me in a dilemma, either I must remain here unemployed until I receive instructions from you, or I must remove to some other of the Society's stations according to the Bishop's will. I think I shall be acting perfectly agreeable to the wish of the Committee by accepting an appointment from the Bishop, and I intend therefore by tomorrow's post to write to Mr. Panton on the subject, and hope, tired as I am of doing nothing, I shall speedily be in another field. From the Rector's first appearance in the Parish I expected the present result, & when I saw him, like too many others of the clergy, aſsociating himself with the planters, and attending their agricultural dinners, I felt confirmed in my opinion. Mr. Robinson is one of our chief Puseyites.

The people are very much annoyed at the frustration of their hopes, and Sheldon who gave £6 for the site of a School House, and £3.4.0 towards the building, has requested me to return him his money, and I have no doubt others will do the same.

Yesterday the Rector when he was here to inspect the temporary building, told me he was writing to the Bishop the result of his investigation into the differences between Mr. McKinnon and myself. In this letter he has come to the conclusion that I have discharged my catechetical duties attentively; but that I am unpopular among the whites,* and therefore I ought not to remain in the Parish! and that I am blameable for not consenting to an adjudication of the matter between Mr. Pleus & myself — which was never offered me!! He invited me to visit him to talk these things over; however, I thought it best to decline entering into this busineſs again.

I know your time, dear Sir, and the time of the Committee, is taken up too much to bestow much attention on me. Neverthelеſs I should feel honoured, and obliged, by such instructions at this time as may be thought needful. And I pray God Almighty to bleſs and prosper the great work of redemption in your hands.

(Signed) Henry Taylor.

P. S. I forgot to mention in my last letter that Mrs. Taylor was safely delivered of another son on the 17th of August last, and so blessed be God for His mercies, we now number 7, and through His mercy are all well.

* If I am unpopular among the whites, others have made me so. I dont know half a dozen, and have no communication with any save the late Mr. Smith's Executor and the Doctor. Perhaps by the whites is meant Mr. Mc Kinnon and his dependants!! If so I dare say it is quite true, an extensive attorney has many dependants who live on his breath. I thought my unpopularity had passed away.

Rec. Nov. 20/44.
Com.
Ack.

Mr. H. Taylor to the Revd. J. Stainsby.

Dear Sir,

Retirement Vere. July 31/44.

In compliance with the suggestion contained in your Letter to me of the 30th of April, I laid the intention of building a School House here before his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese in a communication to him dated the 24th of April. To this, however, I have hitherto received no reply, and if I should, I believe it will be unfavourable. You are aware no doubt of the late Rector's decease and of the appointment of the Revd. R. Robinson to succeed him. Rumours of Mr. Smith's decease have been in circulation, even since he departed from the island, and this may account for the Bishop's silence, because I know from an interview which I had with his Lordship some months back, that he would not further any matter of this kind except through his clergy, and as Mr. Smith's life was despaired of when he left the Island, the Bishop has no doubt been in expectation of a new appointment.

In my Letter to his Lordship I mentioned that I had not received my licence for the Parish of Vere, since then however it has come to hand, so that my communication has not been entirely unnoticed. Besides which we have been in weekly expectation for the last three months of his Lordship's visit to the Parish for the purpose of consecrating Kemp's Hill Chapel.

I have stated I expected an unfavourable reply. I have done so, I think, on warrantable grounds. Mr Robinson made a visit to the Parish last week, and called upon me on Saturday. His opinion is that our intended site is too near the Parish Church, and that it would be better were I removed to some other part of the Parish. Besides another reason may be that he desires to reside in this, the most healthy part of the parish. Should he continue to hold this opinion I feel that the matter is settled, because no such building can poſsibly be erected in oppoſition to the Rector's opinion.

This subject too, I think, is hastening to a crisis. On the 13th Inst., I received the following from Mr Mc Kinnon the Attorney for Salt Savanna, "Sir, I have allowed you reasonable time to find another building, I should wish you to give up the School House here in 4 weeks from date." In reply to this I stated to Mr Mc Kinnon that I had recently been licensed for Salt Savanna, and that it would be inconvenient, &c. His only answer was:- "If I did not comply with his notice he would take further steps."

I immediately laid my position before the Acting Rector, who, I suppose, would make a statement of it, either to the Rural Dean, or the Bishop.

As Mr Robinson is acquainted with my position, & may poſsibly become tenant to Mr Mc Kinnon, he will, as he suggested to me, no doubt attempt to calm the troubled waters. But as this subject has been fully laid before the Committee of the C. M. S. by me, and as, I think, I am engaged in a righteous cause, I cannot make any conceſsion to the world. I have however made such provision as was in my power, without expending the monies I have collected for a new building. The people have by their own labour raised, or rather are raising a temporary School House, in part of which I now hold the Day School, that will accommodate the Congregation. It will not, however, be finished against the expiring of the ejectment notice, and of course it will be unfloored. - Any council, dear Sir, that you may be disposed to give me at the present time will be thankfully received by your obedient servant, (Signed) Henry Taylor.

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Rec. Nov. 20/44.
Com.
Ack.

Mr. H. Taylor's Journal for the Quarter ending Sept. 30/44.

July 1/44. Monday. Commenced School this week with about 40 children. This is much leſs than the number that used to attend, and is to be accounted for from the reduced means of the people in consequence of the dry weather. All however appeared clean, and decent which pleased me much.

July 2/44. Heavy rain this afternoon. Got wet in returning home. The children had to wade through mud and water. This will most likely spoil the school for the week, especially if there should be rain again in the morning, as a little soon makes the Vere roads almost impassable.

July 3/44. Heavy rain again this morning. Unable to go out to School.

July 4/44. The usual meeting at Portland. The evening damp, and the attendance not good.

July 6/44. The whole of the frame work of the temporary building was put up to day.

July 7/44. Congregation at Salt Savanna small. Little more than 100. At Portland a greater number.

July 8/44. Two women, one a very old one, volunteered to cut and carry thatch to day.

July 9/44. Two other women joined the two who employed themselves in cutting and conveying thatch yesterday. Each of them cut, and carried three loads from the wood.

July 10/44. The same four women, each brought two loads of thatch today, and a man brought a bundle of wattles. While the School has been loosed at midday, I have employed myself in nailing on wattles to receive the thatch. I thought this example neceſsary, as many of the people seemed very dilatory. Indeed I had to scold them very much last Sunday on this account, and this has given the work an impetus this week. That the zeal of the people in the cause of religion has cooled, I think, is evident to every one, independent of their reduced means. Indeed that there is more open wickedneſs and profanation is too evident; but I trust the standard of profeſsion is being raised to its gospel height. There are here a few whose profession is unimpeachable, and whose zeal is praiseworthy.

July 11/44. Attended a funeral before the meeting this evening. I had two messengers to hasten my attendance, but when I got there had to wait more than half an hour, because things were not ready. It is astonishing how little management these people often manifest. The coffin had to be carried probably a quarter of a mile, and as they had no bier, a cart had been obtained, but without a horse, and here they were puzzled, how could a cart move without a horse. I suggested getting a short ladder and tying the coffin on, but no ladder was to be had. Had I suggested placing the coffin on their heads it would have moved quickly enough, but having a prejudice against the mode of conveyance I did not suggest it, and to carry it on their shoulders is a fashion they do not understand. I said, therefore, "now two of you take hold of these shafts, there now put in the coffin, well, now follow me;" and so they did, and in a few minutes were at the place of interment, otherwise I might have waited another hour.

There is something very melancholy and annoying, in the case of the poor woman whose remains I committed to their last resting place. On Sunday returning from Divine Service, I caught her coming out of the wood with a basket, apparently, of Hog meat. If however I am rightly informed, she had been in a cane field picking canes - refuse, no doubt, for her hogs. These she had covered with hog meat to conceal them. I scolded her for her disregard of the sabbath, and neglect of her duties, and my words appear to have troubled her much during her illness. She died in child-bed, and, evidently for want of medical assistance! And she died a fornicator! The man with whom she cohabited finding the midwife unequal to the task, went for the Doctor who practises in this neighbourhood, but he refused to attend unless £3.4.0 Stg was tendered to him as his fee beforehand! As this could not be done the poor woman was left to perish in a Christian community! Blame, however, is attached to the neighbours, because, had they sought my advice, which they might have done in a few minutes, I should have laid the case before the Churchwardens to whom all responsibility would then have attached; I am sorry to say, however, so little care is there for the poor, that it is quite poſsible this means might have failed.

When the man came to me this afternoon to ask me to officiate at the funeral, I met him, with so severe a rebuke that he seemed astonished. Indeed, it is evident, nothing but the plainest dealing will do, and then how much is thwarted by the vile example of the Whites - the Planters here. If I must be faithful, and useful, - which I pray God will enable me to be - I see more and more the neceſsity of standing aloof from the intelligence of the Parish, and never sparing its impure practices. At the same time I would not make myself unneceſsarily offensive to any one.

The conduct of the Doctor, if report of his demand prove true, and I have no reason to doubt it, will no little disgust me. He profeſses to be friend to the Black people, and yet demands no leſs than £3 . 4 . 0 in a case of such emergency! It has always been my opinion that interest alone has prompted him to identify himself with the labouring population, and this case confirms me in that opinion.

July 13/44. The people got up a considerable quantity of thatch and wattle for the building to day. The work proceeds slowly, but gratuitously, and I cannot help contrasting it with an account we have of a like circumstance at Sierra Leone, where, a new building, I think more capacious than this, was raised over the old one in little more than a week! But the Sierra Leone negroes are evidently in advance of those of Jamaica, at least, if I take those in the neighbourhood of Birnamwood as a standard of comparison. They however were never debased by West India Slavery!

July 14/44. Lord's Day. The usual duties.

July 15/44. In visiting the sick I found Brown, a mulatto man, in a very wretched and filthy state. I had directed the person in whose care he now is to apply to the senior churchwarden for assistance for him. The churchwarden's answer was "he has a canoe, let him sell it"; the old man is a fisherman, and his canoe is his only means of subsistence, which subsistence from his age is very scanty. And I am aſsured the canoe is nearly worthleſs, and so full of holes, which the poor old man stops as well as he can with rags, that no sane man would venture 200 yards from shore in it!

July 16/44. Visited a sick woman who sent for me for temporal rather than for spiritual assistance: calls of this sort in consequence of the long drought, have been very distressing to us.

July 18/44. Several persons have been thatching the temporary building for two or three days past. The usual meeting at Portland.

July 21/44. The usual duties at Salt Savanna and Portland.

July 22/44. Two carpenters were working to day on the temporary building. Visited the poor old man Brown, he appears to be about 70 years old. I spoke to him of his hope of heaven. He appeared to rely on his past conduct being pretty good. I showed him its utter insufficiency and worthleſsneſs, and pointed him to Jesus Christ. As I explained to him the nature of the sacrifice made for the sins of mankind he appeared to be interested, and if I read his countenance rightly, even to astonishment. In prayer he joined me earnestly.

July 25/44. The usual meeting at Portland. Two or three persons have been working at the temporary building.

July 27/44. It has been reported for one or two weeks that the Revd. Mr Smith was dead, and that the Revd. Mr Robinson, Registrar, has been appointed in his stead. I had some doubts of the truth of this rumour, but these removed by Mr Robinson himself, calling upon me as the new Rector. Already he appears to have an unfavourable opinion of this station. He thinks there is no neceſsity for it.

July 28/44. The usual duties at Salt Savanna and Portland.

July 29/44. In this week occurs the anniversary of Jamaica

Freedom. It is therefore a week of relaxation, and affords me an opportunity of visiting the sick and infirm. Among others, all of whom were thankful, I called on my old Barbadian whom I found still more infirm, and unable to move out. She professes to be waiting God's good time to go home, "which is far better."

August 1/44. Anniversary of Freedom. Here the observance of this day religiously seems to be falling off, the attendance at Salt Savanna this morning being very slender. However, there was a reason for this as the people prefer the Service at Portland. However, as I had a funeral to attend, I omitted this, and in consequence disappointed many. I perceive the authorities wish to do away with the observance of this day, as leading to perpetuate distinctions. I fear this is not the only reason, as it is the whites who are most tenacious of distinctions.

Aug. 4/44. The usual duties, and good Congregations.

Aug. 5/44. Only 9 children attended School to day.

Aug. 7/44. To day Mr. Wilson one of the late Revd. Mr. Smith's Executors, accompanied by Mr. Humber - who had been appointe by him joint attorney with Mr. Wilson to manage his affairs in his absence from the Island - called upon me for the purpose of opening and reading the deceased's will which I had signed. And also that they might communicate to me Mrs. Smith's intention to sell the premises I now occupy, probably, as soon as he might again hear from her, and that the furniture was to be sold immediately. Thus the hope that I had of occupying our present residence for 12 or 18 months will be frustrated. This with the Bishop's silence, and the New Rector's unfavourable opinion of the station, puts an end, I fear, to whatever projects I had nursed with respect to this neighbourhood.

Aug. 8/44. Meeting this evening at Portland. One of the people went part of the way home with me. I entered into conversation with him on different subjects. With one of his remarks I was much pleased. He said, "while working in the deep woods to day I found something which I intend to keep for my own and my wife's instruction, and the instruction of my family; I mean to preserve it that we may look at it occasionally, to be reminded of our duty to God, and to be excited to praise him." "And what is it?" I asked, "Oh," he replied, "a bird's nest, the nest of the Banana bird;" I was all attention, aroused by the novelty of an uneducated black man manifesting a spirit of reflection, excited too by the works of nature; he continued "the nest was placed in the fork of a branch, and I found a piece of thread, thread Sir!" This struck him particularly – "where could he have got it from in that deep wood? Did he go to some cottage to appropriate it for the purpose? this thread was so curiously worked into the nest, and round the fork, why, Sir, he might have been a tailor! And then the cradle was so softly lined for its piccaninnies! I called my friends who were working with me, and said, "Indeed, Brethren, if we want praise God, the stones and the birds will!" To heighten his interest in the subject I said, "and yet this bird was never taught its duty as you and I have been;" "Ah," he answered, "and we, who know our duty, need to be reminded of it so often!" I have before noticed that this man is an occasional observer of nature.

Aug. 11/44. The usual duties at Salt Savanna and Portland.

Aug. 14/44. Visited poor old Brown, noticed on the 15th ult., whom I found very low and debilitated from, I believe, sheer want of attention. Yesterday I wrote to the Senior Churchwarden concerning him but without effect. To day I called upon a magistrate, who is, by virtue of his office, a Vestryman, and stated the circumstance to him; he appeared indifferent, nevertheless I came away with the opinion, after the representation I had made, that the case would be attended to, and I was not mistaken. I, however, wrote to the Junior Churchwarden.

Aug. 15/44. The usual Meeting at Portland. Attendance small.

Aug. 16/44. Received a Letter from the Revd. Dr. Panton as Ecclesiastical Secretary informing me that the Bishop had withdrawn his licence from Salt Savanna.

Aug. 17/44. Mrs. Taylor, by the mercy of God, safely delivered of another son.

Aug. 18/44. The licence from Salt Savanna being withdrawn, and as I am not sure of my ground, and further as the temporary building at Portland is not prepared for the accommodation of a morning Congregation, I attended the parish church this morning, and afterwards dined with the Rector. The Rector has directed me, as the building at Portland is not licensed, not to hold service there until I hear, through him, from the Bishop, whom he will most likely see on Monday, - tomorrow.

Aug. 24/44. Returned home from Kingston today, whither I had been to sell a Bill for my Salary to the 30th of June last. No answer from the Rector or the Bishop.

Aug. 25/44. Very heavy rain during the morning. Held service with my family at home. The people aſsembled at the temporary building in the afternoon, and were disappointed that I did not come down to give them prayers.

Aug. 30/44. Post day, and no answer from the Bishop; how tantalizing this! and how painful to think that such a man as Mr. Mc. Kinnon, instigated by one so vile as his Overseer, should thus be enabled to prevent me pursuing my Miſsionary duties, and excite suspicions in the Bishop's mind! As I must now paſs the next Sunday in idleneſs, I intend to go tomorrow to Bethany in Manchester a Moravian station, with Mr. and Mrs. Steinhauer, brother-in law and sister to the Revd. J. F. Seſsing, as Mr. Steinhauer is not in the habit of driving.

Aug. 31/44. Saturday. Bethany. — Our journey today was an arduous one. I was not aware of the distance, about 45 miles. The roads in some parts were very bad, and my own horses were knocked up. About 4 miles from Bethany the horse I was then driving, refused to go up a very steep hill, and, as previously we had rain, we had to remain 4 hours in our wet clothes ere we could get another horse to take us to Bethany where we arrived about 10 o'clock P.M. and were most kindly received by brother and sister Buckner, the Miſsionaries there.

Sept. 1/44. Lord's Day. - Bethany. — I had the pleasure of addreſsing a very large congregation here today, & paſsed a very comfortable and interesting sabbath.

Sept. 15/44. Having been very sick with fever, ague, &c. since my return from Bethany, I have not been able to continue my journal. I now resume; I did not leave Bethany until the morning of Thursday the 5th. Inst., as I had left my own horses at Four Paths at pasture, and was therefore obliged to wait until kind brother Buckner could find horses for me. On this morning I started for home about 3 o'clock A.M. and arrived at Four Paths about 9 o'clock. Having to get my horses from pasture, &c. I could not proceed again before 11 o'clock. The journey homewards was then very hot, and I felt almost as soon as I left Four Paths that I was unable for it. Heat, even in this tropical climate has never been annoying to me in any great degree, but I had no power to withstand this. During my stay at Bethany I felt that all was not right with me, and now it was sufficiently apparent that fever had been lurking within me, and only required time or exposure, to develope itself. I arrived at home at about ½ past 2 o'clock P.M. and immediately went to bed. I hoped that a little rest and self denial would restore me. In the morning I arose about 10 o'clock to officiate at the funeral of the poor old man Brown that I had been visiting. In the middle of the service however I sunk on the grass from exhaustion, unable to read more; and, as soon as I returned, the full force of the fever manifested itself. On Lord's Day I felt that my disorder had received a check, still the pain in my head was most distressing so that I was unable to see or speak with any one, although many of the people came to inquire after my state. Indeed their solicitude drew tears from me more than once, as I could not help contrasting it with the conduct of others, to question whose inferiority would be an insult, who were acting towards me very differently. My consolation here was not small, I felt that I lived in the hearts of a people, as precious in the sight of Jesus, the crucified Saviour of sinners, as the loftiest monarch that ever swayed a sceptre, or the most profound scholar that ever commanded the admiration of his fellow mortals, and this was far very far indeed more than a sufficient remuneration for anything that I might have suffered on their account, if I had suffered anything! "Bless the Lord Oh my soul". This evening the pain in my side was so bad that I could scarcely breathe, and I could only lie on my back in consequence of it! I was obliged to put on a blister, and to renew it next morning.

During this week I suffered much from ague and fever and pain in my side, and my debility has been such that I have been obliged to change myself during the night, from excessive perspiration, several times!

Sept. 18/44. I have improved considerably the last day or two, so much so, that I ventured to go out to officiate at a funeral this evening. Great respect for the deceased, induced me to do this.

Sept. 21/44. As I remain virtually silenced, I ventured to go and see the Rector today; I found that he had made no progress in his inquiries to understand Mr. Mc Kinnon's complaints against me. Mr. Plues had refused to give him a copy of his part of the correspondence; he would allow him to read it, but no more! I dont wonder at this, Mr. Plues would not permit me to see his letters, I know, on any account. Mr. Robinson seems annoyed at his refusal. He asked me if I had any objection to give him a copy of my correspondence with Mr. Mc Kinnon. I said, "certainly not, you shall see it as soon as I can write it out". The Rector still directs me to do no duty until I hear from the Bishop, which, he says, I shall do in a few days. Certainly this prohibition is of little moment at present, as I am not able to do much, but as soon as I possibly can I am determined, God helping me, to go and see the Bishop and hear what is the matter. I really cannot tell why I am now silent, and I think the Bishop was premature in withdrawing his licence from Salt Savanna. No doubt he sought the Revd. Mr. Panton's advice on this subject, who, I have heard, represents himself to be the Society's agent, and that he acted on the advice. I think, however, some inquiry might have been first made.

Sept. 22/44. Service in my own family, the weather not permitting any of us to attend service at the Parish Church.

Sept. 26/44. A fine old negress called to see us today. This woman is perhaps one of the most attached of our congregation, I told her I was going to see the Bishop. "Well, massa," she said, "I know God will be with you, Massa Jesus no boy, he see all from 'top;*" I answered, "that I trusted all would be well." "No doubt of it, Massa, no doubt of it, God wont allow His work to be stopped." While she said this, I fancied her countenance betrayed something more than hope, or, if it was hope only, it was hope the offspring of faith, for she is, I think, one of the most sincere and devout women I have met with. How often have I detected in other professors little things that grieved and disappointed me when I hoped most; but never in this woman; I never knew her absent on the Sunday unless from illness, and I have more than once seen her at Salt Savanna when from the weather and the roads, no other individual from the district of Portland thought it expedient to encounter the same difficulties. Her attention during the Sunday Services is such as evidences her interest to be genuine, and her tears are by no means unfrequent. Well do I remember on one occasion when giving out the hymn that begins, "Hasten, O Sinner, to be wise." How she melted under its influence. While we lived at Salt Savanna she might be seen almost every day after she had done her work coming to Mrs Taylor for a lesson. "Oh!" she would say, "if I could only learn to read the Testament for myself, what a comfort it would be for me." At that time I thought she would succeed, - indeed she may yet, - but since we left Salt Savanna the same facilities do not present themselves. She is a native of Africa, and about 60 years of age, and has been, probably 45 years a slave, and 6 years a free woman in Jamaica.

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* This is a pure negro mode of expression which she adopted for the moment.

Rec. Nov. 9/44
Com:
Ans 4/3/45

Revd A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Oct. 5. 1844

I take this first opportunity to inform you in a hurry that at last the Colonial Salary has been paid to me from the 1st of July. I have communicated the contents of your last letter to the Governor, but have not yet received an answer - (that is, with regard to your remarks on my Salary, - excepting the reference to the £100 -) My Salary has been paid at the rate of £450.

With regard to the Schools I have not yet obtained any local aid, I applied as early as July for the one moiety of the Government, but having not received any assistance I had to spend nearly all the Balance I had on hand for the Parliamentary Grant.

I have drawn on you this time for Salary due for last quarter.

No. 5 – £100 – for San Fernando District.
No. 6 – £50 – for Savanna Grande District.

There will still be a small balance due for which I shall probably draw in a month hence.

I am told by the Colonial Secretary that he requires a written statement from the Church Missionary Society to shew that that Society has given up all claims to their property in land and buildings for the good of the local wants of the Church of England. I beg you will forward such a document, in the meantime I will give him such extracts of your communications as may be to the point. This, he says, is the greatest obstacle to the taking over the Schools and supporting them, but in fact it is a perfectly different question, as the Schools are Church of England Schools, whether the houses are private or public property. Yet that ground is brought forward as an objection. I am afraid the Schools will all be shut up in a month or two. I beg you will excuse this hasty letter, as I had but a few moment this evening to attend to it. My last is dated the 17th of September

I remain, &c. (Signed) A. E. Eckel.

Revd C. W. Winckler. Oct. 4/44.

Rec. Nov. 9/44
Com.
Ans. Jan 17

Revd C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,
Chichester, Jamaica. Oct. 4. 1844.

I wrote to you on May 17th and June 18th last, which Letters I trust you have received safely. I was down at MoBay the 2d Inst, anxiously looking for a favor from you, but the packet did not arrive on that day, and perhaps the Bearer of this may on his return bring me a favourable Letter. I have drawn too my quarterly Stipend - the quarterly Salary of the Schoolmaster, viz. £15 Stg. -

I have used boldneſs, I confeſs, in adding the £15 to my Bill of Exchange, but neceſsity compelled me to do so. I considered that as long as the Society keeps up the Station, there could be no doubt, but that the School, which is a most important adjunct to a Station, would also be supported. The sums I have had to pay out of my Stipend, I have not as yet been able to get back by the Subscriptions of the congregation. In fact, the last Quarter has been the worst of all previous Quarters. On the 1st of August I collected only £2. 15. 6. The labouring claſses have become alarmed at the reduction of wages, or increase of a day's work for the old price, on account of the alteration of the Sugar duties at home. And, what has caused still more mischief, was, and still is, - the pernicious advice of the Baptist Miſsionaries to their people, to stick out for their old wages. On many Estates the people sit down idle to this day and allow the weeds to overgrow the canes.

My own people are all, as far as I know, at work. But I have been well calumniated for persuading the Labourers to submit to lower wages, or to a greater quantum of labour, that by resisting they would only injure themselves, and that it was their duty as profeſsed Christians to bow and submit to God's dispensation of Providence. Some one or other in consequence of my exhortations, spread the story that I had persuaded the people to work for a 6d per day, and that they would get no more; which calumnious report spread like wild-fire far and wide. The usual wages are 1/6 per day, and by task work, nearly twice as much, and yet they often return home between one and two o'clock.

I have dismissed Mr Robert Fareman last Quarter. He became very inattentive to his duties and brought himself continually into debt, which made it impoſsible for me to keep him any longer, as Summons from his Creditors were being iſsued against him.

I have however supplied his place by Mr William Mudie, who is a very respectable and good man – who knows the *Lord*, and is zealous to serve Him. He is a married man with a family of four children. The number of Scholars no doubt would have considerably increased during the last Quarter, but the Small Pox has unfortunately been brought into the Parish in the emigrants ship "Glen Huntly" from Sierra Leone, and all the children were vaccinated, to ward off the dreadful malady; – and these circumstances were the cause of a scanty attendance, which by the daily average was only 35. The number of Scholars on the List is 84. The children behave much better at School and show greater progreſs in their various branches of learning under Mr Mudie's management.

Next Quarter I will deduct the Monthly Collections and the few Dollars for Tuition from the £15, when I draw the next Bill of Exchange; unleſs I hear from you to the contrary I will continue to do so, – for to keep up the School on my *own* individual responsibility – is utterly impoſsible. – No School in Jamaica pays the Master.

May I request you again, Dear Sir, to send a supply of *Sheet* Leſsons, *Object* Leſsons, and other School Books for my School – as also the Hymn Books I wrote for in my last, viz. Psalms and Hymns, by Thomas Webster, – Meſs. Seeley, Fleet Street. I will return the money by drawing the sum minus in the Bill of Exchange, if it meets your kind approval.

Another request – I beg to make – viz. about my

Tools. I have several times inquired at Basle and at Salisbury Square, but have never received the slightest answer whatsoever. They may yet be found in the Queen's Warehouse in London. They are very valuable to me. Any reply will be received by me with much gratitude.

Finally I pray that the Lord may continue to prosper the Society, and influence and direct the Revered Committee in all their deliberations to the glory of His Holy Name and to the good of many souls. I remain, &c.

(Signed) C. W. Winckler.

Summary View of the Station.

	Total.	Average Attendance.
At the Chapel on Sunday Forenoon.	430.	300.
At the Day School.	84.	35.
Communicants.	103.	68.
Candidates.	38.	

Rec. Nov. 9/44.
Com.
Ans. Jan/

Mr. Francis Byrne to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Kingston. Oct. 1. 1844.

I have to advise a draft @ 35 d/s in favour of Patey, Sewell, &Co. under date 1st Inst., for (£50) fifty pounds, amount of Quarter's Stipend from 21st June to 21st September 1844.

I regret to be obliged to draw the attention of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to the very unpleasant circumstance in which I am pleased, in consequence of a communication received from his Lordship the Bishop through his Ecclesiastical Secretary the Church Missionary Society declines paying my Stipend beyond the present Quarter — and, that his Lordship having no means of providing for me — Pratville must be closed and the Station abandoned.

I am therefore completely destitute of the means of subsistence, and up to this moment unprovided for.

My situation is more embarrassed from the circumstance of my having to leave a numerous and interesting congregation of between five and six hundred persons, — a Sunday School of about two hundred and forty, — and a daily School of about one hundred children; destitute of the means of grace and instruction.

I trust if these weighty and important matters are brought before the Committee for their serious consideration that they will assist me; and, thereby enable me to continue in the good work and labour of love among those very dear and interesting children and people.

I purpose, God willing, remaining at Watville until I hear from the Society:- entertaining the hope that something will be done for me and the congregation.

Some of my Christian friends who have taken an interest in the Station, purpose writing to you on the subject.

I am sure, my dear Sir, though personally unacquainted, that you will bring my case in the most favourable manner before the Committee; and that my personal friend J. B. Wildman Esq. will assist you.

I am, &c. (Signed) Francis Byrne.

Rec Dec 13/44 A

Ven. Archdeacon Trew to the Lay Secretary.

Com.

Ans Apr 1/44 My dear Sir,

Naſsau New Providence Nov 11.1844.

It has been on my mind for some time past to addreſs you officially on a subject which I have much at heart, namely, the training of Natives of Africa or of the West Indies for Miſsionary labours in Africa. The more I have been led to investigate this subject the more fully am I persuaded that in Africa itself, the great work is, under God, mainly to be effected:- there you have material uncontaminated by Slavery, and having a knowledge of the dialects & languages of almost the entire continent; and therefore the grand depôt for Miſsionary agents of this description, must be found at Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa. Whilst however this opinion can now hardly be questioned, I would not infer that the West Indies may not incidentally help forward the work. Sure I am, were the Church of England in the West Indies impreſsed, as he ought to be, with her obligations to this duty, it would be entered upon, as though the entire evangelization of Africa depended upon her emancipated children, taught & trained by the Church from this Miſsion field. There would be something so noble and Christian like in making restitution to Africa, from the countries where her sufferings were most keenly felt, that we might all long to bear a part in it - but, as there is but little prospect of such a state of things, it must be left with individuals, to do what they can, instrumentally, toward its accomplishment.

And this brings me to the business of my present letter. Since my arrival here I have been a good deal occupied with this subject, and have gone so far as to select four young men three of whom are country-born, and one is an African. The latter is the least advanced in secular knowledge, but not so, in better things. Of the country-born young men one is a Carpenter & another is a mason; They are nearly of an age (about 20 or 21 yrs) The third has not any trade but is much farther advanced in learning. He reads Virgil & the Greek Testament. With the exception of the African, they are all at our Kings College School (*he*, is at an elementary School) & on Sunday, they act as Sunday School teachers; and the more advanced young man as a Catechist also. The latter is nearly black, the others are all of that colour.

Whilst interesting myself about these youths the question often arises in my mind how am I to introduce them into the Missionary work in Africa. The only solution I can find for this difficulty is to propose to the C M S, to hand over to it the allowance of £60 p annum for three years (one will have expired) which the Native Agency Com. has guaranteed to me for their training, provided the CMS will take these youths in hand, & if approved of by the Society, send them forth to labour in its service.

I do not say at this moment that I would place every one of these young men at your disposal, but I mean, that if, when I hear from you on the subject, I have good grounds for believing them to be persons whom I can safely recommend for further training, I would then desire to have authority for sending them to you at the Society's expense, to be returned to me if disapproved, at the expense of the Society also, & if otherwise to be retained, together with the allowance from the Native Agency Comee.

I shall feel truly thankful to be in the humblest degree a fellow-worker with the Society in this most interesting department of its labours, & whether they will accept my proposal in whole or in part, whether they will have two or four, I shall feel thankful in lending myself in any way to advance the interests of the Society & the cause of true religion in Africa.

Praying that the Divine blessing may be more and more abundantly manifest in its labours both at home and abroad. I remain &c.

(Signed) J. McTrew Archdeacon of the Bahamas

Rec. Dec. 23/44.
Com.
Ans. Mar 14/45

Mr. W. B. Pollard to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Demerary. 2d November. 1844.

I have only time to enclose you a copy of a Petition which was sent in to the Governor to enable us to get a proper title to the land at Bumai before we began any new buildings thereon. Mr. Bernau's illness & subsequent journey to the Islands of course delayed the matter, but on his return I sent him a copy of the Petition and of the Governor's order thereon and he thinks with the Committee here that it is rather singular that His Excellency should raise the question of Acre-money to be payable for Land where occupants will be the Aborigines of the Country. It is however possible the "Land regulations" to which the Crown Surveyor refers in his report which has been made under the sanction of Lord Stanley, may leave his Excellency no alternative, and that a reference to his Lordship (either by the Parent Committee at once, or by the Corr. Comee. thro' the Governor) may be necessary before we can obtain the title to the land without the obligation of paying an annual tax to the Crown in the shape of "Acre-money". I have thought it well however to send on to you the present enclosures at once that you may understand our situation at present — and I will have occasion to address you again on the subject when Mr. Christian comes to town. We have learned that all his party have been very poorly at Warraputa. From Bernau we have no late tidings. In much haste, I am, my dear Sir, Yours very truly,

(Signed) Wm. B. Pollard.

Rec. Dec. 23/44.
Com.
Ack.

The Petition of the Revd. J. H. Bernau and Mr. E. Christian to the Governor of British Guiana.

To His Excellency Henry Light Esquire,
Governor and Commander in chief in and
over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice
Admiral and ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Petition of John Henry Bernau and of

Edmond Christian on behalf of the Church Miſsionary Society.

Respectfully Sheweth—

That Your Excellency was pleased to permit the late Revd. Thomas Youd to locate himself at Warraputa for the purpose of Establishing a Miſsion among the Indians, in the Interior of this Colony and with this view he erected temporary Buildings there, but his health failing soon after he departed for England and died on his paſsage hence—

That the Society on hearing of his death appointed the Revd. James Pollitt as his Succeſsor, who with his family resided a short time at Warraputa, but the health of all his party failing, he also after taking Medical advice returned to England with his family.

That the Society have now directed the second undersigned who has been for some time aſsisting Mr. Bernau at Bartica (and latterly at Hooya) to repair to the Warraputa Miſsion Station, but in consequence of the reputed insalubrity of the place, they requested Mr. Bernau to make an exploratory Excursion to Warraputa, and after mature deliberation and consultation with the Committee of Gentlemen in Georgetown who correspond with the Society, to remove the Miſsion to some other location, provided Your Excellency would grant sufficient land for the purpose.

That your petitioners lost no time in endeavouring to carry out the wishes of the Society and beg leave to state for the information of Your Excellency that they consider it desirable to remove the Miſsion from Waraputa, and that for the following reasons.

1st. They find the Station to be very hot indeed in the day time from the reflection of the rocks immediately in front of the Establishment, whilst in the night, it is very cold, so that the difference of atmosphere is not unfrequently from 15° to 20°. this cannot be otherwise than productive of fever.

2nd. There is much decayed vegetable matter on the rocks and as soon as the water decreases in the river it is remarked that the intermittent fever begins to manifest itself.

3d. There are generally cases of Ophthalmy at Warraputa and they are doubtleſs occasioned in part, if not altogether by the intense glare from the rocks.

Moreover the River running through many Channels just opposite the place, has created several Islands which in their position obstruct the free circulation of the air and which to remedy will be impracticable.

Your petitioners annex hereto a rough sketch of a Diagram exhibiting a tract of land at the Oumai Hills one day's journey from Warraputa and at the commencement of the second set of Rapids.

They know of no other spot near to Warraputa better suited for a Mission Station, than the Oumai Hill, the place forming somewhat of a Bay is open to the East Breeze for about five (5) miles down and between three or four (3 - 4) miles up the River.

The soil is far superior to that of Warraputa and is said to be (next to Urwa) the best in the Colony, it appears to be black sand mixed with ochreous clay and extending to the depth of several feet.

The Hill selected for the Mission residence is about seventy feet (70 feet) above the river and is admirably adapted for a Settlement being quite level on the top whilst to the right and left it gently declines.

By forming a Mission Station here, the following advantages among others are to be considered -

1st. We are saved the trouble and expense of ascending the second set of Rapids -

2d. We are about the same distance from the Putara, but rather nearer the path which communicates with the Demerara.

3d. The Indians at Warraputa seem desirous of removing to Oumai being the place where they often resort for the purpose of hunting.

Your petitioners are instructed by their Society to commence erecting suitable Buildings so soon as an eligible Site can be obtained and therefore,

Humbly pray

That Your Excellency will be pleased to grant to them for and in behalf of the "Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East" the tract of land known as the Oumai Hill commencing from the Oumai Creek and extending in façade to the lower Mountain by the usual depth as exhibited in the annexed diagram and containing about four hundred Acres (400 acres) for the purpose of forming a Missionary Establishment for the benefit of the

Aborigines of the Country and Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) W. B. Pollard.

for the Revd. J. H. Bernau being hereto authorised by letter.

(Signed) Edmund Christian.

Demerara. 16th. April 1844.

Note of His Excellency Governor Light on the abovementioned Petition.

Referred to Crown Surveyor, whose report with this petition, must be laid (perhaps) before the Court of Policy.

(Signed) H. Light.

J. Hadfield's Esq. Report on the abovementioned Petition

To His Excellency
Henry Light, Governor &c. &c.

The report of the Crown Surveyor on the petition of the Revd. J. H. Bernau and Edmund Christian, Church Missionaries praying for a grant of land on the left bank of the river Essequebo for the purpose of a Missionary Establishment.

Respectfully Sheweth

That your Reporter considers the Site selected as an eligible one for the purpose, especially from its contiguity to the shortest path of communication, between the rivers, Demerara and Essequebo; But he respectfully submits that should Your Excellency be pleased to consider the intended appropriation of the land as justifying a departure from the Land regulations as regards the disposal of Land by sale, and entitling the applicants to a gratuitous Grant which they in all probability hope for, they should nevertheless be required to comply with the regulations as far as having a regular Survey made of the tract, and its boundaries laid down and furnishing a proper Diagram delineative and descriptive thereof as regards all Cases of Grants

all of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. Hadfield.

British Guiana. 8th. May 1844. Crown Surveyor.

Note of His Excellency Governor Light on the abovementioned Petition.

May 9th 1844.

A Grant of occupancy may be made out on complying with the suggestions of the Crown Surveyor. How far the Grant can be exempted from Acre-money rent must be considered.

(Signed) H. Light.

Rec. Dec. 23/44 A

Com.

Ans. Sep. 8/45

Rev A C Eckel to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Trinidad 8 Nov. 1844.

My last letter was dated 5th Oct., giving you the information that I received the Colonial Salary from 1st July 1844; - advising of Bills of £50 & £100 on account of the Grant for Education, and saying that the Colonial Secretary requires a Document to show that the C.M.S. has given up to the Ecclesiastical authorities the claim on their land and buildings in this place

I received yesterday yours of the 4th Sep. with the usual publications for which I beg to return many thanks.

This I am sorry to say will again be a letter merely on busineſs

With regard to the subject of my Colonial Salary I have written a letter to the Governor dated 20th Sep. of which I enclose a copy. No answer has as yet been received to that letter. You will observe that I made no mention of the £100 to be given by the C.M.Soc. should the salary from the Colony amount only to £350, but I thought it best to make mention of that.

With regard to the future support of the Schools erected by the C.M.S. I have drawn up with Mr Woodman a joint memorial to the Council of which I enclose a copy, but nothing has since transpired on the subject. I have drawn on you by this packet for the balance of the Grant for Education £96-1-8 and at the close of the year I shall give you the last general Account Current. There will be no other Bills drawn on you, unleſs there will be another Grant for Education, for which Mr Woodman & myself are most solicitous.

We knew nothing yet of the future Minister of Sanfernando. Mr Warner whom I had mentioned has strong objections to go there (1) on account of the small salary (2) the small Parsonage (3) the dispersion of the people over an immense tract of land. (Sig'd) Alfred C Eckel.

512.

W B Pollard Esq Dec 18. 1844.

Rec: Jan 20/45 A

Com:

Ansd 11 Mar 1/45

W B Pollard Esq to Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Demarary Dec 18. 1844

1 I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date Nov 1. and in accordance with the wishes of the Com. have to advise 3 Drafts on you dated 17th inst. No. 24 £25 No. 25 £25 and No. 26 £125.

2 2 I wrote you on the 2nd ult. relative to the Oumai lands we have had a tender from a carpenter for a house to be erected there, according to a plan submitted to him and I regret to add £1,000 is the very lowest sum asked. It is therefore necessary that whatever building is put up at Oumai for Mr Christian should be erected with the materials cut in the vicinity of the place, as the Corr. Com. have no idea of incurring that expense for a residence neither would you sanction it. £300 is about their idea of the cost of the house.

3 Mr Christian & family are now in town, he poor fellow, is looking miserably ill, almost as bad as when we sent him to the Island before. I much fear he will not be able to undergo the Mission duties at Varraputa or Oumai much longer. He is nevertheless looking forward to Ordination with great desire and has been with the Archdn this week who gave him a private dis

4 Mr Bernau is indeed very badly off for a Schoolmaster we have had 2 applications for the situation at the Grove - one from a white young gentleman who is quite unfit for it & another from a coloured man in the lower walks of life who has been taken on trial by Mr B. but I much fear he will not suit.

5 The children at the Grove have been visited with Scarlet Fever particularly in Mr Bernau's family but I am glad to add it has not proved fatal.

6 If possible the Account Current to July 31 as written for shall be sent out by this Packet but at any rate by the next.

(Signed) Willm B Pollard

Dec 20. A Meeting of the Corr. Com. was held last evening in consequence of the Archdn having called upon the Rev Mr Fox to state that it was the Bishop's wish that Mr Christian should attend a theological class at the Grammar School in town for 6 months preparatory to his Ordination. The Bishop however did not intend to hold an Ordination for some time at least and the question was put; would the Corr. Com. pay his expenses in the meantime (we suppose- the salary allowed Mr C. as Teacher at Warraputa) in town. As the Com. here have no instructions from you how to act in a case of this kind & not understanding exactly whether you wished Mr C. to go up for Ordination at present- they wish an answer as early as possible from you on this matter in the meantime as Mr C is really unable from physical causes to go on with his duties at Warraputa and would have remained in town a month at least and as we may get an answer from you in two months from date they have returned for answer to the Bishop that if Mr Christian thought proper to remain in George Town to attend the classes they would pay his salary for the next two months at the end of which time they expected they would receive instructions from the Parent Society on the matter. The Corr Com. will of course communicate with Mr Bernau immediately. - The Account Current has been copied out hurriedly for you but I believe it is all right you will find it enclosed,

(Signed) W B Pollard

Rec. Jan 20/45
Com.
Ans

A. Account Current of the British Guiana Missn. half yr. July 31/44

A. Rev F Redford to Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Kingston Jamaica Dec 13. 1844

With feelings of heartfelt gratitude to our Almighty Preserver I hasten to inform you of our safe arrival at this place after a very perilous voyage. - From the time of leaving the channel to our entering the latitude of the Trade winds in 29 N. our passage was a continued series of gales and tempests; on the 6th the wind blew a perfect hurricane; our Captain said he had never experienced so heavy a storm. We were compelled to take in all our sail, & drift before the wind, although it was rapidly carrying us upon the coast of Portugal, which at one time we were very near. The sea broke over the ship incessantly, but when we were almost at our "wits end" He who "sitteth above the waterfloods", mercifully allayed the storm, & redeemed our lives from destruction; then did we praise the Lord for his goodness, for his gracious interposition on our behalf.

We landed at this place on Monday last, the 9th inst. having been on board seven weeks; heartily glad to escape from hearing the vain ungodly conversation of our fellow paſsengers, as well as from the fear we had been in for the last three weeks from the mutinous disposition of the crew: five of whom were committed to prison the day after our arrival.

Immediately after landing I rode up to Bishop's Lodge. 6 miles from Kingston. The Bishop received me very kindly, & to avoid exposure to the night air, advised me to stay there all night. The Bishop still wishes me to go to the Naſsau district in St Elizabeth's parish. I have therefore yet 90 miles to travel with my family, in a country where there are scarcely any means of conveyance. On this account we are compelled to remain here until the 20th inst. when a small Steamer leaves Kingston which will take us to Alligator Pond, 60 miles down the coast, at this place the Rev J P Douett has kindly promised to meet us with horses to convey us 16 miles to his residence, where he will permit us to remain till we can engage a house in the Naſsau district.

I am much grieved to be detained 11 days here, incurring the great expense of a West Indian Hotel, and this at a time when Kingston is in a most unhealthy state but there is no alternative.

I shall be obliged to draw a Bill before we leave Kingston as the £10 will do little toward defraying the expense of our board & lodging here, & our travelling to St Elizabeth's. When I reach my Station I will forward you an account of our travelling expenses.

I arrived here at a very interesting season, just in time to attend the Bishop's primary visitation, which was held yesterday in the Cathedral at Spanish Town. Seventy five Clergymen were present, some from the most distant parts of the Island. I had much pleasure in meeting the Revds G Stainsby & G Griffiths who both enquired very kindly after you. Cock, Seſsing & Winckler were also there, so that I felt in some degree at home.

I have already had occasion to apply to Mr Stainsby for counsel: there are two heavy items of expenditure which I am at a loſs how to meet, one is the purchase of horses, the other the rent of a house. Mr Stainsby says I cannot defray these expenses out of my salary; & that if you refer to former accounts of this Miſsion you will find that an allowance was made to each Miſsionary on his arrival for horses. Dr Panton the Society's late Secretary here told me that £70 was the sum allowed for this object; & that every Miſsionary had a residence provided; Dr P. said this was the last arrangement made, when the salaries were fixed at £300 per annum. You will perceive in how great a dilemma I am placed; I am afraid either to purchase horses or to engage a house, since the Com. "can sanction no other expense beyond my salary" & it would take nearly one third of my years salary to provide them myself. I should feel greatly obliged if you would be so kind as to favour me with a line by an early mail; I would not take a single step in the matter without first consulting you, but I cannot do without either horse or house till your answer arrives.

Mrs Redford unites in kindest regards I remain &ca.

(Signed) Francis Redford

PS My address will be. The Nassau, Goshen Post Off. St Elizabeth's Jamaica

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Continued from page 511.

Pd 16/5/45

Memorial of Rev A E Eckel and Mr R. Woodman to Governor MacLeod.

To his Excellency The Governor Col. Sir Henry G MacLeod K. H. & K. S. W. and the honourable the members of Her Majesty's Council of Government of Trinidad.

The humble Memorial of Alfred E Eckel Minister of Savana Grande and Richard Woodman Officiating Minister of San Fernando. Respectfully sheweth,

That your Memorialists, the Ministers of the two districts lately occupied by the Agents of the C M S, beg most respectfully to bring under the notice of your Excellency and your honourable Boards the urgent necessity of a provision being made for the salaries of Schoolmasters who have hitherto been entirely supported by the C M S.

That your Memorialists beg to remind your Excellency that the Resolution of the C M S to withdraw their operations from the Island was communicated to your Excellency as early as Sep 6. 1841. when the Rev A E Eckel one of your Memorialists, had the honor to give your Excellency the following extract of their instructions received from the C M S. "The financial situation of the Society has laid the Com: under the necessity of taking measures to withdraw from the Mission altogether and with as little delay as practicable. [illegible] have therefore directed that a communication should be entered into with the Bp of Barbadoes with a view to the relinquishment to the

Ecclesiastical Authorities of the operations of the Society in Trinidad. Should the Com: be able to arrange with the Bishop, for His Lordship's charging himself with the Society's stations they will be prepared to transfer the buildings to him". Further on the 18th April 1842 the Rev Mess Muhlhauser & Eckel had the honor to write to your Excellency & your honourable Board that they were instructed by the C.M.S to ascertain on what terms or upon what conditions the Colonial Authorities would be willing to accept of the transfer of their buildings in this Island; only stipulating that their establishments in this Island were to be retained in connexion with the Established Church & that the Bishop should give his concurrence to the same, - to which solicitous enquiry no answer has as yet been given on the part of the Authorities.

That your Memorialists beg to state that during the time His Lordship Bp Parry was staying in London he attended a Meeting of the Com. of the C.M.S, at which their views with regard to the transfer of their property in Trinidad were explained to him. At His Lordship's request their views were given in writing, & a copy of the same was transmitted to the Society's Agents here. In that letter the Com. express their anxiety that the Ministers & Schoolmasters should be retained by His Lordship in their respective Stations; & with reference to the transfer they explicitly declared that "the Church at San Fernando and the School houses suitable to be employed for the service of the public worship, the Com: will be prepared to transfer to Your Lordship on being relieved by you from all expenses, on account of the Stations where they are severally situated. In the case of School houses not suitable for the use of public worship the Com. would be willing to pursue the same course on the same conditions". - By this & the extract previously given it will be seen that the Society were anxious to transfer all their buildings in this Island to the Ecclesiastical authorities without any remuneration, but simply with the proviso, that the persons employed by them, in their several stations should be no longer demand on their aid, but be locally provided for.

That with regard to the *Trusteeship*, your Memorialists beg to say that the C.M.S have from the beginning directed, *that all their property in this island should be vested for ecclesiastical or educational purposes in his Lordship the Diocesan & his successors in office as their Trustees.* These views were stated to His Excellency Sir G.F. Hill on the arrival of the Rev Messrs Muhlhauser & Eckel and subsequently a form of deeds proposed by that Society was communicated to His Excellency in the Memorial of Mr Eckel of 23 Jan 1839. In suggesting that form of Trust it was aſsumed by that Society as stated in their letter to Sir George Grey of 30th June 1836 that by Act of Parliament the Bishop of Barbadoes is declared to be constituted a corporation, & to have perpetual succeſsion of   and it was further aſsumed that Lord Glenelg might have been disinclined to make the Grants to the Bishop of Barbadoes in Trust for the Society generally, without some specification of the purpose for which the grounds were intended to be appropriated. The Society however had no objection to such a general form of trust, but rather preferred the grants of land being made thus to the Bishop, upon Trust generally for the Society. According to these instructions the lands given by Government to the CMS at Sanfernando the Miſs and the American settlements, both for Schools as well as Parsonages and Churches were conveyed to the CMS, the Bishop being Trustee either specifically or generally, & although the deeds are not all fully drawn up, yet His Lordship, as well as his Predeceſsor, has seen them all & has expreſsed his satisfaction at them, & has directed that these Documents should be left with Mr Knox the Chancellor, who promised to have the Deeds fully made out, & would have done so long ago had the vacancy in the Court of Intendant, occasioned by the demise of Mr Gomez, been filled up at an earlier date. At the state of forwardneſs of deeds of lands given by private parties His Lordship has also expreſsed his satisfaction, & these documents are likewise in the hands of Mr Knox and others that are completed have been forwarded to his Lordship the Bishop of Barbadoes

That with respect to the urgent neceſsity for a provision being made for the salaries of Schoolmasters who have hitherto been supported by the CMS your Memorialists beg to state, that the Society being determined, to bring their affairs to a close in this Island, long before this, the Schools would have been shut up on the 1st July last year had not the Society received a portion of the Parliamentary Grant for Negro Education, for the specific purpose of providing for these Schools for the year ending June 1844. At the expiration of that time (1st July 1844) - a balance was left sufficient to defray the Schoolmaster's salaries for little more than the quarter ending Sep 30 & your Memorialists knowing that the means to carry on the Schools would fail in future, & that there was no other available aid for that purpose than the one moiety of such salaries, paid from the Colonial Treasury, they were anxious to obtain from Your Excellency & Your honourable Board that aid toward the payment of their teacher's salaries, beginning from the 1 July last, in order that with the small funds at hand, & the Colonial aid, the teachers salaries could be provided for at the usual amount of salary for a longer period.

That in order that your Memorialists could obtain this desired object Mr Eckel had an interview with the Acting Colonial Secretary in the first week of July last when he was told that the subject of their salaries would be brought immediately under the notice of the Council of Government, as the Bishop had written, & as the Rural Dean had spoken to Your Excellency on the subject, & that therefore there was no necessity for any other application. However as no such subject was brought under the notice of your Honble Board, as far as your Memorialists information

the Rev A E Eckel brought the subject again under the notice of the Colonial Sec. by his letter of 22^{d} July in the following words: "With regard to the Schools of the C M S you told me that there was no necessity that I should make a formal application to the Council, as the Bishop had written, and as the Rural Dean had spoken on the subject to His Excellency. Nothing however has as yet been done in the Council on this subject, & there is in consequence a general panic among the teachers of these Schools. One has already absconded, taking with him the salary of last quarter and leaving heavy debts unpaid, others look out for other situations, as I can give them no assurance that the Government will pay their usual share. I have a small balance, - not in hand, but for which I can draw, - which would keep the Schools in operation for a few months. But if the Colonial salaries will be paid from the 1st inst., the usual salary can be given for twice the time. You are aware that the Bishop has no means at command to support these Schools, and should it come to that point that the balance is expended, - and that nothing remains than the one moiety of the Treasury & the small School fees which cannot be collected, the Schools would either have to be given up, or be left in charge of inefficient teachers. These Schools in this quarter are the Mission, Drummond Hill, William Ville Schools; - in the quarter of San Fernando, the San Fernando mixed School & Infant School, the Ne plus ultra, Belmont, Mount Stuart, and Jordan Hill Schools. Should you require a formal application for those salaries of the respective teachers of these Schools please to let me know." -

Your Memorialists regret to say that to this communication no answer has been received & that no application on behalf of these Schoo appears to have been laid before your Excellency & your Honourable Board as yet.

That your Memorialists think it not necessary to remind Your Excellency & your Honble Board, what has been done by the C.M.S, with in these last eight years in providing means for elementary & religiou instruction without any pecuniary aid from the local Government, nor will it be necessary to express the earnest solicitude of that Socy that the educational & religious advantages, which were enjoyed by the people, among whom their labours have been carried on shou be discontinued. Your Memorialists beg further to observe that the Schools are of older date than any other country schools supported by Government; that part of the teachers salaries, as well as par of the cost of erection of some of the Schoolhouses has been provided for from Parliamentary Grants, - in like manner as the aid afforded by the Soc. of Propagation to other Schools which are supported from the Colonial Treasury; that these Schools were unde the control of the Diocesan, & that on Sundays they are generally use as Chapel Schools for the performance of Divine Worship, - and on these grounds your Memorialists consider that these Schools have a strong and peculiar claim upon the favourable consideration of Your Excellency and your Honourable Board

Your Memorialists therefore solicit Your Excellency & your Honble board to place these Schools upon the same footing as those already suggested from the Colonial Treasury in granting the usual salary of Two hundred dollars to each of the respective teachers of these Schools from the 1st July last. And your Petitioners will alway pray &c^a^

(Sig^d^ Alfred E. Eckel

Trinidad 16 Oct. 1844. Richard Woodman

Rec Dec. 23/44 A

Com:

Ack

Rev A E Eckel to Govr of Trinidad

Savana Grande Sep 20. 1844.

Sir

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have at last received the answer of the Secretaries of the C.M.S to my letter of 1st June in which I communicated to them the letter of the Col. Sec. of 15 Ap. 1844 directed to the late Mr Muhlhauser & of 23rd April

In these letters the Col. Secretary informed Mr Muhlhauser and myself that "Your Excellency is prepared to issue to us from 1st Jan. last at the rate of £350 per ann: our Col. salary, & that should the C M S consider that they have any claim to be reimbursed any part of the salaries paid by them to us from 1 Ap. to Dec 1843. Your Excellency would recommend that such claim should be preferred to the Secretary of State; and in the letter directed to me, he says he is to request me that all further communication on the subject of income, previous to the 1st Jan be made to the C M S.

Adverting to this request no further application has been made by me to the local authorities, & on the 1st June I reported to the C M S very briefly on the subject, in these words:-

"My last letter is dated 18th March. Under date of the 19th March I received an answer to my application from the Col. Secretary. but quite unsatisfactory see App. I (letter of Honble Arthur White to Rev A C Eckel 19 Mar. 1844) I waited then for some time, unwilling to intrude on His Excellency again, but having been told with Mr M. that the Governor had evidently misunderstood certain passages in my letter, to the effect that it was a matter of private consideration to us, whether we return the Col. Salary to the Secretary or not. Mr M. wrote at once and I wrote on the 18th Ap. disdaining such an intention & correcting the previous answer of the Colonial Sec see App. II. To these we received answers of the Col. Sec. of 13th & 23 Ap. Ap III & II. The result is, that the reduced salary of £350 is promised to us from 1st Jan. / but there has been no quarterly pay day since then"

In answer to this communication I have now the honor to inform your Excellency that I received a letter of the Secretaries of the C M S dated Aug 1. 1844 in which they write with reference to this subject, as follows:-

[West Indies Letter Book page 237. paras 1, 3, 4, & 6]

From this communication your Excellency will perceive that the Secretaries of that Society were under the impression that the Col. salary had commenced on 1st Jan. last according to the letters of the Col. Secretary.

In the first week of July I applied to the Col. Treasurer for the paying of my salary, and was told that no warrant had been issued for the payment of my salary, because I had not informed the Col. Secretary that I had accepted the offer. I consider it was not my duty to say I had accepted that proposal before letting the Secretary know & besides I considered the communication of the Col. Sec. not as a proposal to be accepted, but as a promise.

In my answer to the Col. Sec. dated the 1st May I said "having stated in my last letter the views of the C M S more fully on some points than I thought it necessary to do in my previous letter, and being now in possession of your letter of the 13th I shall of course not trouble His Excellency again on this subject, having the consideration of the matter in the hands of that Society."

This letter I am informed has been lost, I referred to it in my letter to the Col. Treasurer on another subject, on 17th June but no enquiry was then made whether the letter I referred to had been received or not, till I made enquiries about it in July. Yet whether it was received or not could be of no moment as I merely said that I would leave the matter in the hands of the Society, whose answer I have now the honor to forward to your Excellency.

Though I may be soon in town, & may then have the honor of seeing Your Excellency, yet I beg as a favor that your Excellency will be kind to direct an answer be given to his communication in writing that I may be able to inform the C M S of Your Excellency's precise views - if your Excellency should deem an answer to be required.

I have informed that Society that Your Excellency, in consideration of the liberal transfer of their property in this Island, & of my long connexion with that Society has promised me the Colonial salary at the rate of £450 per ann. & I have received a letter from the Bishop of Barbadoes confirmatory of this promise. While I beg to express my thanks for this promise I hope the time will not be long when your Excellency will come to the conviction that no Rector or Officiating District Minister could work efficiently with a smaller salary, particularly in a poor parish where no fees are collected & that the same provision be made for them. I have the honor &c^a

(Sig^d) Alfred E Eckel

Rec. Jan. 6/45.
Com.
Ans.

Rev^d. C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Chichester. Dec. 5. 1844.

Your kind and cheering Letter of August 2^d. has duly reached me. It was several weeks in the Island before I received it on account of the Addreſs, which allow me to request you to direct "Montego Bay P.O." in your future favours.

I was overjoyed when I perused your last. Accept, dear sir, my most humble, but sincerest, thanks for the parental interest you took in bringing the protracted state of my Station under the notice of the Reverend Committee; "I thank God and take courage".

I now draw Ninety five Pounds through the Colonial Bank. I have written to the Revd Mr Stainsby about it. He will be here in a few days, on his way to Spanish Town, where all the Clergy have been summoned by his Lordship the Bishop, who purposed to meet the Clergy in his Cathedral Church, in Visitation on the 12th Inst. It is the first Visitation which has ever taken place in Jamaica. It is, I must confeſs, a very inconvenient circumstance to me and many others at this season of the year to leave home. However as I have never had the pleasure of seeing our new Diocesan, I am bound to go, though it is more the 100 miles distance.

When I return (D.V.) I will send my regular Quarterly Report according to your request, and will then draw my quarterly Stipend. The £95 which I draw by this date is part of the £365..12..4 for which the Committee hold themselves responsible to be appropriated towards the erection of the Chapel. Nothing can be commenced in the building before a certain amount of money is at our command. The foundation stone is to be laid soon after the new year, when I expect to have the Revd the Rural Dean, the Rector and other Ministers and Gentlemen present at the occasion.

You may safely rely on my refunding the outlay of the money for the Hymn Books, the first Quarter they arrive; or the next time I draw my Bill of Exchange after their arrival. Perhaps they may be at Montego Bay before I go down to draw my Quarterly Stipend.

Accept, dear sir, once more my warmest expreſsions of gratitude, and if I am not out of order in making such a request, I would feel obliged to you, for conveying my humble sentiments of respect and gratitude to the Reverd Committee for the same purpose.

I remain, &c. (Signed) C.W. Winckler.

Recd Jan 7. 9/45 D
Com:
Ans:

John Vaupell Esqre to the Secretaries

Revd and Dear Sirs. Bombay 28th Novemr 1844

1 Our last letter to you addressed was dated the 31st Octor 1844 since when we have not had any communication from you. By this Mail we forward the very interesting Journals of Mr and Mrs Farrar – containing the history of the conversion, & an account of the Baptism of four Natives at Nasik – The Lord Bishop now on his visitation-tour in Guzerat – in a letter to the Assistant Secretary dated 18th Instant; says "I have the pleasure to return Mr Farrar's Journal and letter – They are deeply interesting, and shew a work "to be going on at Nasick which we should rouse every effort to promote, "under God's Blessing I do hope Ram Krishna will be an useful Instrument in the Lord's hands" – May his Lordship's hopes be realized.

2. The Revd J. and Mrs Muhleisen arrived here in safety – on the 12th Instant – pr Steamer from Aden. Rev. C. W. Isenberg and lady having remained behind at Aden in consequence of the confinement of Mrs Isenberg – Mr Muhleisen was, as you will observe by the copy of the proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Corresp. Commee held on the occasion of his arrival, put in charge of Revd G. M. Valentine's duties – and of the Money School. Mr & Mrs M. will reside in the Money School House – it being now furnished for their accommodation. They are well – and we trust will prove useful instruments in the hand of the Almighty for the benefit of the Western India Mission –

We subjoin, list in continuation of Bills drawn since last advice – and with the affectionate regards of the Corresd Committee remain Your &c for Revd W. K. Fletcher
and self (signed) John Vaupell

No	Date 1844	In whose favor	amount £ s d	rate	On what Account
14	Nov. 27	Colc Julius G Griffith Blaydbo	120-0-0	1/10	Western India Mission
15	" 28	J. P. Larkins Esqre	50-0-0	do	
			170-0-0		
		Already advised viz			
		24 Aug / 44 £ 1,040.			
		30 Sept / 44 " 240.	1305 " "		
		31 Octr / 44 " 25.			
		Drawn up to this date – £	1475-0-0		

P.S. Memn:	Amount grant of P.S. for the year 44/45			£ 2735 —
	Balance due Corrd. Commee June 30/44			53-19-5
	On a/c East Africa Mission		340 —	
	Do— Disabled Missionaries Fund			
	Revd C. Mellows passage Money	120	290 —	
	Mrs Valentines ditto	170		630 — —
			Total	3,418-19-5

Recd Jany 9/45 A
Com:
Ack:

John Vaupell Esqre to the Secretaries

Revd and Dear Sirs Bombay 30th Novemr 1844

In forwarding Copies of Proceedings of your Cor-Comce we beg also to hand for the consideration of the Parent Society's Committee Copies of a Circular to and minutes of the members of the Corresponding Committee, on the Subject of the purchase of the ground on which the Money School- and Institution premises stand; The former purchases was made of the Buildings alone without the ground, now the ground on which they stand is for sale and proposed to be purchased. The cost between 1100 & 1200£ sterling. One half of which amount your Cor: Comce would strongly urge and request of the Parent Commee to advance - either at once or by instalments in 3 years at £200 a Year. As the Circular and minutes will fully explain themselves, we shall not further enter into particulars but conclude by pressing most urgently on the favourable consideration of your Parent Commee the desirableness of being the exclusive owners of the ground as well as premises & remain &c (signed) for

W. K. Fletcher & Self John Vaupell

Legal Opinion on the Title

All that piece or parcel of land, plantation, or Oast of Cocoanut trees called Dhussudy, together with a Messuage & two several Ranges of 8 apartments opposite Washerman's tank, bounded on the East by the Public Road called Kutbudary Street. West by public road called Dhobutallow. North by Tbaure of Wittobu Mudousett and south by the new Cross road leading to the Esplanade.—

Recd. Feby. 11/45 . A
Com:
Ans:

Bishop of Jamaica to the Revd. H. Venn

Revd. and dear Sir Bishops Lodge Jany. 3 - 1845

I have been much gratified by the arrival of Mr. Redford the Society's Missionary to and from the little which I had the pleasure of seeing of him here previous to his departure for his appointed Station, I have every reason to believe that he will be a valuable acquisition to the Church of Jamaica

From Mr Byrne of Prateville I have received an excellent report of his School and of his labour as a catechist among the people of that extensive and hitherto deserted district. This Report has been corroberated by the Rural Dean and the neighbouring Clergy, who bear the strongest testimony in his favour - I must hope that if the Society remove Mr Taylor from the Island, they will continue to pay the salary of Mr Byrne who is desirous and worthy of being retained in their employment — Mr Byrne from the deficiency of his education can never be admitted into the Ministry of the Church, that in an inferior capacity he may always be truly useful. He is a decided Christian, and combines with his piety a zeal and love of teaching, which under proper direction will, with God's grace, make him, wheresoever he may be placed, really instrumental to winning souls to Christ. I remain &c

(signed) A. G. Jamaica

P.S. I conclude that Mr. Byrne has sent his Report to the Society

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Recd. Feby. 11/45 A
Com:
Ans: Feb 28/45

Revd. C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir Rural Hill Jany. 3 - 1845

I have to apologize for the late date of this Report, a severe attack of fever accompanied with dangerous symptoms will, however, at once account for it. Having now, for the space of two years, by the liberality of your Committee, - the Kindness of my Diocesan, and above all the mercy of my Divine Master been permitted to labour on in this obscure but important corner of the Lords Vineyard. I now review the progress that has been made in pure religion and undefiled among these poor ignorant people; and thankful indeed I am to say, that upon the whole there is much to encourage me in the blessed hope that neither my preaching nor their hearing has been in vain. It is not that our numbers have materially increased – it is not that the attendance upon public worship has been more numerous than last year – nor that any apparent change can be observed in the outward conduct of the majority of those who are in Communion with the Church, but it is this, that I most of all rejoice to observe – that habitual vice and open immorality daily becoming less frequent – That the Church is now acting decidedly with more unanimity than formerly in discontinuing those degrading practices and depraved morals which a few years hence were almost universal and allowed – and that a higher standard of religious principle is taking the place of what once was esteemed sufficient namely – an outward morality and regular attendance upon divine worship.

In January 1843, the candidates for Communion were 314. In January 1844 they were 489 and now in Jany. 1845 they number 520. The Communicants in 1843 were 200. in 1844 they had increased only to 229, and now in 1845, they number 250. Whilst about that number are waiting to offer themselves as candidates for the rite of Confirmation, whenever an opportunity may offer.

With regard to my School it is in much the same condition, gradually however, on the increase. Upwards of 250 Children are now attending it. The Lord Bishop has kindly promised to move that the Diocesan Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in this Island, should pay me £20 per annum towards the support of my School master, which together with £20 provided by the Parish for my Clerk's salary makes up the whole of what my Clerk & School master receive except £10 which I am answerable for.

I believe I have already informed the Committee that I was under the necessity of parting with Mr Whittle in the spring of last year: Mr Hearn (a White man) who was engaged as his successor is now utterly incapacitated by ill health; I have therefore employed Mr Panton Osborne, to conduct the School for the present.

The Committee will be gratified to learn that the warmest feelings of regard for the ordinances of the Church are manifested by all classes – And often have I had the pleasure of hearing the most earnest hope expressed by the proprietors of the soil that the Lord will never leave them, their families, and their people without the blessed privileges which they have learned to value so highly and appreciate so truly.

In conclusion I would again remind the Committee that near eight hundred immortal souls are here depending upon them as instruments in God's hand for the hearing and preaching of that word of God which is alone able to save them. and I would assure them both on the part of the people & myself, that they have the sincerest gratitude and fervent prayers in return for their exertions in our behalf. I remain &c

(signed) Chas. A. Cooper

Rec^d Feby 22/45 A

Com:

Ans:

Revd C. W. Winckler to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir

Chichester January 20 – 1845

I had the pleasure of writing to you on December 6th last, when I informed you that I had the Lord Bishop's visitation. Above Seventy of the Clergy were present in the Cathedral in Spanish town. The Charge lasted a full hour in reading it.

After my return home, I am sorry to say, I have suffered in my usually unimpared health. The day after I returned from Montigo Bay (7th instant) when I drew my Bill of Exchange of £90. being the Stipend and Salary for the Teacher for the last Quarter – I became very ill and had to keep my bed. The fever increased till Saturday the 11th inst: when my dear Wife was compelled to send for a Medical Man from Montego Bay, at a great expense – there being no Doctor in our whole neighbourhood. By application of a blister on the neck, and inward remedies, I was relieved within twenty-four hours; but much weakened. I am therefore under the necessity of writing to you in the form of a letter, instead of sending a full Report, – which I trust you will excuse. As soon as my strength is sufficient I will send my Quarterly Report as required. – When I was better in health after my return from Spanish Town, I had to do double duty in consequence of Christmas and New-Years days.

The Hymn books and Slates &c, have arrived, but when I was at Montego Bay, the Vessel had not been entered in the Customs, as it is called and I have not yet seen the books, but hope to get them soon. – I have received the Bill of Lading and Invoice of Goods, along with a few lines from you. – The £19.14.3d shall be deducted, if possible the whole, in my next Bill. – I say, if possible, the whole, because with my voyage to Kingston and Spanish Town, which costs £6. sterling merely in passage money, in going and coming – and Lodgings –, and my recent sickness – I may perhaps be unable to deduct the whole amount at once; besides many of the Books &c may then be still on my hands. – A voyage which would at home most likely cost only Ten shillings; all included, costs in Jamaica Ten Pounds. – Many of the Clergy have felt the sudden "Visitation" of the Lord Bishop exceedingly inconvenient. – Should I have liked for a moment, to be chargeable of disobedience to my Ordinary's commands and wishes, I would have avoided the expense. –

I have done as yet little towards the erection of the Chapel, but hope, after being perfectly restored to health from my Billious attack of Fever, to get it soon up. The Revd. Mr Stainsby, who was here on the 7th and 8th of December on his way to Spanish Town with me – entirely approved of the plan and Method of building.

With my humble request to continue in the enjoyment of your prayers and best wishes – I remain &c
(signed) C. W. Winckler

Recd. Feby 22/45 A.
Copy.
Ack:

Mr H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir Church Hill Hanover Jany 13-1845

The last time I addressed you, I informed you of the unpleasantness of my situation in Vere, & that I expected that the Bishop would remove me elsewhere. The causes that influenced the Bishop to this step I have either already detailed to you, or you will find them stated in my present journal.

On the 8th of Novr. last, I received from the Revd Dr Panton a letter of which the following is a Copy.

My dear Sir Dated Kingston Novr. 6 - 1844

I brought your letters before the Bishop on Saturday last, and am directed by His Lordship to say, that as the Rector of Vere does not recommend the building on Portland District to be licensed, and, as no other Station is offered in the Parish, it will be necessary to you to remove to another of the C. M. Stations. — Those at Sicloah and Moore Town are already provided for. The Bishop therefore is of opinion that you had better return to your former Station at Church Hill in Hanover, which is now vacant. You were removed from that place in order that Mr Wildman's property might be supplied with a Teacher: but as the buildings at Salt Savanna have been resumed on behalf of Mr Wildman, the Bishop thinks your best course will be to go back to Church Hill. His Lordship will write to the C. M. S. to this effect, and I write to the Rector of Hanover by this post to expect your return. I remain &c

(signed) Richard Panton

On the 15th of November I received from the Revd J. Stainsby in a letter dated the 11th the communication as follows.

Dear Sir

I learn from Dr Panton that you have exhausted your means in vain* to procure a place for School and residence at Portland, & that Mr Wildman's agent has resumed the buildings at Salt Savanna for the Estate. In consequence of this it has been suggested that you return to Church Hill. At this I am well pleased as the place has been for some time past unoccupied. I presume that you have been directed to proceed at once. i.e. as soon as a vessel can be procured to call for your family and your goods. — You will I fear not find the disposition of the people so favourable as formerly to instruction. A discontented spirit has spread abroad of late among the labourers chiefly because they cannot have every thing their own way. They are compelled to work more hours for the same sum of money now than formerly. But in this quarter they seem settling down to the change as a matter of necessity. With kind regards to Mrs Taylor & the Children

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* This is a mistake, our means were never tried, but from what was done I feel sure they were quite adequate to the building of a School room the failure was not here.

I remain &c (signed) J. Stainsby

In consequence of this appointment, I took early steps for my removal, but was unable to leave Vere until the 18th of Decemr. We arrived here on the 22d.. On the 23d, I heard, for the first time, that I had been recalled home, and that the Bishop had received this recall about 3 weeks before I left Vere. I immediately wrote the Revd J Stainsby on the subject, an the 8th of January, heard from him as under.

Dear Sir.

Yours dated Christmas day reached me on Thursday last, I heard of your recall home from Dr Panton who informed me that the Secretary of the C. M. Society had written to the Bishop saying that if his Lordship wished to give you employment and maintenance from funds at his disposal the Society would have no objection in that your services should be transferred from the Society to him. But, that, if he declined so employing you, their wish was that you should return home. This was mentioned to me in the midst of the bustle connected with the visitation. After he was gone it did occur to me to ask whether the Bishop had directed any one to write you to that effect as the Bishop declined the offer. It was indeed very desirable that you should have been informed of the wish of the Society in order to avoid the expense of removal, if no other reason, let alone the inconvenience to yourself and Mrs Taylor. But as the Bishop to whom the Committee at home directed their communication, did not let you know of their determination; neglect can scarcely be charged be charged upon any other person. Perhaps you might as well write a few lines to Dr Panton if you have not done so, and ask for official information on the subject. — In the mean time, as I suppose the Commee would not wish you to sail till towards spring. You can employ yourself at Church Hill, where I am glad to learn you have made a commencement. Mr Coates, nor any other of the Secretaries has not written me on the subject. Perhaps by next mail I may receive a letter. Kind regards to Mrs Taylor and the children

I remain &c (signed) J. Stainsby

Perhaps as the Bishop is leaving, possibly has left the Island for a time to visit the distant parts of his Diocese, I shall hear nothing through His Lordship at present. And as no Vessels are likely to leave this part of the Island before April or May, I trust, before then, I shall receive all necessary instructions from yourself

(signed) Henry Taylor

Recd Feby 22/45 &
Com:
Ack:

Mr Henry Taylor's Journal for the Quarter ending December 31st 1844 Portland Vere Jamaica

Octr 16/44 Wednesy Being advised to seek change of air for the restoration of my health. I left home on the 27th of Septr for Birnamwood, and returned last night about 12 o'Clock. On Monday I left my friends Mr and Mrs Lessing completely restored in health. I should have returned home at the latter end of last week had I not been anxious to have an interview with the Bishop who was absent from home. Yesterday His Lordship was in Spanish Town to attend the opening of the House of Assembly, where I arrived about 12. a. m. I immediately called upon the Revd Dr Masson, Dean of Middlesex, the Bishop's Brother-in-law.

As the Bishop was then with the Governor, and as he had afterwards to attend a Committee Meeting, and to be at the opening of the Assembly at 3 o'Clock p. m. Dr Musson did not think it possible that His Lordship could see me, I told the former that there did not exist any paramount necessity for the interviews I sought providing His Lordship would give me such information with regard to my present unpleasant position as would enable me to write definitely to my employers at home. To this Dr Musson assented, and promised to bring the matter before the Bishop. — When I called on Dr Musson again he directed me to wait on the Revd Dr Panton;

Ecclesiastical Secretary, whom the Bishop had directed to communicate with me. I immediately went to the Vice Chancellor's, and had an interview with Dr Panton, "Well" he said, "I see no difficulty when you return to Vere, all you have to do is to request the Rector of Vere to recommend the building at Portland for licence, and go on as usual, should he, as you have anticipated, not do so, then I will recommend the Bishop to appoint you to some other of the Society's Stations.

Oct. 18/44 Friday. To day I wrote the Rector, and made the application directed by Dr Panton on the subject of having the temporary building licensed. The Rector answered "that he had been ill, and his time occupied in preparations for the re-opening of the Parish Church, but that my *case* should have the speediest attention, and that he would come and see the building spoken of, at the latest, on Monday morning next."

Oct. 20/44 Sunday My wife, myself, and three eldest children attended the re-opening of the Parish Church to-day. We took advantage of the occasion, and had our infant christened. — It is astonishing how little regard the whites pay to the Sabbath, and Divine Worship. even on this occasion only 3 attended, and one of them was a Roman Catholic.

Oct. 21/44 Monday: To day, about 2 O'clock, the Rector, and the Island Curate — the Revd Mr Reid — came up here, I accompanied them to the temporary building. The Rector might as well have written me his decision on friday, as gone through the formality of coming here, and visiting the building. Already he had prepared a letter to the Bishop recommending my removal from Vere because I am "unpopular with the whites" with whom, indeed, I have no connexion, and none of whom, except one poor family, live in my district, and with that family I am, I think, any thing but "unpopular". The Rector however seems to have had another reason for visiting me, Although the attorney for Salt Savanna had declared no "Church Missionary — his brothers-in-law were Church Missionaries — "should ever occupy the premises at Salt Savanna, while he had to do with them", yet he has given the use of it to Mr Robinson. — The chief reason therefore that induced the Rector to visit me appears to be, to get back the benches I had removed to the temporary building. He told me I ought not to have removed them, I answered "they are the property of the Church Missionary Society, and I was bound to take charge of them". He said, "no, that the Society had given up all their Stations to the Bishop". I replied, "all the Stations the Bishop chose to accept by that by withdrawing his licence he had rejected this". He objected to this interpretation, & said, as he had been the Bishop's Secretary "I ought to put confidence in him, and as the Rector I ought to obey him". I replied, "I had a duty to perform to the Church Missionary Society". He answered, "that the Bishop was the Society's Secretary, or Agent, here, and he allowed no influence or authority but his own". I said, "I had no instruction upon that point, and that I had now written the Bishop more than once without an answer". Mr Reid said "there could be no concurrent jurisdiction", and asked, "if I would go on without the Bishop," my answer was "certainly not." He then asked "wont you obey the Bishop". I replied. In all things ecclesiastical. I have here furniture belonging to the Society, do you mean to say I was bound to leave that also at Salt Savanna?" "No" returned the Rector, "furniture is a very different thing!" I told the Rector that as soon as it was decided that I should be removed he was welcome to the benches, for I was sure the Society would never think of selling them if they could be useful to him." We then parted. Mr Robinson evidently displeased at my tenacity, or temerity, or whatever he may term it.

Oct. 22/44 Tuesday. To day, as soon as I had finished communications to Mr Coates, and Dr Panton, to prevent any detention in their transmission, I took them to the Post Office myself. There I saw Mr McKinnon, and there he saw me, but with evident displeasure, However, as I trust I harbour no resentment against him, I thought it my duty to meet him politely, He returned the compliment as short as possible and passed on.

Oct. 23/44 Wedesday. Two of the subscribers to the intended School House at Portland – two of the best – came to me to day & requested me to return them their Subscriptions, because, as the matter was being taken out of the hands of the Society – if not entirely put aside – they had no further wish to forward it. One of them was Sheldon, who purchased the scite, & subsequently paid a subscription of £3.4.0 When I told Sheldon that the Rector had written to the Bishop to remove me because I was "unpopular among the white people". He looked at me with astonishment, and said, "Sir, I thought you came here to teach us black people, the Whites, let nobody teach them, the Rector will soon find that out! How many did he find at Church last Sunday, ah! master because you teach the black people, the white people wont love you."

Oct: 27/45 Sunday. Attended at the Parish Church as the Rector had given notice that he would administer the Sacrament. – In this however I was disappointed as the Rector who had gone to Spanish Town in the beginning of the week, had not returned, and the gentleman who did duty for him was only in Deacon's Orders. – Being sad at the unpleasant position of affairs here, with regard to the Station, as I was turning over some old papers I chanced to meet with certain records of occurrences at my first appointment in the Island, and while doing so I could not help feeling thankful that God had employed me in so important a work as teaching a once enslaved people. I felt quite sure that the labour bestowed on the black population of Jamaica had not been bestowed in vain. And although old habits, and feelings, will cleave to the majority, nay, restraint being removed, will, in many instances, manifest themselves the more unreservedly in despite of that assumption of religion which has been so general, but which is now discovering its want of genuineness, and therefore its impermanency; still, very much good has been done, intelligence has been diffused, and the nature of religion, and therefore, of moral obligation, has been better understood: In the papers alluded to it appears that I had put some questions to my School Children about the Character of God, according to the tenor of instruction which I had given them previously. These questions being answered satisfactorily, to shew them their dependance on a gracious and Almighty Father, I asked "Who makes the yams and the cocoa to grow?" the answer was, "God". I then said, "what would you do if God did not make your yams to grow?" After a little silence, one fine young boy said, with considerable animation, "Tief some from dem dat hab dem grow." now whatever may be said about the increase of crime in Jamaica, the increase of knowledge, and of moral consciousness, have effectually put down all such answers as this. And if this increase of knowledge has not produced fruit, in many instances, in an equal ratio, may not much of the blame be attributed to the filthy and irreligious, example of the white employers? If the comparatively well educated white man, whose wants are well supplied, and whose temptations to evil are materially lessened, may set at nought one of God's most holy commands, without being depreciated by his class. Will not the less educated and less informed black man, whose wants are not so well supplied, & whose temptations to evil have increased, from example, set at nought another? especially when that most excellent, and restraining ordinance of God is so generally disregarded by the whites! viz, the sanctity of the Sabbath.

Novr. 1/44 Friday. This morning I wrote the Rector of Vere on the subject of my "unpopularity with the whites", I directed my messenger not to wait for an answer unless desired. My object being to show Mr Robinson he knows nothing about these matters except on the statements of Mr McKinnon, and the Overseer of Salt Savanna, and which must necessarily be interested, and exparte. The Rector did request my servant to wait, nevertheless, as I expected, there was no answer. A copy of this letter I forwarded to the Revd. Dr Panton for presentation to the Bishop if he thought it necessary.

Novr. 3/44 Sunday. Attended service at the Parish Church Presented to the Rector, as directed by the Bishop, a brief quarterly report of the Station. After Service I had some conversation with Mr Robinson on, what appeared to me, very unnecessary delay in the Bishop's decision with regard to the station. He told me that he was taken ill immediately on his arrival in Spanish Town the week but one before, & that, therefore, he had not seen His Lordship, I answered, "that in that case I was resolved to go up to see the Bishop again, and that I would start not later than Tuesday. From this he dissuaded me by stating "that he was sure Dr Panton could not have seen His Lordship since I last wrote him, but that it was very probable I should hear from him by the next post, and that therefore, I had better wait until friday. He did not mention my letter to him of friday last.

Novr. 8/45 Friday. Received a letter from the Revd Dr Panton containing my appointment by the Bishop to my old Station Church Hill at Hanover.

Novr. 9/44 Saturday. The news of our removal has already spread, and several people have come to deplore it. Some have declared if they had the means they would go with us.

Novr. 10/44 Sunday. Service twice at Portland. The people appear to be very sorry to hear that we are to leave them. The Rector's refusal to apply for a licence for the temporary building seems anything but resonable. The alledged objection is, its meanness. Now a small expense, which I have offered to provide * would make it quite neat, and it will hold quite as many as the Salt Savanna School House. The poor old Barbadoes woman, mentioned in a prior journal, said to Mrs. Taylor, after others had expressed their regret that we were to be removed, "It is no use for me to say I am sorry your leaving us, I am broken-hearted", and she begged Misses, before she went away, to make her a cap to be buried in, as she did not expect to be long here.

Novr. 12/44 Tuesday. I had an application this morning to know how to address the Bishop. It appears that the people had a Meeting to petition His Lordship, the precise nature of which I have not learned, but with reference to my removal.

Novr. 15/44 Friday. Received a letter from the Revd. J. Stainsby expressing his pleasure, and approbation, at my appointment to Church Hill, and that he looked for my speedy arrival.

Novr. 17/44 Sunday. The usual duties at Portland. The people in full expectation to hear something favourable from the Bishop. I can hardly find resolution to dissolve this delusion. Indeed, I question, if I could do so, so confident are they in their appeal. With reference to it one of the people said "Massa it would move a stone"!! I fear they very much overrate their eloquence.

Novr. 23/44 Saturday. As soon after my appointment as possible, I took steps for my removal, and expected to be enabled to embark next week. Yesterday, however, I received a letter from the Captain of the Vessel I had engaged to call for us – for there is no regular traders from this neighbourhood – stating his inability to do so this "trip" as he is not going so far down, but that he will call for me the next time. This is a great disappointment

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* without encroaching on the funds provided for the new building.

as it will delay us 3 or 4 weeks, besides, all our furniture & luggage are packed up, and now lying at the wharf, and I do not expect to be able to engage another Vessel in the mean time.

Novr 24/44 Sunday. The usual duties at Portland.

Novr 25/44 Sheldon called upon me this morning. He says he had an interview with the Rector yesterday who complained that I stand too much aloof from him, while he is himself unwell and unable to go through the duties devolving upon him. The fact is, I suppose, he has already discovered his error with regard to me.

Novemr 26/44 Tuesday. We were alarmed yesterday a hearing that Mr Plues, the Overseer of Salt Savanna, had tumbled our neighbour Mr Thomas, the Carpenter, down the steps of the Salt Savanna dwelling house, broke both his arms, hurt his Knee, and so seriously injured him, that his life was in danger. The report has turned out too true. Two Magistraits attended Thomas last Evening to take his deposition as that of a dying man. This, coupled with the fact that two women - one half-witted - who have been about the Overseer's house, have each borne a child by a white man, and refuse to name the father, will, perhaps, open Mr Wildman's eyes, if he should ever hear of it, to the kind of man who conducts his Salt Savanna property. There is a circumstance so iniquitous connected with the case of this "half-witted" creature, that I could not believe it, were not my authorities undoubted. Mr Plues took from an Old African, who worked for the Salt Savanna property, a certain sum of money, I believe weekly, or as often as he was paid. My informant however would only speak of what they themselves saw - stating to the old man, that this woman was with child by him, and that he must support her. Poor old fellow, he denied the charge, and said time would shew, and it did, that the father was a white man, and that the Old man was robbed.

Novr 29/44 Friday. To day I received a letter from Hanover. The writer says, "We have just heard most delightful news, if true, that you are coming back", and then states the various rumours which are amusing enough, and shows the interest excited.

Novr 30/44 Saturday. Attack of fever

Decr 1/44 Sunday. By dint of Medicine I was enabled to go through the duties to-day.

Decr 5/44 Thursday Mr Thomas, the Carpenter, sent for me to day but as I understand he is out of danger, or considered so, and that he wished to see me to consult with me how he is to proceed with regard to Mr Plues, I thought it my duty to decline going, lest anything like vindictiveness might be laid to my charge. And yet, this man has shewn himself well disposed towards me, and to the object of the Society in continuing me in Vere. When he heard of the design to build a School House in Portland, he came to me and offered to put one up, I finding materials, as large and equal to the Salt Savanna School House, for £30! As soon as I received this offer I felt sure of raising a building in Portland, and yet I have not, and why? Not because I could not raise means. Of this I had not the least doubt, but because it was the will of God.

Decer. 8th/44 Sunday. The usual duties. The people think it strange they get no answer from the Bishop.

Decer. 9/44. Sheldon, - whose anxiety for my remaining here, and zeal to benefit Portland, where is little property is situated, can hardly be surpassed, - came to me this morning to know if the people could raise any certain some of Money as a part, or the whole of my stipend, such an effort, as a proof of their interest in me, would be effectual in detaining me. - Sheldon has hitherto proved himself a good Churchman, but, I fear, disappointment at the Bishop's silence with regard to the Petition addressed to him by the people of Portland, and at the cause of my removal, has shaken his attachment, or, at least, his confidence a little. It was evident he thought I might accept the offer he now made, on the part of the Society, or, I am not sure if he did not think I might receive it on my own, and thus remain with them, and when I told him it was impossible for me to do anything without the Bishop, he seemed fairly at the end of his schemes.

Decer. 15/44 Sunday. The usual duties. I did not see Sheldon to day. I therefore suppose he is displeased with me.

Decer. 18/44 Wednesday. At dawn of day we discovered a Vessel in Calisle Bay which proved to be the Schooner I had engaged to call for us. As I wished, from my experience at Church Hill, to avoid a leave taking with the people, I left the time of our departure as uncertain as possible. The consequence was that we saw, as we passed along to the Bay, that the people were taken by surprise, and we could hear them say to each other "Massa no going"?

During several days past I have had intercourse with the white Gentlemen of the neighbourhood arising out of business, either as subscribers to the intended School House at Portland, or otherwise. Their manner to me would have convinced any one that I am not now unpopular with them. However, in each case, I took occasion to mention the subject, and in each case, I got answer either that they had "never heard of it", or, "I know nothing but what that foolish fellow Plues has said".

Journal Continued. Church Hill. Hanover. Jamaica

Decemr. 22nd/44 Sunday. Arrived at Green Island in the Schooner Rosa. Captn. Innes, from Carlisle Bay, Incessant and heavy rain all day, so that scarcely any one knew of our arrival. We therefore remained at Captn. Innes's house.

Decemr 23/44 Monday. The first of our people to greet us were the parents of our Servant Girl who had gone with us to Vere. They brought with them their horse to enable us to remove to Church Hill, but as there is no furniture there, and the Rosa, when she arrived at Carlisle Bay, was so loaded that she was obliged to leave ours behind until her next "trip". We, as soon as we procured sufficient horses, proceeded to Orange Bay Wharf, to our friend Mrs Sharp. Where we have taken up our abode for the present. Our reception by Mrs Sharp, her Sister, daughter, and aged Mother, was of the most affectionate Kind. – As we proceeded along we received the most cordial greetings. One brown woman who was Married at Church Hill during our former residence there, but whose husband has died during our absence, actually screemed for joy, and Kissed both my wife, and myself, before we were aware of her intention. All the persons here mentioned were Communicants of the Church-Hill Congregation.

Decemr. 24/44 Tuesday. Different persons have come to Mrs Sharp's to welcome us. None of the Women came without bringing a small present of yams sweet potatoes – bread fruit &c for Mrs Taylor.

Decr 25/44 Christmas Day. Held Service at Church Hill. The Congregation small. As there has been very wet weather since our arrival, and, intercourse consequently, has been restricted, it is very likely my intention of Worshipping God here to day was very little Known, and there was no possibility of summoning the people by the sound of the bell, as the large one is destroyed. Moreover, as we have not yet taken up our residence at the Station - my intention would not be anticipated. All the faces I saw, were the faces of old friends. The manner in which the people speak of the state of things here is anything but pleasing. "Church Hill", they say, "is all gone to pieces", and this expression has been re-iterated ever since I have seen any of them from the time of my arrival. One thing is certain, that the Congregation is as nearly dissolved as any one could wish it to be. Of the young man who succeeded me here, and whom I saw yesterday, I know nothing, but it appears to me he must have acted very injudiciously to alienate a whole people so affectionate and hopeful as those I left. — After I concluded the Service I went down to Green Island. On the road I met many persons returning from the Church there, most of them communicants who had been to commemorate the Saviour's love for them. As our luggage is not yet landed I was in consequence riding in a broad brimmed straw hat, that I had worn during the voyage to this place, and fancied I should thereby escape observation. In this however I was mistaken, and was greeted with the greatest kindness and good will. One old man, mentioned in my journal of Septr 1841, affected me much, seizing my hand, and seeming as if he would devour it with kisses, he could only exclaim - My papa! My papa! Meaning that I was his spiritual father.

Decr 26/44 Thursday. This morning I officiated at a funeral at Cave Valley, a large concourse of people were there, and I was greeted by many old friends. Horses were provided for me to attend.

Decr 29/44 Sunday. The Congregation larger than on Christmas Day. The people suggest a subscription for a new bell. I am sorry to say many things are required besides a bell. Both the house, and the School House are in need of repairs, especially the latter, the shingling being so dilapidated that the rain comes through in a hundred places.

January 3d 1845 Friday. Last night, our first at Church Hill since our return, I past very restlessly. We have been Obliged to borrow such furniture, as we could to enable us to go on. From one a bed, another a table, and so on. The floor is our bedstead, and the mattress I lie on happens to be a most uncomfortable one. And as my mind is ill at ease at the aspect presented by the affairs of the Station, thoughtfulness took the place of sleep. I left here a large attached, and affectionate Congregation, which, amidst many trials cheered me with the hope - nay the assurance - that I was useful to them, and that God was blessing my labours. But where is it now? Some indeed have continued their adhesion to our Church & attended the Revd. Mr Lawson's ministery at Green Island. Some too have joined the dissenters who offered them facilities for the observance of religious rites, but others have gone back into the world, throwing off, I fear, the last semblance of religious duty, and that handful of people, that I saw last Sunday is the remnant of a Congregation whose interest in the services of our Church often amounted to intensity! In using the word intensity, I do not allude to any effect as the consequence of the delivery of a startling Sermon, or other instruction by address, but of what has been produced by the mere Service of the day, especially the reading of the lessons. On such occasions I have known the silent tear to trickle down the faces of many. - Towards the last of my ministrations, especially, the effect produced by the Sermon was still more decided, so much so, that not only has pleasing feelings been manifested, but an audible and solemn response has been the consequence. But of these things I have written before.

Jany 4/45 Saturday. Last Night I passed more restlessly than the night before, I hope my fears and anxieties for the Station are all exaggerated. Still the condition of many of my former School-children, painfully presses upon my mind. While I was away I heard of several of the girls who had been led into sin, but then these were the Children of dissenters, who had been taken away from the School long before I was removed to Vere, over whom I could not exercise that degree of influence I did over others. - Now I find several Girls, who are the Children of Adherents to our church, & who were my Scholars to the last, have fallen into the same snare. - Three of the boys have erred in a similar manner, but two of them have since been married. Now I really would not like to lay blame to any persons for being instruments even in the most distant manner, of producing this state of things. Yet there is too great a probability it may be traced to proceedings at least injudicious, if not, indeed, unjustifiable. All these young persons, I believe, were turned out of the day School, and told that they must go to work. Now the parents naturally enough, thought this an interference with their rights, and consequently became offended. And so their Children neither went to work nor to School, but into temptation. For being expelled the Day School for no fault, they left the Station altogether; and thus being without, either religious instruction, or religious influence, and their time unoccupied by any useful pursuit, they became an easy prey to sin. The better sense of some parents, dictated a more prudential course, or, the defection might have been greater. – Now, whatever opinion we may have of the propriety of certain young persons going to work, – force, – is not likely to accomplish it. In this case it has done harm. Besides, these young boys and girls were not brought up in idleness. The boys laboured in their parent's grounds, and the girls did needlework for hire; or, for their families! – With these marks of their industry I have often been struck, whereas, with some people, there can be no industry, unless it is found in the cane-field, and, that desire of the parents to educate their Children which, prejudice apart, ought to be designated laudable, is only looked upon as a mark of idleness! – With regard to females I think a few intelligent and virtuous mothers – and I have seen virtue and intelligence very pleasingly united among the black population of Jamaica – with ten times their number of noisy girls in a cane-field, or about a Mill-house, to the real welfare of a country. Indeed, I know, that the cane-field, and Mill House, have proved themselves places rather fatal to virtue, so much so, that Mr Lungren, while at Salt Savanna, from motives of prudence prohibited young unmarried females from entering the "spell", or being employed about the works during crop. – When I was there before, there were several young girls in the School whom, I thought had attained that degree of learning, and that age, that they might with benefit to themselves and their families be otherwise occupied the parents never intended these girls, to be field labourers, and no intelligent parent ever would so intend his female Children, if he could help it. – At my suggestion they left, but continued to attend the Sunday School, and considered themselves as a part of the congregation; or in the case of dissenters, attended elsewhere with their parents. These girls have grown up respectably, and one has been married since I came back. I have reason to suppose my predecessor permitted himself to be influenced to this expelling from the School by the opinion of one whose former occupation and conduct were such that I should have thought him the last person so to have influenced any one, but, his recent connexions, are as inconsistent with his former principles, and actions, as can be well imagined, and at leat betray a weak mind. These boys, or youths, always worked in Crop time.

Jany 5/45 Sunday. I was indeed cheered this morning with a large congregation, and so many old faces, that my melancholy was in a great measure dispelled. Still I am by no means sanguine. Our singing that used to be admired was wretched. And where are our young people that we taught to animate us with their sweet voices "And echo answers where". The loss of so many of these from the path of virtue afflict us sensibly — those on whom our hopes of future usefulness were more especialy built. Were they now here, as they were wont to be, to please our sight with their appearance, and to feast our ears with their voices, how happy should we feel. One of these unfortunate girls, wished to be permitted to greet Mrs Taylor this morning, but at present, this seems undesirable, & so she was refused.

Among the pleasing instances of affection which we have met with in different persons since our return, none have equalled, for deep feeling, that which occurred this morning in an elderly woman who used to be a constant attendant at Church Hill, and a Communicant, lived near us, and was for some time an inmate of our family. She is now in the family of the Curate of Green Island, and in consequence of that was unable to see us until this morning. As soon as she came into the room in which we were. She said, Oh! Master! oh Mistress! do I, a poor sinner, live to see this? Then clasping to her breast, first one, and then another, of our children, she would exclaim as she held them from her, and gazed upon their features. Miss Anne, Master Henry, Miss Mary, Master George. All this while her tearful eyes, trembling lips, and agitated countenance bespoke her inward feelings, neither myself, nor my wife, could muster words to express ourselves to this, once a poor slave — she called herself a sinner, I trust she is a saint — until the melting of our eyes eased the fulness of our souls; while she, as if still amazed at what she wished for, but never expected to see, said. And do I see you again Master, mistress, at Church Hill; Blessed be God, although I am not worthy of it. Oh, how often have I prayed for this! (This woman has been mentioned once or twice in my journal of 1841) Like this woman the people generally declare that they have never ceased to pray for our return.

Jany. 6th/45 Monday. Commenced School with 30 Children. There is no doubt I should have had many more but, I forgot to give notice yesterday that the School would open to day. A pleasing circumstance we heard of to day, regarding one of our former little School girls. Hearing that the woman mentioned above intended to pay us a visit while we were in Vere, she went to her no less than four times to know when she was going, because she "wished to go and live with Master and Mistress". & this feeling she nourished after we had been left two years. A Boy too had expressed the same feeling only the week before the news arrived that we were returning. This boy had lived with us a short time.

Jany. 11/45 Saturday. Two of our younger Children have been down with fever all the week, and another is complaining to day. There is a circumstance with regard to the people dwelling about Church Hill that cannot but be both pleasing, and flattering, to me. Before, we came here, this time, the quarrels in the Village were almost continuous, scarcely a day passing without one, since the day of our arrival not one has occurred — indeed no place could possibly be quieter.

Jany 12/45 Sunday. Full Congregation again to day, more greetings by old faces. It is very pleasing to see congregations so large, and to be welcomed by so many well known to us. If I could I would call the Congregations of the last two Sundays an earnest of future usefulness, but as the Green Island Church has been closed on account of the absence of the minister on each occasion, I would refrain at present from doing so. At any rate there is the old field, and although overgrown with weeds, God may bless me in its re-cultivation. A passage to the following purport occurred in this day's address. "Perhaps tomorrow may even to day, some one of us may experience the pangs of mortality dissolving our earthly connexion. Ah, I thought not then that the youngest of my two little Children who had been unwell during the week, would, ere ten o'clock this night be called from our arms. But so it is, I saw an unexpected change in my little Mary about dusk. On enquiry I discovered that the

Doctor was not at home. I immediiately determined on the only course open to me. I applied a blister to her head, and this was followed by a clyster and bathing the bowels in warm water. The latter remedies appeared to give immediate ease. Shortly after however she experienced a slight spasm, or fit, and in a few minuets expired gently as goes forth the softest breath of heaven, so that we could hardly believe for some time that she was dead. My poor wife in whose arms she lay, felt the unexpectedness of the stroke very keenly. Is my baby dead, she said, startling at the same time, as if by some sudden effort she might stay the departing spirit, & applying stimulants to the head and the more cold extremities. Oh! no, she exclaimed, yet with the almost certainty of decission, Oh no! she cant be dead! But to pursue the scene is too painful. I would however remark, that in that hour faith could and did triumph. Thus, and for wise purposes, did God call home our sweet "baby": for so we called her, though five years old, and senior of two others.

Jany. 13/45 Monday. To-day we committed the remains of our cherub to the grave at Church Hill. The funeral was attended by the more respectable part of our Congregation without invitation. Several too of the labourers attended to dig the grave and clear the ground unsolicited. And we could not help remarking after the Service was over, for we can see the situation from the house, how neatly and expeditiously they had finished, and, in some sort, adorned the grave. As the Island Curate was not at home I wrote to request the Revd. I. Stainsby to officiate at the funeral. In consequence he very kindly sent over his Son, who has been lately Ordained. And Mrs Stainsby manifested her sympathy by several kind officies for which, I am sure, we are grateful. From Mr Stainsby junr I heard a very importent mark of his fathers good will towards me- viz. that he had recently applied to the Bishop's Secretary, to obtain Orders for me. The answer, to which, was that I had been recalled.—

Recd. Febr. 23/45 A
Com:
Ans: Mar. 1/45

W. B. Pollard Esqr to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir — Demerary Jany. 17 - 1845

Since the despatch of my last letter I regret to say that poor Mr Christian has continued to decline in health and the Doctors say he must try a change – The Committee therefore have provided him with the means of going to Barbadoes in the hope that he may rally there, but I much fear he may go into a decline. At Bartica they are still suffering from Scarlet fever – but no deaths as yet – Mr Muhlhauser's little girl however is not expected to recover – such was the intelligence received yesterday

As I am on the point of leaving town – I have only time to add that the Committee have drawn the following Bills –

10 Jany – 1845 – No. 27 – £ 100 – fav: – Treasurer
– " ____________ " – 28 – £ 25 – – ____________
17 " ____________ " – 29 – £ 25 – ____ ____________
– " ____________ " – 30 – £ 100 – ____ ____________
– " ____________ " – 31 £ 24 – 10 – 5 ____________
– " ____________ " – 32 £ 50 – " – " ____________

I believe this will be all they will have occasion to draw for the Quarter – but there are one or two Bills not yet in and these may have to be provided for. In much haste Dear Sir &c

(signed) W. B. Pollard

Recd Mar: 12/45 A
Com:
Ans:

Revd. J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

Lucea, Hanover.
Jamaica 5 Febry. 1845

My dear Sir

Yours of the 1 Jany. arrived by Mail in due course. –

1. Since I last wrote Mr H. Y. Taylor has removed to Church Hill. But just as he was removing I was informed by Dr Panton that the Committee had written to the Bishop saying that if he (the Bishop) wished to employ Mr Taylor and pay him, – the Comee would have no objection; but if not they wished him to return to England. It was added that the Bishop declined accepting of Mr Taylor's services on the terms offered and that of course he would return to England. I gather now however from your last that the Comee are willing, that he should remain at Church Hill where his labours may be very useful. Since his removal, poor Man, he has met with a providential affliction in the removal by death of one of his Children.

2. Winckler has recently had a rather smart attack of fever which seems to have been brought on during his absence from home in December last, to attend the general visitation at the Cathedral in Spanish Town. He took the occasion of paying a visit for a week

or so in that neighbourhood to see Mr Sessing and other Christian friends. The exposure to the heat of those districts and very probably to the malaria prevailing at the time about Spanish Town and Kingston in the atmosphere brought him to his bed soon after he returned home. This has interrupted his plans for a time. But, I believe, he intends with the means we have to make a beginning with the building. Perhaps when we have commenced, the success of our application may be better.

3. In regard to the Emigrants from Sierra Leone I cannot answer your queries with that precision which I would wish especially in regard to the practical working of the engagements by which they and their employers are bound for one year. I will procure and send you a copy of the written agreement required by Lord Elgin our Governor to be ~~entered into,~~ and make enquiries as to its practical fulfilment. The main point on which I anticipate a failure is that which binds the employer to provide a certain of Education and religious instruction. Several of the estates have no means of religious instruction near the residence of these people & therefore it will be indifferently supplied by any of the managers. — I will write Winckler who has I know had some of the Africans under his instruction and get him to write you. But I fancy you will find no case equal to that which you have quoted in the last Report as described in Mr. Sessing's letter to Lord Elgin.

4. By the terms of their agreement I know the emigrants are entitled to a passage free to Africa after so many years - three or five - I think. But I repeat that their engagements of service which entitle them on their arrival to medical attendance, religious instruction and education &c. terminate in twelve months: after which they are in the same condition as the other labourers. They may renew their engagements but I believe none of them have hitherto done so. So that at the best the employer is only required to provide education during their articled engagements in his service.

5. What I have stated in the last paragraph will shew you that they engage voluntarily on their arrival in the work. Indeed, the last cargo which arrived at this port by their head men shewed their intelligence on this head. I believe their condition as labourers is as free as that of any persons under stipulated service, in the British dominions. Their employment is plantation work in general, such as weeding canes &c out of crop

and doing work about the manufacture of Sugar, or field work during crop as required. And I am happy to say, that generally they are favourites with the managers of Estates, Civil in their behaviour and willing to work when the Creoles refuse. Their wages of course vary with their age, but fully as much I believe is mostly bid for their Services on their arrival by the planters as is given to the Creoles, because after the articles expire they wish to secure their Services on the Estates as resident labourers. Indeed the only point of failure I fear is that of religious instruction & education. There are no very small Children as far as I have observed. none I think under Eight or Nine years of age. In regard to wages, any able bodied person my earn at field work 1/6 in nine hours: very often 3/- during that period. The Africans at first are not so expert as the Creoles.

6. The regulations in regard to returning must be carried out. Lord Elgin I am quite sure will see to it. This is easily done as the ships go and return. The paper given to the people secures this. But the policy of the planters is to induce them to remain as settlers in the Country.

7 Since writing the above I have had a conversation with my Son and he has put me in mind that there is a distinction made in the agreements between those who have been located for a time at Sierra Leone and those taken out of the Island ships. In regard to the latter no provision is made for religious instruction, although I should think they stand in greater need of it.

8. So one of the few remaining founders of the Society is gathered to the rest of God's people, the Revd Josiah Pratt. — To that good Man's instrumentality I believe I owe all that is valuable to me whether in this world or in that which is to come; as well as any good fruit which has sprung from my own ministry during the last twenty Six Years (with only ten Months intermission) which I have lived in this Country. And when I look back on the extraordinary revolution which has taken place in this Country during that period, it seems only like a dream. But how important both in a Moral and religious point of view will this change appear hereafter when we shall be able to realize a more particular as well as more comprehensive view of the whole transaction in regard both to its immediate & remote Consequences. With kind regards &c (signed) J. Stainsby

Recd Ap 29/45
Coms:
Ans:

A. Revd I. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir — Lucea Hanover March 6 - 1845

The statement which I sent you in my last I trust gave you in substance the information which you required although it was written against time. I send enclosed a copy of the Covenant entered into between the employers and the emigrants on a recent occasion of the arrival here of the barque Glen Huntly from Sierra Leone. This covenant has reference to parties recently captured by Cruisers on the Coast of Africa who never were located at Sierra Leone. I promised to forward you the enclosed by the last mail but was prevented by other engagements —

2. And these were connected with the visit of our Diocesan to this part of his charge. He arrived at this house on Saturday the 15th Feby. He mentioned having had a letter from the Secretary of the C.M.S. respecting Taylor &c. and that the Society had offered to maintain their agents in the Island for two years certain provided he would at that period take them off your hands. This he said he could not engage to do. In this decision he is quite right: for it seems impossible to calculate upon any probable provision being made for them. Nay the contrary: for the Propagation Society seems hardly pested" on account of difficulties I presume arising chiefly from the present agitated state of the Church in England. They have written to him to reduce his expenditure from that source.

3. I' regard to Taylor he directed him to go on as usual for the present but whilst the question has been raised concerning the increase of lay-readers in England his Lordship strongly hesitates to Licence such in this Colony. In fact his course is somewhat inconsistent in this respect. For not many weeks ago he promised to licence a lay reader in the district of the parish of Clarendon connected with Mr Cook's ministry (late of the C.M.S.) — and now hesitates to do so for Taylor.

4 Altogether his visit here was edifying. He preaches repeatedly wherever he goes. And his Sermons are evangelical & closely applied to the conscience. Since he left this part he passed through Chichester and seemed a good deal pleased with Winckler and his doings. He promised £300 aid towards the building which is to be commenced forthwith. And said he would write to Mr Malcolm for his

contribution. Thus we are once more in motion at that delayed Station The Bishop's project is for an iron frame which he engaged to send for. In the mean time however I have begged Winckler to give me a minute account of what our projected building of Stone and wood may cost. If I find this estimate is likely on Winckler's plan of economy to be less than iron I will address the Bishop and persuade him to let the iron alone. I seems however that he is in correspondence with some iron worker in London who does work cheaper than Mr Laycock of Liverpool. Mr Jenkins, the present attorney of Mr Malcolm has promised to give all the assistance in his power, as to the use of Carts &c and to allow timber to be cut on Mr Malcolm's land adjoining or at the nearest distance where the timber can be found. With this new aid it is, that I am inclined to pledge wood and stones against iron as to the question of outlay. We have now I think equal to £800 to draw upon. The Chapel I think ought to be erected for this Sum. When erected the Bishop promised to make the Station our second island curacy for the Parish This will take Winckler off your funds. —

5. After leaving this Parish the Bishop proceeded to Montego Bay. Where he remained over the 23d Feby and visited & consecrated a Chapel in the Parish of St James, and proceeded onward to Trelawny, where Mr Griffiths is Rector. In this parish there is a Chapel to be consecrated. Large bodies of people attend the Bishop's ministrations wherever he goes. We had more on Sunday the 16th than the Church could hold. The same was the case at Montego Bay and Falmouth. He preached twice at Falmouth Church on the 2d instant. I remain, My dear Sir &c

(signed) J. Stainsby

A Copy of Agreement made between Emigrants & Employer

Be it remembered &c the A B. and C. D appeared before me E. F. Agent of immigration &c. A B agrees to hire the services of C. D and C. D agrees thereto for 12 Calendar months – Specifying the kind of service whether rural or as a domestic – And it is further agreed that the said A B will find the said C. D. with medicine Medical attendance and clothing —

Signed – A. B C × D her mark

The preceding agreement was signed in my presence &c after due explanation
signed E. F. sub-agent of immigration

The above case regards a young girl of about 10 years of age or rather more.

There is no item whatever regarding regarding religious instruction. This may however become at best not School instruction because there is no time abstracted from ordinary duties. On Sundays religious instruction might be obtained. But in the country, this, in the majority of instances could not be obtained.

In this case also there is an absence in the agreement of money wages. There was I believe special reason for this; in the weakness or other infirmity of the girl.

I here reiterate that in regard to education the circumstances of the immigrants are quite inferior (and must continue so for some time to come) to those landed in the midst of School instruction at Sierra Leone.

Besides this document another is given to the immigrants by the Agent of immigration insuring them a passage to their Country after I think three years.

Recd April 9/45 A

Com:

Ans: May 16

Revd F. Redford to the Lay Secretary

Siloah. Goshen Post Office
St Elizabeth's Jamaica Mar-3-1845

My dear Sir

I had hoped to have received an answer by the last Packet to the letter I wrote in Kingston, that I might know what were the views of the Committee on the subjects respecting which I feel so much at a loss - viz - the usual allowance for Horses, House rent, and travelling expenses from Kingston to this place. Not having yet received an answer, and being entirely without money, I have been compelled to draw another bill, chiefly owing to the heavy expenses incidental to our landing in Kingston, and having to wait so long for a conveyance hither, which might have been saved had we come out in a ship bound to Black River, but as I could know nothing definite as to my location, until I had seen the Bishop, it could not be avoided. I enclose a statement of expenses from the time of leaving England.

We left Kingston at day break on the 20th Decemr, & landed at Alligator Pond the same evening; when the Revd Mr Donël's carriage and cart were waiting to convey us, and the few articles of contribution. Thus we are once more in motion at that delayed Station The Bishop's project is for an iron frame which he engaged to send for. In the mean time however I have begged Winckler to give me a minute account of what our projected building of stone and wood may cost. If I find this estimate is likely on Winckler's plan of economy to be less than iron I will address the Bishop and persuade him to let the iron alone. I seems however that he is in correspondence with some iron worker in London who does work cheaper than Mr Laycock of Liverpool. Mr Jenkins, the present attorney of Mr Malcolm has promised to give all the assistance in his power, as to the use of carts &c and to allow timber to be cut on Mr Malcolm's land adjoining or at the nearest distance where the timber can be found. With this new aid it is, that I am inclined to pledge wood and stones against iron as to the question of outlay. We have now I think equal to £800 to draw upon. The Chapel I think ought to be erected for this sum. When erected the Bishop promised to make the Station our second island curacy for the Parish This will take Winckler off your funds.—

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St Elizabeth's Jamaica Mar-3-1845

My dear Sir

I had hoped to have received an answer by the last Packet to the letter I wrote in Kingston, that I might know what were the views of the Committee on the subjects respecting which I feel so much at a loss - viz - the usual allowance for Horses, House rent, and travelling expenses from Kingston to this place. Not having yet received an answer, and being entirely without money, I have been compelled to draw another bill, chiefly owing to the heavy expenses incidental to our landing in Kingston, and having to wait so long for a conveyance hither, which might have been saved had we come out in a ship bound to Black River, but as I could know nothing definite as to my location, until I had seen the Bishop, it could not be avoided. I enclose a statement of expenses from the time of leaving England.

We left Kingston at day break on the 20th Decemr, & landed at Alligator Pond the same evening; when the Revd Mr Donël's carriage and cart were waiting to convey us, and the few articles of luggage we brought with us, to Mount Hermon. Mr Winckler accompanied us thus far in the Steamer; he had been like ourselves detained in Kingston waiting for a conveyance; and I regret to say his health had suffered in consequence. He was very ill the night before we started. Mount Hermon is one of the Society's Old Stations, and as there is no healthy residence for Mr D- near his Church, he lives in the house here, and performs Divine Service in the Mission Chapel - once on the Lord's day - The Chapel was consecrated last month. -

On the morning of Christmas-day I rode from Mt. Hermon to Siloah about 24 miles, and preached my first Sermon to my new charge from Luke II. 10, 11. "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy &c". About 650 persons were present. - Although they had only two days notice of my arrival. - I was much pleased with the devotional manner in which they joined in the Church Service, all the congregation repeating the responses. They were also very attentive to the Sermon in the course of which when shewing why the people of God need not fear. I happened to quote the Lord's "Fear not little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom" suddenly there was an involuntary move amongst the Congregation, and many eyes were filled with tears. On enquiring the cause, they told me that these were the words from which Mr Dixon preached his farewell sermon, nearly four years ago. After the Service I received a most hearty welcome from the people, who crowded round me on every side, saying, "How minister do?" "We too glad to see a Minister here again" - "Church Missionary Society very good friends to we for sending we 'nother minister". - Could the Committee have witnessed the joy of these poor people who have been so long as sheep without a Shepherd, they would consider themselves amply repaid for providing them again with the means of grace

The Church is in an unfinished state, it is not floored cieled or plastered, neither is there Communion table, pulpit or any fittings. The Floor resembles a dusty road in England at Midsummer, when the people move, the dust raises in clouds; in the wet season, I am told, it is as muddy.

It will cost, at least, £200 Stg- to complete the building; towards which the Bishop has just given me £140 Stg- I have also got about half the quantity of timber given that I shall require, and have this week commenced sawing it up.— The white residents in the district have promised about £15 Stg- I hope I shall be able to raise the remainder. £40. Stg.

The Congregation in increasing in numbers, there is now an average attendance of 800, more indeed than the Church can contain, many sit outside.—

The School at Siloah is in a flourishing state: when I arrived I found 60 Children being taught by a young woman, a Maroon; & was much surprised at the extent of their Biblical Knowledge, they could answer almost any question I put to them with great readiness. I have hitherto devoted two days in the week to the School; but shall now be somewhat relieved in this respect, having just engaged a young man as Schoolmaster who was educated in the Society's normal School at the Grove. The Bishop has kindly promised me £30. Stg: per Anm: towards the expenses of the School, but this will barely pay the Master's Salary, there will still be £20, per Ann. required to pay the Schoolmistress.— There are at present 112 Children, and the number is weekly increasing. The Sunday School is well attended, though only commenced six weeks since, last Sunday there were present 120 Adults and 40 Children. Many more would come but I have no easy reading for them.—Even now 3 or 4 read from one book. We are in great want of School Stationary and class books, pens, slates and pencils, and lesson books for the younger Classes.— Would you please to send me by the earliest Ship to Black river, to the care of Isaacs & Son, the enclosed list of articles &c. together with an assortment of easy lesson books from the National Catalogue at the reduced prices, and I will undertake to pay you for them as they are sold, the Children pay for their books &c but there has been no charge made hitherto for instruction.

The Bishop has recently been in this Parish, but did not visit my Station; when speaking to him of the desire or hope of the Comm^{ee}— that my Salary should be provided by the Island after this year, he said there was not the least probability that it could be done either then, or at any other time. This Station, the Bishop says, can never be made an Island Curacy, there being already two in the Parish, the number allowed.— His Lordship kindly said that I might become an Island Curate, by being removed to another district, but if this Station must remain in connexion with the Society, I should prefer remaining here. – It is a very interesting portion of the Lord's vineyard; as much a missionary sphere as any Station belonging to the Society. There is a population of 3000 souls, scattered, for the most part, on the mountains, in a district 12 miles by 14 – Far too much for one weak labourer! I am thankful to say that my health has been, on the whole, good, since I landed, as has also been that of my dear Wife & Children. The district is regarded as one of the most unhealthy in this Island. – The Bishop paid not attention to your considerate suggestion, as to my being placed in a healthy location.

Entreating a continued interest in your prayers, that I may have strength long to labour, and be abundantly blessed to my people's welfare

I remain My dear Sir &c &c

(signed) Francis Redford

Statement of Travelling Expenses of Self and Family

	£	s	d
Steamer to Gravesend; and boats to the "Prince Albert"	„	10	„
Boathire, Wharfage, and Cartage in Kingston	1	11	„
Conveyance to Bishop's Lodge	„	16	„
Board and Lodging in Kingston, whilst waiting for a Conveyance down the Coast	17	17	3
Fare in Steamer to Alligator Pond	5	„	„
Freight of Luggage in Drogher from Kingston to Black River	8	„	„
Wharfage and Storage in Black River for two months	1	5	„
Cartage of luggage from Black River to Siloah	2	5	„
	37	4	3
Octr 18th 1844 Cash for Embarkation & debarkation Expenses	10	„	„
	27	4	3

Jamaica March 1st 1845 (Sd) Francis Redford

Recd April 9/45 A.
Com:
Ans:

Revd W. W. Jackson To the Revd Henry Venn

Revd & dear Sir St Paul's Barbados March 11 1845

I beg leave to enclose to second of a Bill of Exchange for £44-1-5 the first of which I had the pleasure of forwarding to you some days ago by a merchant Ship, – in aid of the funds of the C.M.S.

In March last year, there was formed in this Island, under the auspices of the Bishop, an association of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; – and it was made one of the duties of the Treasurer to receive and transmit to your committee the contributions of any congregations or members of our church, who might prefer to aid the cause of missions through the channel of the C. M. Society.

The amount now remitted, the particulars of which I annex, is the result of this arrangement for our first year.

I have the honor to be Revd & dear Sir &c

(Signed) W. W. Jackson Treasr S. P. G. F. P.

	£	s	d
Collected in St. Thomas's Church & the Holy Innocents Chapel	12	13	9
Collected in St. Paul's Chapel	10	10	5
Collected by Ladies of St. Paul's Congregation	12	3	1
A thank offering to the Redeemer from a member of St. Paul's Congn.	2	1	8
Donation from S. Boxill Esqre	1	„	10
„ „ Jos. Collymore Esqre		8	4
„ „ J. P. White Esqre		4	2
„ „ Mrs. Southwell		16	8
„ „ Miss Boulter		4	2
Annual Subscription, B. T. Young Esqre	2	„	„
„ „ Revd W. H. B. Bovell Rector St. Thomas		16	8
„ „ Revd W. W. Jackson Minister of St. Paul's		16	8
	44	1	5

Rec. April 9/45.
Conv.
Ans. Aug/45

Revd. J H Bernau to the Lay Secretary

Barlica Grove. Jan. 29. 1845

Dear Sir

Your kind and welcome letter has come to hand, and sincerely do I thank you for the sympathy expressed therein towards this people and myself. May the God of all grace strength our hands and confirm the feeble knees to carry on his work in faithfulness and love till time shall be no more. Would not more frequent correspondence of such a nature between you an your Missionaries be productive of much good in cheering us on in our work; but I know the pressure of business does not allow of it. I am persuaded we enjoy your confidence, sympath and prayers, and it suffices us. If ever, however, there was need of praying for your Missions abroad, this is the time when corruptio and error threaten to swamp the Church of Christ, which he purchased with his precious blood. Also the west has been shaken, and men of unsound mind and ignorant of the righteousness of God are busying themselves here and there about things that cannot profit. The Lord enable us to stand fast in the simplicity of the Gospel, and to be firm in repulsing the wily adversary with the sword of the Spirit, remembering that if we yet please men, we are not the servants of Christ. Hitherto we have been graciously preserved, but the gloomy clouds are gathering on the distant horizon and may discharge themselves upon Guiana also sooner than expected. What fearful breaches is the enemy making in our Zion! nevertheless they that trust in the Lord shall not be greatly moved. In my late travels to the islands of Barbadoes and Trinidad, I have had occasion to observe many things, and it will perhaps not be uninteresting to you when I a little enlarge upon them. It is a deplorable fact that in Barbadoes Puseyism seems to make rapid strides, altho' there are a few both Ministers and people that know the Lord and are prepared to make a noble stand against all innovations. Many, however, are snared and taken and I have heard it declared of a Minister that he would rather die a thousand times than hold and preach the doctrine of imputed righteousness, which he considers blasphemy. But who will wonder that knows his own heart? who not pity such ignorance and infatuation! With another Clergyman I had a rather long conversation, being the same who at the time of our coming out with the Bishop in 1835 was then Chaplain to him, on the subject of reserve on preaching the atonement. We argued long and seeing that I subjected every other authority to the word of God and would fight with no other weapon, he dropt the subject. – How melancholy to see a hoary head yet so bewildered by the opinions of mortal men, hovering continually on the boundary line and trying to reconcile what God has declared to be irreconcilable. – The present Bishop I believe to be a well-meaning man, extremely kind & affable; and I am told than on several occasions he interfered to put a stop to the ludicrous extravagances of some young Ministers. I was amused at the following incident. In a meeting held previous to our arrival at Barbadoes the subject of Missions was brought under view and after much had been said in favour of the P.

Society, some of the speakers advanced that they thought the C. M. Society equally entitled to have a share of patronage likewise. His Lordship, however, demurred on the expediency of an union broached by them, stating that on principle he could not agree to such a measure. Upon this a loud murmur was heard throughout and not sooner allayed till a resolution was framed and passed that any who wished might give their contributions specifically to the one or the other Society. The result has proved so far satisfactory, in that within two or three days after, the amount exceeded by two thirds in favour of the C M Society; but where is the union hoped for? I fear it will never be a hearty one, and can two walk together except they agree! Preaching in one of the chapels, I could not forbear introducing the subject of Missions, and was glad to find that both minister and people heartily responded to it. In the afternoon his Lordship and family were present, and heartily do I thank God for the opportunity of stating the way of salvation as Scripture sets it before sinners. My text was, "Behold I lay in Zion a stone," &c. &c. The following Monday we dined with his Lordship; but I must confess that much as I was pleased with his conversation on general topics, his views upon Missions among heathen was anything but encouraging, or satisfactory to my mind. — I have forwarded a large supply of your publications to the above minister, but no acknowledgment of their arrival has reached me. I have subsequently heard, that the Minister not being willing to separate the interests of the P. S. from those of the C. M. S. the whole has fallen to the ground. But I do not marvel at this forasmuch as he is the Bishop's Chaplain and that a measure like that requires more than a mere approval, or recommendation. I deprecate strife, yet is it singular we are looked upon with such a jealous eye; do we give willingly offence? far from it to the best of my knowledge. No, — we differ upon principles, and therefore as long as any shall seek their own and not that which is Christ's our differences must remain. But God has called us unto peace. By drawing such invidious distinctions they harm themselves, if harm it be.

I spent a few happy days in the society of our Moravian Missionary Brother, and a few hours with their worthy Bishop. Most assuredly there is in this island a seed serving the Lord.

We paid a visit to the Codrington College, but it being the vacation, did not see many of the students. The few I conversed with convinced me anew that things spiritual must be spiritually discerned. May the Lord pour out his Spirit upon that institution, forasmuch as it may well be called the cradle of the Clergy for the West India islands. Being introduced by one of the Moravian Missionaries to a Jew, now the head of the Synagogue, their Rabbi having lately died, he kindly consented to our request to shew us their house of prayer. We sat down together within the building which is very neat and handsomely decorated. I inquired as to their mode of worship; he produced several Hebrew books. On my looking into them, I asked the reason for not finding therein the 53^{d} of Isaiah. He replied, "he knew that we Christians applied it to Jesus of Nazareth; and that even their own Rabbies did not agree among themselves as to who was meant, and therefore they considered it best to leave it out altogether from their lesson book. I observed that this must leave much doubt upon their mind, and that "I considered it the word of Jehovah as well as any other part of the prophet; and that it behoved every Israelite to search and see whether so important a prophecy was fulfilled or no. Being an intelligent man and not as bigoted as others, I entered upon the institution of sacrifices, &c., and asked, "what he thought might be the reason of their being in such a prostrate and forlorn condition?" He replied, "because our fathers have sinned". – "But must they not have given some great offence to Jehovah, when in all your past history there is found nothing analogous to your present dispersion?" He observed, "that he could not tell, but that they hoped as a nation soon to be restored to the land of their fathers." – "And so do I believe; but what do you think when the prophet Zechariah says, that two thirds shall be cut off from your nation, even there? what do you think may be the probable reason for such an exhibition of God's anger? he seemed ignorant of the passage, but when pointed out to him, observed, "I know not." Do you believe that the sacrifices you now offer can atone for sin; and are you sure you do this in accordance with the will of Jehovah as made known unto you by the law of Moses?" He seemed at a loss what to answer. I then told him that the expected restoration to their country would by no means complete their happiness if they persisted in their present unbelief; and that if he would but search with an unbiaſsed and prayerful mind, he would clearly find that Meſsiah had come. The offer of a Hebrew New Testament he rejected. I sent him afterwards a Hebrew Bible with some others in that language, which he politely and thankfully acknowledged.

In Trinidad things seemed very unsettled after the death of Mr Muhlhauser; and I am sorry to hear that up to this time they are not much more satisfactory. It is grieving to think that after such a good beginning and a foundation laid, affairs are allowed to retrograde. The school seem to suffer most. Viewing all things in their connexions and dependencies, it is my humble opinion that your Society are fully justified in withdrawing from that island, however the Bishop may deplore the event; nor have you done it on a sudden, but allowed sufficient time for all parties. It is but just to observe that Mr M's labours were greatly valued, and we may confidently hope that the seed he has sown will bring its fruit in due season. I was glad to hear from the Bishop's Chaplain that his Lordship had thought it his duty to arrest the peculiar views and doings of the Revd Mr Gilbert. This Brother seems to be in danger of being ensnared by all that is new, startling and falling into the senses, and allow me to add that under present circumstances you will never have cause for regret that he is no more an agent of your Society. If this stricture be uncharitable towards him, I know it will do him no harm in your quarters; but unto us it may be a leſson for good, and for this reason I do not blush at stating the deplorable truth. The Lord preserve him, for a field like that of Trinidad is peculiarly ensnaring. Popery and all its mummeries seem rampant there. I was disgusted at a proceſsion on Corpus Christi day; but how humbling to see profeſsed Protestants take part with them. It is a fact that Governor, council and soldiery take part in these idolatries! shall the Lord not visit them for this? Where, one might ask, is the solemn remembrance of the Martyrs of the bleſsed Reformation, who with their blood bought unto us the liberty in which we stand! But it is most grieving of all when the leaders of the blind become dim-sighted so as no more to be able to distinguish between truth & error, godlineſs and idolatry.

And if we ask for the specific object to be obtained when following these new inventions? aſsuredly not to save souls, but to please themselves with a phantom. The Church, the Church; unity and uniformity is the cry everywhere. I was particularly struck at the prophet's words; "the temple of the Lord, &c. &c. are these; and yet the charge remains," ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Oh, what need there is in these days to keep close to Christ, his blood, his righteousneſs, his all availing interceſsion, and to gird up our loins to be ready for the fight on the right and on the left. I think there can be but little doubt in distinguishing the signs of the times, when on either side the parties are preparing for the battle, I mean, that the Lord is at hand. This appears to me to be the falling away previous to his coming.

Nor are matters much better here. It is true our Bishop is rather behind in introducing things which might offend; but leaven is working till it has leavened the whole lump. What changes have also crept into this Colony! To me who but seldom see towns, or any other places, these things appear really startling. I am glad to observe that no change whatever has been attempted here, though I have had a host of questions to give answers to. My prayer to God is that I may be kept faithful holding forth the word of life; and whilst I desire to pay respect and all deference to my Superiors, I may not be found wanting in truth and love. On the arrival as Bishop from England, his Lordship convened a meeting stating that it was his wish that the monies collected at the Offertories,- henceforth to be introduced,- should be spent for three specific objects. One of these was to aſsist in equal proportions both Church Societies, that is the P. S. and the Church Miſsionary Society. By doing this he hoped there would exist no neceſsity for pleading for one, or other Society from the pulpits. I rejoiced at this announcement, but could not altogether divest myself of unfavourable conclusions; and when the question was proposed whether all were of one mind as to the introduction of reading the Offertory, I diſsented along with two others. This proceeding may account for the falling off of our local funds, for several Clergymen who hitherto had collected money for your Society, were induced to contribute it to the general funds, of which to the best of my knowledge not one dollar has ever reached the Treasurer. His Lordship went further and put himself in poſseſsion of the allowance we hitherto enjoyed from Government $400 of which neither has been received. On hearing this I respectfully asked on a proper occasion for our share, stating that the increase of children required it of me to do so in behalf of the Society. He observed that he intended that money for a Miſsion to be established in the Corantyne river. I then requested Mr Pollard as Treasurer to call upon him in behalf of the Society, he likewise obtained nothing. I therefore took the liberty of asking of the Government Secretary to make a specific allowance for our Miſsion, to which he agreed, and for the last two years we have enjoyed the same as heretofore. Perhaps it may be unbecoming in me to moot these things, but in whom ought and must your Miſsionaries place confidence, if not in you! We are wounded in the house of our friends, and because we are your agents must bear the Stigma of the Church Miſsionary Society. Be it so, the testimony of our consciences before God and Christ, is of far greater value than the approbation of men. May the Lord Jesus Christ the Bishop of our souls, keep his servant, for I verily believe that he means it well with us, whatever discrepancies there may appear in his dealings. Sir, these times try principles, and if ever prayer for faithfulneſs to God and men was called for, now is that time. Hearing that the Bishop had prevailed on some who objected to the exclusive use of the surplice in their ministrations by precedent, I was forewarned not to comply when asked to preach in the Cathedral. When last in town his Lordship kindly invited me to take the pulpit, but I politely yet resolutely declined doing so, and in consequence preached no where, lest I should have given him needleſs offence. I do confeſs that things of such a nature are immaterial to me, for I preach perhaps as often without either the gown or the surplice, if occasion require: but as they are made a badge in these times I judge I am justified when keeping aloof from them. What is of far greater importance is the true preaching of the word of God, and as long as we remain undisturbed in the poſseſsion of this, our work shall prosper. There has been some correspondence between the Bishop and me, but all on general topics relating to questions of discipline, Schools and statistics. May the wisdom that is from above guid you and all our Brethren abroad, and we shall be found workmen that need not be ashamed. As this letter is somewhat of a private nature, I take the liberty of forwarding it direct to you, reserving another detailing the state of the Mission for the perusal of the C. Committee, I remain, &c.

(Signed) J H Bernau.

P. S. Have the kindness to send us a supply of prayer books and cottage hymn books, as our Congregation is almost destitute of them. They are very willing to pay for them excepting the school children. We shall require to the amount of 300 Copies of each, nearly one hundred being intended for the children at School. Please to forward them with the first available opportunity.

Dear Sir,

You are probably aware of Mr. Pollitt's having left behind Miss Moate, sister to Mrs. P. when they returned home. We have engaged her services during her sojourn in this country in teaching our children, and I am happy to say that she has brought them on to the best of her ability. She is now desirous of returning home with Mrs. Mühlhaüser, and we deem it an eligible opportunity of sending our two eldest children for their education. We feel persuaded that you will take an interest in their welfare, and leave it therefore entirely with you as to any arrangements respecting them. We feel it hard to deny ourselves of the pleasure of having them around our family table; but duty requires it, and we are happy to bring this sacrifice for their good. With my best will I see I cannot give them a proper education here without retrenching from the time which ought to be spent in the services to which my life has been devoted. We have supplied them to the best of our ability with an outfit; but when sent to their respective Schools there may be some few things wanted. Will you be kind enough to supply them with any necessaries, and, if required, charge us with the same. I am thankful to say that my health allows me to prosecute all the branches of my labours; but and if it should break down again and be deemed requisite to recruit it in colder climes, I am persuaded you will allow of it without first obtaining your consent to it. Meanwhile as long as strength is given; I am ready to work whiles it is called to day.

Yours very truly (Signed) J H B.

W. B. Pollard Esq. to the Lay Secretary.

Rec. Ap. 23/45
Con.
Ans. May 16

My dear Sir,

March 19. 1845.

I take advantage of this letter which was sent up to us open to forward to you to advise the Committee's draft for £17 .. 0 .. 0 in favour of Charles Young. Two other bills for £25 and £35 were drawn on you per last packet, principally used for Mr. Christian who is slowly recovering in Barbadoes. You will observe the Committee there have paid Mrs. Mühlhaüser's allowance to 31st. December and I suppose the passage money to England will be allowed by the Society also.

The Officers at the Penal Settlement appear to be very immoral characters, and our friend has felt it his duty after having tried all means in his power to remedy the evil, to tender his resignation. I regret that a necessity existed for such a step.

In much haste, Yours &c.

(Signed) W. B. Pollard.

Revd. J H Bernau to the Lay Secretary.

Rec. Ap. 23/45
Con.
Ans. May 16

Dear Sir,

Bartica Grove. Dec. 23. 1844.

Although the closing year has been one of peculiar trials from within and without, yet do we thankfully acknowledge that goodness and mercy have followed us throughout. The Lord grant that these chastisements may yield a peaceable fruit of righteousness unto us all. Some of our people have been partakers with us in the same afflictions, for the present year has been particularly unhealthy, others have been removed to a better world. May the few remaining days be entirely devoted to his praise and glory, and in dependence on his promise prove a blessing to many around us.

With regard to the Mission in the interior I must say the Lords ways are not our ways, and his thoughts not our thoughts. Mr. Christian's health is completely broken, and probably he may never so far recover his strength as to become *an efficient* labourer in that sphere. I apprehend that if he return without a thorough bracing which only a colder clime can effect, he will find his grave ere long. If you please to refer to my former letters, you will find that Mr. Christian's constitution never was strong, and not very sanguine were my hopes when he advanced to that sphere of hardships and privations. He had been very poorly during our absence in the Islands, and was just recovering on our return. In the interior he has been ailing from first to last. As might be expected under all these trying and varying circumstances ever since Mr. Youd left the place, the people are scattered as sheep having no shepherd; and scarcely ten are remaining at present. Will Simmon informed me on his last visit here that there are only five children remaining that attend school. He seemed very much dejected and sincerely do I sympathise with him. — It might be thought that the interior of British Guiana must be extremely unhealthy; but allow me to remark that a constitution impaired by successive attacks from fever is not prepared to endure hardships incident to a Missionary life in these wilds. It requires a good and strong constitution to weather out the many changes to which he must subject himself in the pursuit of his calling. Mr. Christian and family have gone to Barbadoes, but no accounts have reached us as yet. The Lord strengthen and increase his faith under these trials. From the questions the Bishop put to me respecting Mr. Christian I am led to suppose that he will be somewhat behind in admitting him to orders. He evidently thinks that Mr. Pollitt has made a convenience of his kindness which I believe was not the case. It is his Lordship's wish that Mr. Christian should spend some months in the Grammar School in Georgetown, called Queen's College.

Thus tried in our faith for three years past, I pray that the Lord may direct your Committee by His Spirit to do that which seems best to his godly wisdom. If you forsake, then they will be forsaken indeed.

In consequence of the failure of my health from the beginning of the year, my labours have been confined to the Grove and Penal Settlement. Travelling I was compelled to discontinue almost altogether from want of an efficient Schoolmaster; for be it remembered our Schools are the crown of our rejoicing in our labours. Mr. Mc Lean formerly engaged in the school at the Grove has been sent to Oryah, October last, since which time I have kept the school. He would on my return have been dismiſsed altogether, but for the deplorable situation in which it would have placed him and family. His neglect, not to speak of unfaithfulneſs in the discharge of his duties was great; and what with much labour and considerable expense had been accomplished during years, I found in total ruins within the space of four months. Our plantain walk and Caſsava field were allowed to grow up in graſs and mostly destroyed. Our gardens at the Grove desolated by cattle. To lose all plants is at any place a great loſs, but more so in our situation. The consequences of this deplorable conduct of his, have not been retrieved until now; and I should not have dwelt so much upon them, did not the want of vegetables affect the well-being of our boarders. Rice upon which the children mostly subsist is not their native food, hence the increased expence in providing for them and the tendency of generating diseases, especially Ulcers.

In the midst of these discouragements, however, I was greatly encouraged to persevere in the labours of love by the following circumstance. One of our little girls had been lingering for some time, and as I wished to know her real condition I called in the Doctor of the Penal Settlement. He informed me that, humanly speaking, there was no hope for her recovery. When conversing with her on the joys of a better world, she said, "Yes, I long to be with Christ." At this I was agreeably surprised, having never heard her speak of Christ and her need of him. I therefore directed my questions more immediately to her heart and was truly astonished at the knowledge of Scripture she displayed. "My hope, my only hope is, Jesus died for me. I love him, I love Jesus ever since. I always liked to hear you talk of him". "Well, my dear Johannah," I replied, "you ought to thank him for his love, & be willing to give up yourself to him for life and death." "Yes, Sir, he does know that I did so long ago." Some of her relations hoping that a change might do her good, took her into Maſsaroony river but when finding that she grew weaker every day, desired them to take her back again. When returned she sent her grandmother to inform me of it. I went to see her & found her suffering severely from pains in her knees, but she soon composed herself when I told her how much the Saviour suffered for us. Her state of mind was truly enviable, & ever afterwards when asked how she did no complaint escaped her lips; but she always said, "very well, Sir." One evening late she called for me, and on my arrival said, "I am not baptized, will you not baptize me before I die? I read that Jesus said, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved. I believe that his blood will wash me. I wished to ask you ever since; oh, Sir, do baptize me." After having spoken to her a few words of comfort, I baptized her into the death of our Lord, hoping that, having been planted in the likeneſs of his death, she may be found also in the likeneſs of his resurrection. The scene was a truly solemn one, the room being filled with friends. A few days after she departed this life in peace having given charge that her corpse should be conveyed to the Girls School and from thence to the grave the children accompanying and singing a Hymn.

I have also had the joy of baptizing 7 adults. Six of them Carabeese, the other an Arrowak. The former may be called the first fruits from among that tribe. One of their number is the father of the child, that was murdered by the woman he left. He has been since married to another and is happy. They have been under instruction for these two years. A long term; but people like these require to be led step by step, for there can be no faith without knowledge and Baptism without faith cannot profit them. These are all settled at the Grove and I have had occasion to observe their walk & conversation and feel satisfied that it is their desire to walk worthy of their profeſsion. The Candidates for Baptisms from this tribe are still some 40, but their attendance on instruction is rather irregular owing to their living so scattered and distant. There are however some who will probably be soon admitted into the Church of Christ by that ordinance. The Akoways of whom I spoke in a former letter have settled in our vicinity, not at the Grove. There seems some dread of death operating upon their fears when in the immediate neighbourhood of the Domine. Some six or eight have died, & unleſs the Lord open their eyes I know not what they may do yet. Meantime they have intrusted us with several children, who are going on well. At first they usually become seriously ill, but when reconciled to the change they become better. This, no doubt, is owing to the striking change in their mode and way of living as to order and regularity. Their parents frequently supply them with fruit and fish; and they seem to become more confident in us. The affection these savages bear to their children & relatives is astonishing, and might well cause many to blush, who boast of civilizatio and education. In time I hope their shyness and prejudices will be overcome, and then they will see and understand that the Domine did not come to destroy but to keep alive.

Aramoosy one of their leading men ~~and~~ me known to you from Mr. Youd's communications, is no more; and I am sorry to add that apparently he died in the same state of apathy in which I saw him when first I made his acquaintance. As interprete he has not been employed by me at any time. What sad reflections individuals of such a character do call forth, none can feel but those who for years have intreated in vain to be reconciled to God. When I urged him to make his peace with God, he used to say, "wait a little;" but the convenient season never came. When pointing out to him to consider the work of God in his afflictio and bereavements, he used to say, "yes, all that is right," and yet he never acted accordingly.

Jan. 29. 1845. Having had so many interruptions I have not been able to finish the above.

We have had a visit of the Roman Catholic Bishop and his private Secretary. He begged permission to see the place of which he had heard so much, and felt satisfied with the reality of things. I gave him every information which I thoug he might know; and after having been here for about two hours he withdrew to the Penal Settlement. Among other things he asked what inducements the Society or myself held out to the Indians? I answered, none whatever; but to him that believeth in the Son of God, is promised eternal life. — He was very polite, but not less reserved, and our conversation turned only upon general topics. He seemed very much pleased with the Boys, who just at the time of his coming, were working in the garden he visited also the Girl's School and found them busily employed in needlework.

On Christmas eve I felt very happy in the midst of 108 children. In the morning I examined them as usual, some of their parents were present and expressed themselves delighted with the progress their children had made. What a change has God wrought in the condition of this people; may he give the Holy Spirit and crown the whole to his praise and glory. The children partook of a hearty dinner, and in the evening were joined by their parents in taking a cup of coffee and a little cake provided for the occasion. Scenes like these gladden the heart, and I could not refrain from shedding a tear in gratitude to God, who thus has raised them up to chant his praise. Their singing is peculiarly sweet & melodious, and they reward the trouble doubly and triply, I take in this employment. Were I but stronger I would gladly give all my time to the teaching of the young; but I am frequently admonished by mine infirmities that I am sinking, and shall perhaps be soon compelled to think of a change for a more bracing air. I will, however, not do this until there be some to carry on the work, begun with many a tear and carried on with many a fear and struggle, tho' I should sink into the grave. I feel persuaded that Missions invariably suffer when left without a shepherd for a time. To a Brother intended for a Mission into the interior, it would be of great benefit to spend a few months here, as there are many opportunities of becoming acquainted with different characters, and also of obtaining a competent knowledge of language so as to enable him hereafter to pursue his work with great advantages. A brother from the Continent will have the less difficulty in acquiring that kind of language which by most is understood it being a strange mixture of Dutch, German and other dialects. May he who orders all things both in heaven and earth guide your Committee to do that which shall best promote his honour and glory and the salvation of his people.

The number of those who are admitted to the Holy Communion amounts near to a hundred: the Candidates for Baptism to some fifty of both Carabeese and Akoways. The Boys School numbers 48 scholars, of whom 35 are boarders: the Girls School 42, of whom 25 are boarders. The School at Oyah numbers some twenty, mostly coloured children.

As so much depends upon a sound and connected knowledge of Scripture, I am reading daily with several of the most advanced adults the Word of God in a cursory manner, and am pleased to see a marked improvement resulting there-from in Frederick and Erie whom I still employ in speaking to their people in their own languages. On a Sunday the word of God is thus explained in the English, Arowak, Carabeese and Dutch languages at nearly the same time.

The Logie for strangers being blown down, I am just now employed in erecting another with the sanction of the Corr Committee of a more substantial description. It is 100 feet by 17 and I hope suited to accommodate any strangers who occasionally may visit us. Without such an accommodation I feel persuaded our cause would materially suffer, and it is by this means only that they are willing to come and spend some time with us.

I grieve to state that on enquiry I find it to be correct what I wrote in one of my former letters that the late Mrs Youd was poisoned by a Macoosie Indian; and that Mr Youd himself probably died in consequence of a third dose which was administered to him just previous to his leaving. The sole reason seems to have been that Mr Youd dissuaded the two sons of that unfortunate man from attending one of their festival dances. ⁎

One of the boys whom I apprenticed in town has died. Of the state of his soul and whether he departed believing in Jesus I am not able to speak. When at school he was rather wild & untractable, but behaved better during the time of his apprenticeship. Another lies seriously ill in a decline, and tho' when first I told him of his condition, he seemed greatly alarmed and distressed, yet is he at present reconciled to the will of God. I have good hope that he is truly believing and trusting in Jesus.

Have the goodness to forward as early as practicable the books asked for in another letter. Mrs Mühlhaüser and family together with our two eldest children are leaving us at the latter end of March. We feel persuaded that you will kindly interest yourself on their behalf, and render them that assistance which it is not in the power of their parents to accomplish for them.

Pray, dear Sir, that the Lord who has hitherto richly blessed us in our labours in this Mission, may visit us with his quickening grace and Spirit. Then indeed shall this wilderness blossom as a rose, and the excellency of Sharon and Carmel be found among us. With our united kind respects to all the members of your Committee,

I remain, &c. (Signed) J. H. Bernau.

P. S. I am truly thankful to add that report has reached us of an improved state of Mr Christian's health; but I would yet advise him to seek a thorough restoration at home. Very weighty reasons, of which I shall give further particulars hereafter, have induced me to tender my resignation of the charge of the Penal Settlement, but cannot say at present whether the Bishop and his Excellency are willing to accept of it.

* I feared that poor Bernau himself had had a dose also, just before the illness which obliged him to leave for Barbadoes, the paralysis of his limbs appeared a very extraordinary symptom.

(Signed) W. B. P.

Rec. April 23/45.
Com.
Ans. Ap. 26/45

Revd A. E. Eckel to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Trinidad. March 19. 1845.

1. I must take some blame to myself, for not having written to you sooner, but I can assure you that frequently I intended to devote some hours to write to you, and was prevented doing so, either by the fatigue of the day's exertions, or a variety of daily calls and unexpected hindrances. I will however make the best of this afternoon to be in time for the packet that is soon to leave.

2 My last letter to you is of the 1st November and it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge yours or rather your Colleague's letter of the same date, in which I am informed that the Church Missionary Society has been successful in securing for their Schools in Trinidad a further grant from the Parl. Fund of £611.14.0. I beg to return my warmest and grateful acknowledgment for that seasonable gift, without which the Schools must have been given up.

3. I beg now to enclose the Account Current of the half year ending Dec. 31. 1844 which has been prepared long ago, but has not been forwarded as I missed several opportunities to write. It will not require much explanation. You will observe that I have drawn for the balance of the last grant of £1087.10.0. The San Fernando District has not received as much as usual on these grounds:- (1) because I had warned Mr Woodmann that

he should not have given more salary to Meſsrs. Searl and Westmoreland than $400, a year, respectively. — (2) because Mr. Mühlhaüser has left a fund of Schoolfees applicable for the payment of teachers which I could not have raised in my district. For the next Grants I have agreed to give Mr. Woodmann $\frac{2}{3}$ for his 6 Schools, keeping $\frac{1}{3}$ for my 3 Schools of the C. M. Society. I enclose Mr. Woodmann's receipt for the $720, paid to his teachers. I have made a separate statement of the Balance due by me to the Society, which has nothing to do with the Parliamentary Grants, but for which I am personally responsible to you. If I was able to pay that at once I should do so cheerfully, but must throw myself on your indulgence for some time. There is one small item of £1. 4. 0 for printing a public notice after the death of Mr. Mühlhaüser, that all parties having claims against the deceased or myself, either as Agents of the Church Miſsionary Society, or personally should render them to me within one month. Here is the copy of it.

Notice.

Any person or persons having any claim or demand against the Church Miſsionary Society; the late Revd. J. G. Mühlhaüser, deceased; or the Subscriber; are here requested to present the same within one month from this date, to H. J. Mills, Esq. in Port of Spain, or to the undersigned.

(Signed) Alfred E. Eckel.
June. 14. 1844. Agent for the C. M. Society.

I wrote that notice; because I had undertaken to settle Mr. Mühlhaüser's accounts and to protect myself by a legal notice against any account that might have been subsequently presented for payments, & to ascertain that there were no demands on the Church Miſsionary Society to which I might have been made answerable. I do not expect that there will be any further deduction from the balance I owe unless it be one small account for Medical Attendance of an old date, not presented for payments and there may be some small arrears to effect the transfer of the Society's landed property.

4 I am not prepared to send you this day the School Returns, which are all before me because it would retard me too much and as this letter must go off tomorrow morning I must here confine myself to other more important points. I shall however transmit them soon.

5 On the 1st of November 1844 I sent you a copy of our Memorial to the Governor and Council, asking for aid towards the teachers Salaries. My proposal was to get the Colonial pay of $200, for each teacher from the 1st of July 1844, which would have enabl

us, with the balance in hand from the Parl. Grant, to pay the other moiety or third of the teachers Salary for some time to come. I am sorry to say that that Memorial has not yet made its appearance at the Council Table, and that my inquiries at the time were fruitleſs. However when we had received yours of the 1st of November with the promise of a new grant, the danger that threatened our Schools was and is still for some time delayed. In the meantime Archdeacon Cummins came out, and I consulted him on these and on other subjects, and he took at once a warm interest in the welfare of our districts. My proposal then was this, - that as the new Grant will soon be spent, and as we have no further resources after that to meet the one moiety the Colony is willing to pay, - it would be much better if we were to obtain the Local Government salaries of $200- each teacher, at once, and then in giving $100.- to each in addition from the Parl. Grant, we could keep up nine schools for three years. The Archdeacon laid at once this proposal before the Governor and his Secretary, who approved of it, and promised that the Colonial Salary should be paid to these teachers from the 1st of last January. I have given in the names of these teachers, and the Archdeacon will do his best to obtain the local grants; but I have my doubts if the Government are really willing to comply with my proposals because the case has not yet been brought before the Council and without a vote for the payment of these salaries, nothing can be done. In the meantime, I must provide for the teachers, I drew already on the 8th of January on you for £100.- favor of Meſsrs Gerald & Urich; and I shall draw on you, probably after closing this letter, favor of Charles Young £60,- the amount of which I shall pay over to the teachers. The teachers engaged by the Propagation Society, have generally $200 from the Colony, and used to have $200 besides from the Propagation Society. This has been reduced two years ago to $100, and we are now informed that next quarter it will be reduced to $20, and then reduced again to $7 for one year. It is impoſsible that the Minister can find Subscriptions to meet the deficiency, and therefore if the C. M. Society's Schools could be kept up for 3 years the general distreſs would be a little ameliorated. I shall let you know again as soon as the payment to our Schoolmasters has begun.

6 In both my letters of the 5th of October and 1st of November,

I stated that it is necessary that the Church Missionary Society by its Secretaries should send out a Document stating that any property they have in this Island is transferred to the Diocesan for ecclesiastical or educational purposes, connected with the Church of England. There can be no doubt, that your correspondence on that point is sufficiently clear, but it only states what the Committee have proposed and intend, and these letters could not be regarded as a legal instrument to convey to the Bishop any property that may be in the gift of the Society; nor do I possess any power of attorney to act for the Society for such a purpose. Our Memorial about the Schools has given rise to a long correspondence between the Archdeacon & myself till at last I could find time to go to town and shew him your letters on the subject. It would be useless to send you copies of all the letters that passed between us, but having a copy ready of my letter of 18th Dec. 1844, I will herewith enclose it. Having no answer to my letter to you of the 5th of October, I thought I could safely give the advice to the Archdeacon, that in all cases where deeds have not been made out, that they may be made out at once in favour of the Diocesan for ecclesiastical purposes, and that of other places it should be ascertained what kind of Document be necessary to obtain a legal transfer from the C. M. Society.

7. With regard to the Williams Ville School, Mr Knox said that the power of Attorney of Messrs Irving & Co. to their Agent here was sufficient but that it required a certain Declaration of the Secretaries of the C. M. Society that that Society has given up their property in this Island to the Diocesan, I asked him to state his views in writing, which I received, and beg to enclose his letter for your information.

8. It still remains that I should answer par. 2 of your letter of the 1st of November. From my last letter you will have been informed that I received my Colonial Salary from the 1st of July 1844 at the rate of £450. You will recollect that I made some remonstrances to obtain that Salary at an earlier date, and that in the spirit of your remarks on the 1st of November, I addressed a letter to the Governor on the 20th of September 1844 of which I gave a copy on the 1st of November. Now I could get no other answer to that letter than the verbal reply to my reiterated inquiries, - that the Government

has done a great deal in giving me £450, and that they would not begin the payment from an earlier date. I think you will give me credit that in that letter and the former applications I have said all that could be said, and I do not think that any further application here would be of any good. On the 1st of August you stated that you knew not whether the Committee will contest the point any further, and that if anything will be done it must be with the Colonial Office in London. I am afraid that if I should trouble them much more about it, they might perhaps give the Salary from an earlier date, and reduce the amount £100 leſs, - and thus throw me again on the Society; but if they were to hear from the Colonial Office they might act differently.

9. In conclusion I beg shortly to remark that the San Fernando District is still in the charge of Mr Woodmann the Curate, unaſsisted, that I have no hope of getting any Curate on account of the small stipend allowed that the Ecclesiastical Ordinance has paſsed into law, constituting this district the parish of St Stephen, and San Fernando the parish of Saint Paul, and South Naparima a district and North Naparima a district. The Ordinance is quite inapplicable in several points to my parish which has no good centre for a Protestant Church, unleſs we could have a church and several chapels and two ministers. I feel very much the loſs of a Catechist, as I used to have. I am now in want of a Schoolmaster for Williamsville, because I must dismiſs the one that is there on account of repeated exceſs in drinking, and I know no decent person fit for the office. But I must stop lest I begin to complain and besides it is time to finish this letter. I enjoy good health, and am generally in good Spirits, and have to thank God for many mercies I do not deserve. May He strengthen my hands and heart and those of the many servants of God with whom your bleſsed Institution is aſsociated. I am, &c., (Signed) Alfred E. Eckel.

Rec: April 23/45
Conc.
Ack. Sep 8/45

Revd A. E. Eckel to the Ven. Archn Cummins.

My dear Mr Archdeacon, Savana Grande. Dec. 18. 1844.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst, in answer to which I beg to offer the following explanations.

1. In speaking in the Memorial of the 16th of October of the

intention to transfer certain properties, including the church of San Fernando, I committed no error as regards my quotation from the Society's letter. I made that quotation not so much on account of the Church as on account of the Schoolhouses. With regard to the Church I am perfectly aware that the land, first allotted to the C. M. Society, has afterwards been conveyed by a formal deed to the Diocesan; and I am also aware that the Church Missionary Society have at present no claim, either on the land or on the Church. That the Society however have written in the manner aforesaid arises from the circumstance that Mr Muhlhauser, though told by them not to draw on them for such a purpose has nevertheless done so, saying it was a Loan, and holding out the hope that some other Society or Subscription fund would be found to reimburse the Loan. I believe ultimately he has been obliged to tell them that he had failed in his expectation; but no further notice is taken by them of this state of things except their allusion to it in the letter to the Bishop, of which I gave the extract in question. I have explained the case fully to them, and also have verbally explained it to his Lordship. The Society expressed a willingness to give up that property to the Bishop and so far their intentions are kind and praiseworthy; - but had all our correspondence on that point been carefully revised by them, they would have found; that what was first intended as a loan by Mr M. ultimately turned out a subscription; and that the land being granted to the Bishop, they could not consider that they had any claim of proprietorship on that church. There could be no difficulty on this head, as it simply resolves itself to this, that they wrote to the Bishop they were willing to give up a certain property to which they considered themselves to have a certain claim, and that in fact that property was not in their gift; - but even supposing they had a certain claim on that church they declare their willingness to give it up to his Lordship. Legally they could not have had a claim on that church on account of the previous transfer of the grounds and the public subscriptions for the buildings.

2. With regard to the Trusteeship the C. M. Society *from the beginning* directed that their property - - - be vested for certain purposes in his Lordship the Diocesan and his Successors, *as their Trustees*. Now this refers to such grants of land to be given by

Government and such private individuals, as may object to give grants without Trustees. I do *not* consider that this is the direction which the Society wish their *agent* to act under *at the present time* nor could our present Bishop, on account of his but recent appointment ever have had the opportunity of being offered the Trusteeship. With regard however to the Trusteeship derived from the previous Diocesan, our present Bishop appears to be ex officio the same Trustee. I doubt however if any such deed is made out and if such deeds were made out, in consideration of the Society's determination to withdraw from all their stations, I deem it quite reasonable that the Society should give up all claim to such places which should be given up simply to the Bishop as Trustee for ecclesiastical purposes.

3. When I said that the Bishop had seen certain documents, I did not mean to say, that any deeds that were actually made out had been submitted for his approbation, but I meant to say, that when both Bishop Coleridge, and the then Archdeacon Parry were at my residence I shewed to them certain documents of the Government regarding some lands, and I stated to them I had instructions to have the Diocesan nominated as the Trustee for the Church Miſsionary Society, and at that their approbation was expreſsed, and Bishop Coleridge asked me to forward to him copies of these documents, which he considered sufficiently secure to allow a grant of money for the Indian Walk Schools, which had documents of exactly the same nature as the others.

Again when I was in town to meet our Bishop, I looked with him over a list of places, and I explained to his Lordship what I knew of those places, promising to get the deeds all made out, the Bishop being the Trustee. I pointed out the Government Grants, about which there was a difficulty, and also those grants belonging to the Church Miſsionary Society, which should be conveyed to his Lordship, and the name of Mr. Knox was mentioned as a person willing and fit to do the neceſsary work.

You are quite correct in stating that his Lordships impreſsion has been that the Society were prepared to transfer all their property in such buildings in Trinidad, on the usual principle, i.e. in trust to the Bishop for ecclesiastical purposes. This was also, and is to this moment my impreſsion, and it does not appear to me, that anything in the Memorial could have been otherwise explained. Most in that Memorial, relates to the Society's instructions at a time they did not intend withdrawing; but I stated there plainly that everything was to be given up to the Ecclesiastical Authorities, and it must be implied that my instructions to Mr. Knox would be accordingly. As a matter of course as soon as the Society decides to withdraw, the usual principle would be to transfer everything to the Bishop as Trustee, simply for ecclesiastical purposes, but as long as the Society were occupying their Missionary Station, the usual principle in their numerous places in other Colonial Bishoprics, where by the donor a Trusteeship is required, is this, to nominate the Bishop for the Society - Trustee for ecclesiastical purposes.

4 With regard to the state of forwardness, I believe that refers to the conversation I had with his Lordship in going over that list, and at the information I gave, I certainly thought his Lordship expressed his satisfaction. With regard to his Lordship's impressions that the whole matter was in abeyance awaiting the passing of the ecclesiastical Ordinance, - no doubt that was a great cause for waiting on many points, - but with regard to the deeds, I had to wait on account of the death of Mr. Gomez, and the absence of Mr. Knox.

5. With regard to the Application for Schools I am thankful to have his Lordship's hearty wishes for success. That is a great point, but how is it that his Lordship's application for such aid has not been formally communicated to the Council, as the Secretary had told me that on account of his Lordship's Representation, any application on my part would be superfluous. Over this his Lordship had no control, but I trust that his Lordship will renew the application, that we should receive a fair proportion of Colonial Salaries.

6 I have now the satisfaction to be able to inform you that the C. M. Society have further obtained a portion of the Parliamentary Grant, though considerably less than was given before, for which I can now draw, but when that fund is exhausted, no certain hope can be entertained for the future, Lord Stanley having informed them that the Parliamentary Grant for Negro Education will be discontinued altogether after next year.

That we have some assistance is so far well, but unless we can receive the Colonial Moiety, it will not avail long. You are quite at liberty to mention this to the Council and to his Lordship. Indeed I should like you to say a word for our Schools at the board of Council, as it would pave the way for a fair hearing of the Memorial. I had some fear the Council may reject our application on the plea that there is no other Moiety secured, which now is the case, and which we are able to do for some time to come, and with the assistance of the Colonial Salaries, probably for the same period of time as the rest of the Church of England Schools.

Finally, I beg to say, that I am willing to lay before you the original letters of the C. M. Society with regard to the Trusteeship, and any other point it may be desirable to examine, and that with regard to the Schools I would likewise like to confer with you before I do something else on the subject. As I shall be in town (D.V.) in the second week of January, I hope I may then have an opportunity to confer with you, and to do whatever may be necessary, and in the meantime, I remain, &c.,

(Signed) Alfred L. Eckel.

Rec. April 23/45 Ack.
Com.

Account Current of the Revd. A.L.Eckel for half year ending Dec. 31. 1844.

Rec. April 23/45 Ack.
Com.

Revd. R. Woodman's Receipt of Salaries for Teachers. Dec. 31. 1844.

Rec. April 23/45 Ans. July 8/45
Com.

Revd. A. L. Eckel to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Trinidad. March 20. 1845.

Enclosed is the letter of Mr. Knox which I forgot to put in the papers of my letter of yesterday sent off this morning.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) A. L. Eckel.

Rec. April 23/45.
Com.
Ack. Sep. 5/45

W. G. Knox Esq to the Revd. A.L.Eckel.

My dear Sir,

Port of Spain. Feb. 11/45

I have examined the power of attorney from Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co., to Mr. Stewart; it appears to be correctly drawn and properly executed and proved. However the Church Missionary Society" not being a body corporate and having no legal succession, the conveyance of the lands cannot be made to "the Society and their successors and assigns." The power is sufficient to authorise and enable Mr. Stewart to convey to "the Bishop of Barbados and his successors, for ecclesiastical purposes in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland," so soon as he shall be satisfied that "the said Society or their attorney or agent duly qualified" have so directed. For that purpose I would recommend that the governing body of the Society should by some formal resolution direct the transfer to be made "to the Bishop and his successors for ecclesiastical purposes in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland," and authorise Mr. Henry Stewart, the attorney of Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co., to make such transfer accordingly, and that a certified copy of such Resolution and the fact of the same having been duly made, should be proved by the solemn declaration of the Secretary of the Society before a Judge or Magistrate, according to the provisions of the Statute 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 62., and that the resolution or declaration should then be forwarded to you, or to the Bishop.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) Will. Geo. Knox.

Recd. Dec. 23/44
Com:
Ans: Jan. 1/45

Revd. J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary

My dear Sir — Lucea Hanover Novemr. 19 - 1844

I duly received your letter of Aug. 1/44, and was so far glad to learn that the sum of £305-12-4 is forthcoming towards the erection of the Chapel at Knockalva, I have since applied to Mr. Purrier the senior member of our Parish in the Legislative Assembly to obtain a renewal of the £300 - voted I think in 1840, but not drawn for. This blunder, in not drawing for this sum was parallel with the delay of other matters connected with the Station and is as you suggest justly chargeable upon the Comee. in Kingston having the direction of the Societys affairs at the time. - But regrets are too late now and unavailable. If however we could recover the 300£ from this legislature and Mr Maccolm's 200£, we could make some kind of shew in a short time. Mr Purrier has not yet answered my letter, and there is a rigid spirit of economy in the assembly - besides a host of dissenting anti-church and state petitions lying on their table, which may prevent the renewal of this vote.

2. Mr Taylor it seems cannot get a footing at Portland Point in the Parish of Vere, and Mr Wildman's agent having resumed poſsession the premises where the teacher formerly resided, he has therefore no place. On consideration, the Bishop on learning that Church Hill Station which he left was vacant, recommended that he should return to this Parish. With this change, I have expressed a ready concurrence. I shall have Church Hill now supplied. I have also suggested to Dr Panton (late the Society's Corg. Secty) whether he thinks it right to ask the Bishop to ordain Mr Taylor as a Deacon? The reason for this was, that the Bishop professed an intention of reviving that ancient order in this Diocese as a distinct body, with the general intention (though not to be considered absolute in all cases) that they should remain deacons. This would extend Taylor's means of usefulness.

If we are able to proceed, at Chichester we shall most likely find it the cheapest course to proceed with the means which that part of the Country supplies both in respect to stones and wood. – There seems to be no gain in the use of iron. "The Illustrated News" gives a drawing of an Iron Church which is to be sent to this Country & which will cost fully as much, I think, when all the expenses are put together, as a similar building would have done in the Country.

I remain My dear Sir, Very truly Yours

(signed) J. Stainsby

Recd Decr 23/44 St

Com:

Ans:

Bishop of Jamaica to Revd Henry Venn

Revd and dear Sir Bishop's Lodge Novr 5 – 1844

I have been favoured with your letter of the 1st Ultimo and shall welcome the arrival of your new missionary the Revd Mr Redford in my diocese, with much thankfulness

The immigration of Hill Coolies into this Island to the extent of three or four thousand persons, all in a state of absolute heathenism, however it may increase the cultivation of the land and relieve the proprietors, will considerably aggravate the labours of the Clergy and consequently their claims on the assistence of your excellent Society.

The case of Mr Byrne the Catechist and School master at your former Station of Prattville will, I trust, receive your most indulgent consideration – The Character of the Teacher and the real practical good which his missionary labours are operating amongst an otherwise abundant community, numerous enough indeed to require a Clergyman as well as a School-master; induce me to recommend him to your notice as an agent, pious, zealous, & faithful, who should not be withdrawn from your work - We have no local funds from which we can defray the expense of lay readers; and I therefore offered Mr Byrne an appointment at Honduras, which, in the hope of your continuing him in your service he has declined.

Another of your Catechists, Mr Taylor, has with my sanction, returned to his former Station at Church-Hill, circumstances having rendered his employment in the Parish of Vere undesirable. - Of this person, I know but little, and beg to be understood that I am in no way responsible for his character or his stipend.

I desire to be respectfully remembered to the society, and fervently praying for the prosperity their Missions, I remain &c

(signed) Albry G. Jamaica

Rec. May 24/45.
Comm:
Ans. Aug 14/45

W. B. Pollard Esq. to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Demerary. April 18. 1845.

1 We are in receipt of your letter of 1st March, and are glad to have the views of the Parent Committee in respect to Mr Christian and the occupancy of Oumai.

2 The Corr. Committee have had nothing to do with the presentation of Mr Christian to the Bishop as a Candidate for Holy Orders, the matter is between himself and the Archdeacon, I do not think the Comee knew before that it lay within their province - however nothing has been done in the matter, as he, poor fellow, has been very ill ever since, having had a relapse in Barbadoes from which place he returned last week with his wife and child. His medical advisers in Barbadoes and this place recommend a change to England.

3. Mr Bernau has come up with Mrs Mühlhaüser & family to see them safely embarked in the Success for Liverpool with two of Mr Bernau's children about whom he has written you. The Committee have paid Mrs Mühlhaüser's allowance again, say up to the last quarter (31st March.)

4 The following Bills have been drawn upon you, viz. No. 36. £100, sold for the last packet; No. 37. £20. (for Mrs M's allowance); -

No. 38. £25.. dated 15th April. No. 39. dated 16th April. No. 40. £100. 16th April and No. 41. £50.. 16th April. The Comee will have to draw again for the Passages of Mrs Muhlhauser and family and of Mr Christian, if it be requisite that he should also leave immediately.

5 Mr Pollitt is under a mistake, but I do not wonder at it from the loose way in which he kept his accounts, &c. when here. I have had copies of his receipts, &c., made, and they will be forwarded by his sister-in-law who leaves the colony next week, she has seen the originals and has certified the copies. I am glad to hear of his being so usefully employed under a good Bishop and trust he will keep his health. I am, &c.,

(Signed.) Wm B. Pollard.

Rec. May 24/45.
Com.
Ans. Personally

Mr E. Christian to the Committee.

Gentlemen,

Demerara. April 19. 1845.

I arrived here on the 11th inst. from Barbadoes where I had been some time trying to recruit a debilitated frame, but without deriving much benefit; and having been advised by my medical attendant to visit Europe as essentially necessary to a perfect restoration to health, as it was his opinion that my sufferings proceeded from the effects of climate more than disease: he urged me upon no condition to return to my station until being restored, as it might cost me my life. I felt however unwilling to relinquish my labours or to seek permission from you to visit home without good reasons or making another trial: but when I ascertained from the letter sent to Mr Pollard that it was your wish that nothing should be done at Bumai until my recovery I saw there was but one conclusion to come to, viz. to return home, if my medical adviser here should be of the same opinion as the one at Barbadoes, the house at Waraputa being in a very bad condition, and not fit even for a strong person to reside in during the wet season, which is about to set in. I inclose the Certificates from the two medical men that you may see their opinion. I am free at the present time from pain but exceedingly debilitated.

It is thought advisable I should leave about the end of next month; but as I cannot in that time hear from you, whether it might meet your approbation, I hope the doctor's Certificates and leave from the Corresponding Committee will be sufficient warrant for my doing so under such circumstances.

With regard to the Mission Station I trust I shall be prepared to answer any questions relative to it on my arrival.

I remain, &c. (Signed) Edmd. Christian.

P. S. Mr. Gypson's account, £10–, &c. was paid to Mr. Pollard the first quarter after it was sent from here. To Mr. Pollitt I owe nothing but this when I come.

Rec. May 24/45.
Com.
Ack.

Certificate of Surgeon J. F. Hinkson relative to Mr. Christian.

Barbadoes. April 8. 1845.

I have visited Mr. Christian and find him suffering from Functional derangement of the Stomach and Liver; he has improved under treatment and a change to this Colony, but am satisfied that his health will not be entirely renovated without a trip to a colder climate. (Signed) J. F. Hinkson. Medcl. Attendt. –

Rec. May 24/45.
Com.
Ack.

Certificate of Surgeon Charles C. Clifton relative to Mr. Christian

George Town. B. Guiana. April 16/45.

Mr. Christian has been for some time under my medical care for constitutional debility attended with considerable disturbance of the alimentary functions. On my recommendation he proceeded to Barbadoes for change of air, when though renovated at first, he has received no permanent relief. Under these circumstances I concur fully in the advice given him by his medical attendant there to proceed to Europe with as little delay as possible; and I am of opinion that unless a very decided return to health and strength occurs, he should abandon entirely all resumption of his labours at the present station he fills in the Essequibo River.

(Signed) Charles C. Clifton. Chi. –

Rec. May 24/45.
Com.
Ans. Feb 28/46

Mr. F. Byrne to the Lay Secretary.

Kingston. April. 22/45.

My dear Sir,

I have received your esteemed favour of the 1st. ultimo, and in conformity have drawn one hundred pounds per memoranda at foot, for 2 quarters Stipend.

For the Committee's favourable consideration of my circumstances, and their satisfactory reply to my last; together with your prompt and seasonable assistance, I feel called on to render my humble gratitude to the Lord as the Author, and my sincere prayers for self and the Committee as the dispensers of God's bounty. The congregation unite with me in offering our hearty thanks, through you, to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society; praying that the Lord will prosper their pious exertions in diffusing the glad tidings of salvation throughout the mission field, that the labours of the mission band may be crowned with success to the conversion and salvation of souls, through the merits of Christ Jesus.

Hoping my unworthy and imperfect labours among those dear children and people may "not be in vain in the Lord,"

I remain, &c., (Signed) Francis Byrne.

April 19. 1845. In favor of Paley, Sewell, &Co. @ 35% — £50.. – .. –
" 21. " ——— do. ——— @ " — 50.. – .. –
From October 1. 1844 to March 31. 1845. — £100.. – .. –

Rec. May 6/45.
Com.
Ans. May 16/45

Revd F. Redford to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Siloah. Goshen Post Office. April 3. 1845.

I have this day received your Letter of the 1st ultimo, containing the Resolution of the Committee on the subjects respecting which I wrote on the 13th December last.

In the instructions given to me by the Committee they express their intention to "regard me in the light of their other Missionaries" so long as I may be connected with the Society, and therefore I naturally concluded that the necessary expences incurred in reaching my station would be defrayed; that my house rent would be paid, as I learned from Mr Venn's letter to Archdeacon Wilberforce, is the invariable practice of the Society; and also that an allowance of £70 or £75 would have been made for the purchase of animals which the Revd J. Stainsby and Dr Panton informed me had always been the case in this Mission since the Missionaries' salary was fixed at £300 per annum. Therefore, as you may suppose, I am much pained and perplexed with your letter, and the Committee's decision not to pay my house-rent, or provide horses and mules at the outset, and yet more at the doubt implied as to the payment of the travelling expenses of myself and family to this station.

I candidly assure you that (as Mr Stainsby told me when I consulted him on the subject) I cannot defray these expenses from my salary and support my family in this expensive district.

On my arrival at my station I immediately bought two horses and a mule which cost upwards of £60, as I could do nothing without in a mountainous district 14 miles by 12: these however are not sufficient for the work I have: & hitherto a neighbour has kindly lent me a horse, till I can meet with another accustomed to these mountain tracks. I cannot possibly do with less than four or five animals to allow them the proper rest required in this climate as I am often six hours a day on horseback. On this account I have been compelled to draw a second bill for £75.

I was not aware that my bill of Dec. 18. 1844 would be regarded as "irregular;" I had no alternative, having no private resources whereupon to subsist for the first quarter.

I do trust that the decision of the Committee in this matter is not final; since I ask for nothing unreasonable, or contrary to their usual practice.

Had I in the least degree expected such a result, I should have declined accepting an appointment to this Island, where the duties are too laborious and the climate too trying to allow the mind to be harrassed with the prospects of pecuniary embarrassment.

Mrs Redford unites in kind regards. We are all, I am thankful to say, in good health.

I remain. &c. (Signed) Francis Redford.

P.S. The quarterly Report of my proceedings will (D.V.) be sent by the next packet.

Rec. May 6/45.
Com.
Ack.

Revd C. W. Winckler's Report of Chichester for two Quarters, March 31/4

Revered Committee,

When I review the last half year, – when I consider the beginning and the close of it, I must from my heart exclaim with the Psalmist; "Lord, though I walk in the midst of trouble, thou shalt revive me;" and, "The Lord will perfect that which concerns me; thy mercy O Lord endureth for ever, forsake not the work of thine own hand."

Until I received our esteemed Secretary's Letter, dated London August 2. 1844, I knew nothing, nor could I anticipate anything, concerning the future, of my station. I was beset on all sides. A self-seeking political Baptist Missionary attempted by all means in his power to oppose and annoy me, by seeking a spot of land immediately adjoining Chichester, whereon he wished to build a Chapel. – The Attorney of Neil Malcolm Esqr., expressed his master's complaints in regard to the non-erection of the Chapel, and was apparently willing to sell a spot of land to the above Baptist Missionary, in case the C.M. Society was not soon bestirring itself about the Chapel. Many well-wishers to our cause likewise were looking upon us with disappointment and dissatisfaction. And now, praised be God, the dark clouds have dispersed and passed away; my own mind is relieved; every gainsayer is silenced; and every friend is satisfied by the Committee's Resolution, to refund the £305 " 12 " 4, and by their direction to have the Chapel commenced.

I have however to report but little about the erection of the Chapel for various reasons, which I will embody in what follows.

I drew on the Society £95 Stg. on the 5th of December last, as part of the £305, in order to commence building. But unexpectedly I got orders to attend the Bishop's visitation in Spanish Town on the 12th of the same month. After my return on the 21st, Christmas and New-year's day came on, when I had no time to spend; and on the 7th of January last I had a bilious attack of Fever which me very ill, and becoming delirious, my dear wife was obliged to despatch a messenger to Montego Bay for proper medical advice, as there is no doctor within 16 miles near us. By the blessing of God my fever was stayed; but soon after I was threatened with intermittent, & was advised to leave home for change of air, and went to

Falmouth where my father in law lives, where I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with our esteemed and zealous friend, the Rev.d M.r Griffiths, who is now Rector there for the last ten months.

I had scarcely returned home again when I had to prepare my people for the unexpected Confirmation which our good Bishop intended to hold.

On the 18.th of February in the afternoon, his Lordship the Bishop, the Rev.d D.r Williams, (Rural Dean) and Rector of St. Elizabeth's; and the Rev.d M.r Steward, Chaplain to his Lordship, & Rector of Westmoreland, arrived here from Lucea; and on the following day the Confirmation took place. – I had to read the Morning Service, after which his Lordship preached on Isaiah 26. 3. "Thou shalt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee; because he trusteth in thee". It was to say the least of it, a most eloquent, heart-searching, and truly evangelical sermon. My heart leaped for joy at hearing his Lordship preach such a sermon in my rusty Chapel.

Our late Diocesan had never been near, much less in my Chapel, on that account I may have been considered a kind of step-son of the Church.

His Lordship afterwards confirmed 157 souls, of which number 63 were from St. John's in the Parish of Westmoreland, and 94 of my own people. The Chapel was crowded to excess, and there were as many outside as within.

After the Confirmation the Bishop examined the School, inspected the Cyphering and Copy books and made the First Class read part of Acts 5, and questioned the Scholars in it. I can only give an outline of the proceedings. On the words in v. 11. "and great fear came upon all the church." His Lordship asked, what do you understand by the church, – a building of walls, &c.? – Answer. (imperfect as to expression) "Believers." – In whom? – Answer. "In Christ Jesus." – With what has Christ purchased it, – or his church? – Answer. "By his own blood." – After this one of the boys repeated the 55.th chapter of Isaiah by heart, with which his Lordship appeared to me almost overcome with pleasure; and stopped the Boy several times whilst he went on, by saying, "That will do, – that's enough, – I am much pleased, &c., and then told me before all, that he would leave something for that boy to buy him a book in his name. He also expressed his satisfaction to the Schoolmaster, Mr. Mudie at the progress of his scholars. His Lordship was also pleased to congratulate me, and to express his satisfaction at all he saw and heard; but which I think it becoming in me not to mention in the identical words, remembering the words of Solomon; "Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips."

The Revd. Mr. Stainsby my Rector, with several of the Clergy from Westmoreland, was present. There were altogether seven Clergymen present, including the Bishop.

His Lordship no doubt has written by this time to the Society. He promised by all means in his power to make this station a second Island Curacy as soon as Providence will open a way for it: or, in other words, he will make my station the second Island Curacy for Hanover, so soon as one becomes vacant by the demise of an Island Curate in a Parish where there are three Island Curates, which was an oversight of our late Bishop, in appointing three Curates to one Parish, whilst others had only one, and the Legislature having designed two Island Curacies for every Parish.

His Lordship left the same day with all the Clergy for Westmoreland, and returned again after having confirmed 60 persons more at St. John's Chapel, on the 22d of February on his way to Montego Bay. The Reverend the Rural Dean and his private Chaplain, the Revd. Mr. Addison, accompanied him. The Bishop during his short stay again & again expressed spontaneously his satisfaction about myself and the station, and left 10: Sterling for the boy with whose proficiency he was so much pleased, and took the boy's name and age for the purpose of obtaining him as a scholar for the Normal School in Kingston to be educated there as a Schoolmaster for the Diocese. The parents of the boy have willingly and cheerfully consented to his Lordship's pleasure.

The Bishop also recommended an Iron Chapel in preference to one of Stone. He said that he could get them at one pound a seat; that is to say; a Chapel to accommodate 500 people, at £500, and so on. He promised to write to London to the Firm which has made him the above cheap offer of Iron Chapels; and advised me meanwhile to begin the foundation for it of stone, 60 feet long and 35 broad. His Lordship also promised at the suggestions of Mr Jenkins, Mr Malcolm's Attorney, and at my solicitations, to write to Mr Malcolm for the purpose of obtaining the promised £200 from him.

The Bishop further engaged to make himself responsible for the payment of the Iron work, and promised to get a grant from the Island and to add something to it from the Diocesan Society's Funds. He is very desirous of obtaining a permanent sum for another Minister, or Missionary, whom the Society, if they should like to do so, may send out themselves. My humble opinion is that if at all possible, the Society will perhaps stipulate the salary for a Minister or Missionary for a certain number of years, and which most likely would satisfy his Lordship.

Wherever the Bishop has been he has left a blessing for the people, and the best wishes for himself, behind him. He is indefatigable in preaching. He preached in many places where he was during Sabbath day twice, besides confirming grea numbers of persons the same day. Our Church, much to the chagrin of the political Dissenters, who now begin to struggle for their very existence and support, is daily rising in the estimtion of every right-thinking man in the Island, by the zeal, affability and piety of the Bishop, which he manifests everywhere and to every one who becomes acquainted with him. His Lordship has incalculably strengthened my hands and cheered my heart, and every Rector and Curate can, and must say the same.

I have commenced the foundation for the Chapel. The lime kiln is now burning, and the masons will be at work in a week's time. Mr Jenkins, the Attorney, kindly offered to me the use of wood for the kiln, and also the cattle to draw it together. Mr Jenkins likewise allows me to draw timber for the flooring of the Chapel. I have therefore every encouragement to go on, and to be of good comfort as regards the erection of the Chapel. One of my members, a very excellent mason, superintend the affairs, and Mr Jenkins being a builder by profession has gratuitously offered his advice and assistance.

Revd. C. W. Winckler's Report. March 31. 1845.

The Bishop, the Revd. Messrs. Griffiths and Stainsby have advised me to draw the Balance of the £305 . 12 . 4 all at once, and to place it in the bank, which I intend doing tomorrow. The drafts on the Society will therefore be heavy this quarter; viz. Balance on the £305 . 12 . 4, and stipend and salary for the schoolmaster, £90, from which I deduct £5 as part of re-payment for the Hymn books, &c. which makes it altogether £295 . 12 . 4, which I draw on the Society by this Packet.

My Congregation on Sunday Forenoon continues steady and promises to increase. I can however not report great things, as regards the most essential part of a Christian Congregation, viz. its spiritual and practical piety; though, on the whole there have been no instances of outward backslidings, or gross immoralities during the last six months among my members. I continue my catechetical Exercises on the Sunday Afternoons.

I have now every first Friday a Missionary meeting when all monthly subscriptions are paid up; which sums I apply at the present for the general use of the station, that is, to build a servants room, and to finish the house below, which is in a disgracefully unfinished condition. The monthly subscriptions came in very slowly and scantily, and I am afraid, that if I should be put in the same position as I was last year, in regard to the support of the School from the Congregation, I shall scarcely be able to continue it for three months. But I humbly hope and trust, the revered Committee will again obtain a grant from Government for Negro Education, out of which I may get as much as to pay the Schoolmaster for another year, beginning after next quarter.

The day school goes on without any great change of increase or decrease. We have 56 scholars on the list with a clear daily average attendance of 35. During the apprenticeship the parents sent all their children to school for fear of having them perhaps sent to work. Now they care very little for their children's education, and keep them under various pretences at home. Several Curates got the number of Scholars so far down as eight, which compelled them to give up their schools in despair.

I must break off seeing that my Report has swelled out to such a length. But I cannot help mentioning that I have this very evening received a strong intimation that I have to expect shortly a deputation of Gentlemen, comprising the Magistrates and Vestrymen of the Parish, for the purpose of inspecting or surveying the Station with a view to make it a second Island Curacy for the Parish, and to vote a grant towards the erection of the Chapel. They have, from what I have heard, been at another place last week along the seaside where no congregation is in existence, which place is for sale at £500 Stg; and it seems they are desirous of seeing my station, where they have not to pay a farthing to obtain the land, and more than £500 towards the erection of the Chapel, provided Mr. Malcolm makes good his promise of £200.

The Bishop alone has the power of appointing Island Curacies, which power, though vested in his Excellency the Governor is delegated to him (the Bishop) by courtesy.

But the Lord's will be done. I must again repeat, that though I walk in the midst of trouble, the Lord has and the Lord will receive me, unworthy and feeble servant of His.

I conclude with my humble, but sincere desire and request, to be kindly remembered by the revered Committee in their prayers, and remain, &c.,

(Signed) C. W. Winckler.

Summary view of the Station.

	Total.	Average Attendance
At Divine Service on Sunday Forenoon.	450	300.
Knockalva Day School.	56	35.
Communicants.	104	73.
Candidates.	54.	

Rec. May 6/45
Com.
Ans. [illegible]

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir, Church Hill, Green Island. Hanover. March 31/

I have negotiated a bill, dated April 1st, for £120, payable to the order of Messrs. Mason and Tullis. This is for my salary for the last half year, ending the 31st of March, and for expences in removing from Vere to Hanover. In reference to the £20 expenses I beg to remark that the charge of the owners of the Schooner "Rosa" for passage for myself, wife, and five children, and for freight of furniture, luggage &ca is £15.4.0 and when I state that the original charge for the carriage of this furniture from Kingston to Green Island - and the charge from Carlisle Bay would be the same, if not more was £12 and that the charge for an individual passage to Green Island is generally £3 you will perceive that this payment is very moderate. The warfage at each end is £2. besides which I had to pay the wages of 10 cartmen, - the carts & cattle generally costing £1.-.- per day, sometimes more and which would have amounted to upward of £5 being very kindly lent me by different Overseers in Vere and Hanover and also to send my horses by land at considerable expense. In putting down therefore £20 the expenses are not covered, but I do it for the sake of round numbers-

(Signed, Henry Taylor.

Rec. June 4/45 A

Com.

Ans.

Bishop of Jamaica to Rev. H Venn

Rev. & dear Sir, Bishop Lodge Ap. 27. 1845

I have this morning read a letter addressed by Mr Coates to Mr Byrne the Catechist and Schoolmaster at the Society's Station at Pratville in the parish of Manchester. While I rejoice that the Society have consented to defray the salary of Mr Byrne until the end of the current year, I cannot but express my surprise to find it asserted that "possession had been taken of the Station of Pratville without the sanction of the Society."

In three several communications which I have had the honor to make to you I detailed or adverted to the circumstances under which I transferred this valuable Schoolmaster from the Grove to his present position; & I was fully given to understand by the Rev Dr Panton and by the recorded correspondence of your Com. with my predecessor, that it was competent to the Bishop to fill up any of the Stations which your Society had vacated; although they would not be responsible for the stipends of persons so appointed.

If I am wrong in this supposition I desire that I may be fairly apprized of the error; and be informed of the extent to which the Society wish that I should adopt their vacant Stations.

I beg leave to advise you that I have re-opened the Normal School at the Society's premises in this Parish; - that I have guaranteed the salary of one principal Master, & two pupil teachers and that the Vestries of every parish in Jamaica have at my instance agreed to provide the maintenance of one or two Scholars to be sent by them to the Institution.

For the completion of the Chapel of Siloa or Nassau I have had the pleasure of assigning the sum of £ 140 from a grant of £ 3.000 placed at my disposal by the Legislature.

I am now at the Lodge for a few days in the course of an arduous visitation; during which I have already travelled nearly 1500 miles by land and visited more than 50 Districts. Within three months I have preached at all these Stations; consecrated 14 new Churches and confirmed nearly 7000 persons. In the beginning of the ensuing month I shall, if God permit, embark for the Honduras.

At my visit to Knockalva I had an opportunity of ascertaining the great usefulness of one of your Missionaries, the Revd Mr Winckler. This very pious and zealous Clergyman is now intent on building a Chapel at his Station, where he has hitherto officiated in a store house which has been lent for that purpose by the proprietor of the Estate, who desires and is willing to aid the erection of a Church on the premises of the Society.

Anxious as I am to improve the temporal situation of this excellent Missionary, I would gladly avail myself of the opportunity of adopting Knockalva as the second Island Curacy of the Parish of Hanover: but this can hardly be effected until a Church shall be built there; and the Society shall consent to transfer the salary, now paid by them to Mr Winckler, to some other Missionary whom they may think fit to appoint to either Nain or Mount Hermon or Pratville. To this project I earnestly solicit the consideration of the Comtee.

Hoping to hear from you on my return from Honduras.

I remain &ca

Signed, Aubrey G Jamaica.

Rec June 14/45. A

Com

Ans

Rev Dr Panton to the Secretaries.

Gentlemen, Kingston Jamaica May 9. 1845

It causes me much distress that I have so long been and still am unable to repay the Society the sum which you claim from me. I would gladly have remitted the amount long since if it had been in my power; but the fact is the Society placed me in a situation of great expense, which my salary scarcely ever met; and then left me embarrassed and since that time my income has been still small, my private property in consequence of the abolition of slavery, has fallen to nothing; and I have been obliged, my Diocesan requesting, and my friends thinking it my duty for the Church's sake, to accept a very onerous office, which not only gives no remuneration, but does not pay its own expenses.

Under these circumstances I have become further embarrassed and only keep my present position in the hope that events may shortly, if it be God's will, place me in a more favourable situation, when my first duty will be to make a remittance to the Society. At present it is wholly out of my power to do so: and I trust that the recollection of my long and poorly requited services will induce the Com. to regard my continued delay with patience.

(Signed) Richd. Panton.

As Rural Dean & Commissary I receive £100 per annum & pay my travelling and other expenses, which exceed that sum.

Rec May 6/45
Com.
Ans. Feb 28/46

A

Mr H Taylor to the Lay Secretary

Dear Sir,

Church Hill Jamaica Mar 21/45.

I am sorry to say that considerable and continued indisposition, both of myself and of my family, since our arrival in this Parish, has very much hindered the prosecution of my Missionary duties, and my journal therefore hardly presents an incident worthy of record. The only members of my family who have hitherto escaped sickness are my wife & my only daughter who is blind. Of the death of my younger girl I apprized you when I last wrote. My own health is not yet re-established; my eldest son is now convalescent after fever, but the rest of my family are tolerably well.

As I have just written out my quarterly report for the Rector of Hanover, as directed by the Bishop, of course for presentation to himself, in addition to a yearly one which I made to his Secretary I take the opportunity of copying these as it will give the Com. a very fair view of my situation at Church Hill. I will afterward make some extracts from my journal.

"I have been directed by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, to present to the Rector of the Parish in which I may be located "a brief quarterly Report of the Station under my care". In compliance wit this direction I now address you.

"My arrival here on 22nd Dec. last I reported to you at the time, since then, as far as I have been able, I have continued the duties of the Station regularly, but in consequence of indisposition the school has been closed for one week,ˣ and the Sabbath services omitted on one Sunday. I am sorry to say that the Station does not by any means present the cheering aspect that it once did, either as it regards the Congregation or the Sunday and Day Schools, although, I trust, there is a small progression of the former, and a more decided above of the latt

"My re-appearance here as a Catechist to the Station was hailed with a great degree of apparent pleasure & thankfulness by the people, and nothing could be more warm and satisfactory to myself, than the greetings I received on every side, even from those who during my absence had become estranged from Church Hill, and I have therefore every reason to believe, had I appeared here holding a different and more important office, the effect, as it regards the outward prosperity of the Station, & the interests of our beloved Church, would have left little to regret where there is now much that disappoints."

"Although, as I have intimated, there has been a considerab falling off of the Congregation & many have attached themselves to the different bodies of dissenters, but especially the Methodists whose pla of worship is near to us, I have a very strong" impression were a Clergyman appointed here, that the Station would be eminently useful, and command a very important attendance on the ritual of our Church. Ever since I have known Church Hill the cry of the people has been for an ordained Minister, & although as a Catechist I have never had any reason to complain of any want of personal respect - indeed the contrary is well known to be the fact - yet I have ever felt that the office I occupy is not satisfactory to myself, beca it is not such as can supply the wants of the Congregation, and this has become much more apparent since my return hither, for while I meet with the same decided regard, even where I could hardly expect it, the influence of my office as Catechist fails to command that attention so desirable to render the Station what it once appeared to be flourishing and effectual.

ˣI had continually to complain that the Cor Com. never appointed any cleri oversight to Church Hill & I was left unsupported.

But while I thus state the need of the Station I have often made the same statement during my former residence here – and its prospect of increased usefulneſs, providing that need could be satisfied. Although the benefit to be obtained from the different means of instruction are limited as to the numbers applying for their advantages and their profitableneſs are therefore confined. I do not mean to infer that no importance is to be attached to the Station in its present condition because that condition might be rendered more effectual

" Although the Congregation cannot be stated at a number higher than 300 yet it can be so stated with every prospect, under other circumstances, of a decided increase.

" The Sunday School, although not large, scarcely exceeding 30 in attendance, yet I trust that is a nucleus around which many others may be gathered. Indeed, under the circumstances in which I found the Station I think such a commencement argues well for the future.

" The Day School now amounts to nearly 100 which is very much more than I could have, or did expect on the resumption of my labours here and there is still a prospect of increase.

" It is with much pleasure I have to state that amidst considerable defalcation, there are some faithfully attached to the station as a branch of the established Church, and a few sincere and humble Christians, who having derived benefit from the first, cling to it as a source whence God continues to dispense to them bleſsing.

" As to myself I trust, I have but one wish with regard to my catechetical duties, which is to spend and be spent for the glory of God and the good of my fellow creatures. The rest I must leave to a God of love and mercy, being persuaded that while Paul may plant & an Apollos may water, without succeſs, unleſs God gives the increase my poor efforts especially need the bleſsing of heaven."

As I had occasion to bring the views contained in this report before the Rev J Stainsby some time since I subjoin his reply. " The suggestions it – my letter – contains being according to my own views, they will, I dare say come under notice when I see the Bishop". As Mr Stainsby has now seen His Lordship, and as since then he has called upon me, yet as it was the first day after I left my bed under a severe attack of fever, & while under the effects of strong doses of sulphate of quinine, I did not learn anything from him on the subject.

On the 13th Feb. I received a note from Mr Stainsby dated 7th of the same month of which the following is a copy. "By a letter which I received last packet from Mr Coates I am led to conclude that the Com. are satisfied for you to remain where you are. Mr C. in reference to a statement in my letter to him that the Bishop had recommended your return to Church Hill' says, we are glad to find that Mr Taylor is located in your Parish.' This seems to me an acquiescence in your removal to your present Station, whilst no reference whatever is made to their despatch to the Bishop, which is said to require your return home." Sigd Henry Taylor

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Rec May 6/45 A
Com.
Ackd Jul 25/45

Mr H Taylor's Journal Jan to Mar. 1845

Jan. 15. 1845 Meeting at Church Hill.

Jan. 18. 1845. Spent a considerable portion of the day in visiting the people. Their seems to be one universal feeling of gratitude at my return. Wherever I go I meet with this testimony from the people and at the same time, feelings of sorrow for the loſs of our little girl.

Jan 19 1845 Lordsday Good Congregation, but not so large as two preceding Lordsdays

Jan. 20. 1845 Opened the School this morning with nearly 60 scholars being an increase of 20 on last week. Still there are none from some of the adjoining properties. And, as it has got abroad that I am recalled to England, some of the parents continue their children at other Schools, who otherwise would be sent here.

Jan. 21. 1845 This morning when I attempted to pay for the making of my departed child's coffin, I met with a decided, & almost indignant refusal. "Such an idea" said the principal person employed, "could not be entertained for a moment. He trusted they had more sympathy, and would have travelled 20 miles, if neceſsary, for the purpose." The persons who dug the grave acted in the same manner. Such conduct, I am sure, needs no comment.

Jan 24. 1845 Attacked with fever.

Jan. 25. 1845. As I am so uncertain of remaining here, I have felt myself obliged to refuse Scholars, who are already attending other Schools, as removal for a short time would most likely be rather detrimental than otherwise to the children.

Jan. 26. 1845 Lordsday. Attacked with ague while at breakfast. This was of course succeeded by fever. I however went through the morning service, although during the performance I could scarcely keep to my feet for pain in my back. Indeed I was obliged to sit during some part of the service. As soon as I had finished I was obliged to go to bed and take medicine.

Jan. 27. 1845. Through the goodness of God I rested well last night & was enabled to open the School as usual. The Scholars have increased to nearly 70.

Jan. 30. 1845. Meeting at Church Hill

Feb 2. 1845. Lordsday. Two services at Church Hill. Sunday School before morning service, attendance at all bad, no doubt owing to the coldness of the weather in consequence of continued north winds. Although Table day. I believe the Congregation at Green Island was by no means large.

Feb 5. 1845. Buried Jane Campbell at Orange Bay Estate.

Feb 6. 1845 Meeting at Church Hill this instead of last evening, in consequence of officiating at the funeral referred to above. I learned to day that four young women who assisted Mrs Taylor during the week that my dear little girl died did so gratuitously and unasked!! The people are not quite done bringing their "welcome" presents. To day one of the School children brought a pan of very nice sugar.

Feb 8. 1845. Visited several sick people. The theme is still, & every where the same, thankfulness for our return to Church Hill.

Feb 9. 1845 Lordsday. To day we had what may be termed a good Congregation about 300. My wife would place the number higher. We had Sunday School twice and two services, but the attendance at the second was very small.

Feb 10. 1845. We have now about 70 children attending the School. This is certainly much less than during our former appointment here, but all circumstances considered, I think it very fair.

Feb 13. 1845. As I could not learn that the Bishop in his present tour is coming to Green Island, and hearing that he would be at Negril to day I rode over, a distance of about 12 miles, & was present at the ceremony of consecrating the Chapel and administering the rite of Confirmation and heard his Lordship preach a very good sermon. I afterward had an interview with his Lordship, and told him the Report I had heard that I was recalled home. In reply he intimated that there was something of the kind, but nothing definite, that he had written to the C.M.Com. on the subject, but up to then had not received any answer, nevertheless he expected to hear shortly, & would write me as soon as he did. During this interview, which was very satisfactory to me, and in which His Lordship manifested much affability, I discovered, or rather perhaps I ought to say I was confirmed in the opinion that no reliance can be placed on the Revd Mr Panton, at least by me. Some little unpleasantness occurred shortly after the Bishop's arrival here in consequence of my acting without a licence. The blame fell on Mr Panton. Shortly before I left Vere, in an interview I had with him, he said very deliberately, "the Bishop told me, since you had a licence, although not expressly for Vere, it was quite sufficient", intimating thereby that my then licence need not be renewed. Mr Panton was then addressing me as the *Bishop's Secretary*. Nevertheless, at the time I did not pay the slighest regard to what he stated. On the contrary, in my first communication to the Bishop after my arrival here, & which by the bye was originally addressed to Mr Panton, but altered before I sent it off, as the Revd Mr Addison had just then assumed this office to the Bishop to the Bishop, I mentioned the subject of a licence for this parish, but this letter had not arrived, when the Bishop commenced his visitation, consequently he had seen it. To day therefore he introduced the subject of my being licensed for this Parish. I told him in reply that I had written on the subject to Mr Addison and then mentioned to him what Dr Panton had said. His answer was "Oh nonsense, you must of course have a licence for Hanover. You have however my verbal authority to go on until I send you a licence down He then directed me to prepare what Candidates I could for him, as he would be at Green Island on the next Tuesday.

Feb 15. 1845. Busied about the Candidates for Confirmation.

Feb 16. 1845. Lordsday Average Congregation; the usual duties Provided 33 Candidates for Confirmation. The Bishop confirms *tomorrow* & not Tuesday as he originally intended.

Feb 17. 1845. The Bishop confirmed to day considerably more than 100 Candidates, most of whom were Communicants & consequently grow up and aged people. The Candidates brought forward by me were near the only young people. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon Af the service His Lordship came to and conversed with me, for some time, again giving me his authority to act as Lay reader & promising to write me as soon as he heard from the C.M.S. During the conversation he asked me if "I wished to go home, or would I rather stay in the Island. I answered, "I desire to be guided entirely by the C M Comtee, & it seems to be their wish I should stay, consequently I am quite willing to do so." He also said "I suppose you are not sorry for your change from Vere?" I replied "I think Vere a fine dry parish." This is the only allusion made to Vere.

Feb 27. 1845 Since the last date I have been down with fever. On my arrival home from the Confirmation I was taken ill, consequently there were no services on Sunday at Hill Church. The Day School however has been continued by my wife and eldest son. My fever has been a low bilious one, & very distreſsing. Yesterday evening I commenced taking large doses of sulphate of quinine, the consequence is that I have been almost deaf. The Revd J Stainsby called to see me to day.

Mar. 1. 1845 Went out for the first time since my illneſs this evening and officiated at the funeral of James Ricketts in the Town.

Mar. 2. 1845 The usual duties. I hope I have permanently brought back several young girls. I do trust there will be an increase of these. The Congregation was small, but I dare say this arose chiefly because it was not known that I was sufficiently recovered to do duty, as I had not been able to go into School during the week in consequence of being salivated slightly.

Mar. 4. 1845. To day I attended the remains of the wife of my neighbour Mrs Hylton, wife of Revd. Mr Hylton of the late Corr Com. of the CMS. to their last resting place on earth. Being anxious not to expose myself in my present state of convalescence I did not leave Retirement, where the body was interred until the evening. The Clergyman who had officiated I had met before. I merely mention him in consequence of the following relation which he made to Mr Hylton. "Mr Stewart the Rector of Westmoreland who had been travelling with the Bishop-"tells me, that in consequence of the complaint of the Rector of Vere against Mr Taylor for aſsuming clerical duties, the Bishop has written to the Com. of the C.M.S. against him." He has therefore forfeited all claim on the Bishop." Now this is as opposite to the truth, I should suppose, as poſsible, despite of the authenticity quoted & of the directneſs of the communication.

Mar. 5. 1845. The usual Meeting at Church Hill. Very poor attendance.

Mar. 9. 1845 Lordsday Slender Congregation. Poor Church Hill has fallen very low. My little Sunday School gives me most satisfaction.

Mar. 16. 1845. Lordsday. Taken with fever again last Monday. & confined to my bed nearly the whole week. It was with great difficulty I went through the duties of the day; two full services, & Sunday School twice.

The attendance however was wretched, not more than 150. At the morning service, which is by far the best attended.

Mar. 17.1845. Awoke last night with considerable and unusual internal pain, which has so far subsided however as to enable me to resume my School duties this morning. I fear much lest these continued attacks of fever may result in some internal disorganization of a serious character. My liver seems to be torpid, or nearly so, and this has been the case with it for some time.

Mar 19.1845. Meeting at Church Hill. Attendance larger than usual.

Mar 20.1845. Officiated at the funeral of Charles Blackgrove at Mount Pleasant Estate.

Mar. 21.1845. Good Friday. Held morning service with a larger Congregation than I expected as the making of sugar seems generally attended to to-day.

Mar. 23.1845. Lords day. Moderate Congregation in the morning the usual School duties. Better attendance at the afternoon service that I have before seen since my return. I am sorry to say I continue to be indisposed and unequal to my duties. God's intention in this must be good.

Rec. July 7/45

Account Current of the British Guiana Mission with W. B. Pollard, Esq.
July 1844 to Jan 1845.

Com.

Account Current of British Guiana Corr. Comd with Rev. J. Pollett,
May to Dec 1843, with Certificates of Moneys paid to him.

Ack.

List of Articles of Furniture, received by Rev. J. Pollett

Recd June 20/45 A
Coms
Ans:

Revd J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Lucea 20 May 1845

Your favour of the 15th March came duly to hand and I am much obliged to you for the information concerning Mr. Dehany's will. No change has as yet been made in regard to the school and therefore I presume it will be continued at least for the present.

My remark respecting the want of stipulation for education and instruction of those Emigrants from Sierra Leone who are raw Africans, will doubtless apply to those forced from Sierra Leone by the proclamation issued there June 12/44 to which you refer. The cargo who came here last in the "Glen Huntly" were part of them seasoned people or rather children and youths at Sierra Leone but just as the vessel was about to leave a captured Vessel was brought in with about 100 or so who were immediately shipped in the Glen Huntly and brought to this port. Those were the persons for whom as I have stated no Education was stipulated. But in any case, such is the extent of this Country and such I may say, is the broad surface over which a cargo of that kind is sure to be distributed in ten twenty or thirty in each lot, that it would employ the most extensive time to form an establishment of Educational institutions to provide in such case or even in the Majority of cases for their education. So that I fear whether stipulations for Education be included or not in the articles of agreement there will not be much difference. But after the first twelvemonths the emigrants have power to change their locality, for one more favourable to Education if the Emigrants think fit. This however in their state of ignorance is not likely to be a governing motive with them.

I am now going to trouble you with a little business of my own. My Church is in want of hangings and covering for the Communion Table. And as I doubt not you have had the supply of such articles in hand connected with the various Mission Chapels of the Society I shall feel obliged if you will put me in communication with some man in this line of business. Our Vestry have determined to have hangings of real crimson velvet. The Table cloth to be of the same or some suitable fabric such as is used for this purpose, with two cushions for the same.

The dimensions of the Table are length 4 ft. 3 in:
breadth 2 ft. 8 in:
heigth 3 ft.

The size of the desk or flap of the pulpit 2 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 6 in:
of the reading desk 3 ft. 6 in × 1 ft. 6 in:
Clerks desk 2 ft. 6 in × 1 ft. 6 in:

I do not wish the hangings of the pulpit - reading desk & Clerks desk to be very deep nor to extend right and left further than the desks themselves. There must be cushions for each desk with tassels & bindings of lace, as arranged in any decent way which any man accustomed to this line of business may suggest. We want nothing in the Tractarian way but something decent and comely. —

As soon as I ascertain the amount required I will prepare to forward a Bill of Exchange as the Parish has raised the amount in this year's taxes.

It is probable that I may have occasion to leave the Country in July or August, but if I do my son will be in charge. My purpose at present is to visit Canada and stay a Winter there for the benefit of my health which after 18 years constant residence has not of late improved. But at present I have not matured my arrangements. —

Trusting to receive favourable accounts of the late Anniversaries. I with Christian regards to all friends remain &c signed J. Stainsby

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Rec July 5/45
Com.
Ans.

A W B Pollard Esq to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Demerara June 3. 1845.

You would learn from my last and from Mrs Muhlhause (who I trust with her interesting charge is now safely arrived a home) that Mr Christian would soon follow. He goes as passenge in this Steamer and you will learn from him all particulars connected with the Mission. I trust his health will be re-established but as I wrote formerly when he was obliged to leave for the Islands so has it turned out to be, and I fear, if he comes back, he will break down again, but he will decide for himself

William Simmon will remain at Warraputa for the present until something decisive is done for that Station.

Mr Christian has in charge the Account Current to 31 Dec last, you had it from Jan. to July 1844. The copies of Mr Pollitt's receipt which were left when Miss Monte went home are sent by Mr Christian. — This year's accounts will be marked by a heav outlay for travelling but under the circumstances there seem to have been no help for it. — The Com. have drawn 4 Bills on you amounting in all to £150 dated May 31 vizt No. 45 £25 No. 46 £25 No. 47 £50 and No. 48 £50. — I do not add more about the Mission as Mr Christian will give all information. I am &c

(Signed) W B Pollard.

£15 has been paid to Mr C. for incidental expenses for which he will account to you.

Rec July 21/45
Com
Ans Aug 1/45

A

W B Pollard Esq to Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir,

Demerary June 18/45

I addressed a few lines to you on the 3rd inst. by Mr Christian I did not then expect to have to write so soon of the departure for her final rest of that dear servant of Christ Mrs Bernau This melancholy event has thrown a gloom over our little party here for she had won the affection of all.– It is more distressing when coupled with the consideration of her recent separation from her children and sister.– That dear intelligent little boy Henry will feel it keenly. I trust you will keep your eye upon this child.– he is a very interesting boy.– The Com. have been very anxious about Bernau's health & when they first heard of his bereavement they thought of asking the Bishop to let a young man (Mr Saunders) go up to relieve him until you could help him.– but the packet brought by Mr Woodman who went down immediately to dear Bernau, but we shall not have any further tidings for a week.– The enclosed letter written in ignorance of our proceedings arrived this evening.– he will get your letter inviting him home, by Mr Woodman to whom I gave it and doubtless after he gets it he will make his arrangements for leaving as soon as possible.– The Meeting at Exeter Hall was cheering. I thank you for the paper sent.– Time does not permit me to add more,– than that I heartily rejoice in the tokens we have of the Divine blessing resting upon the labours of the Society.– Believe me &ca

(Signed) W B Pollard.

Rec July 21/45
Com
Ans

A

Rev J H Bernau to Lay Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Bartica Grove June 16. 1845

I avail myself of the first opportunity to communicate the painful intelligence of Mrs B's demise on 6th June after having given birth to a son on the previous day.– This event however did not happen unto her by surprise for having suffered much during the time of her pregnancy, she was enabled by grace to contemplate her departure with great calmness and serenity of mind, & when that hour arrived to commend her soul into the hands of her Saviour. The infant she has left behind is weakly, and will probably not long outlive his mother. I have lost in her a treasure for she was by grace a woman of a meek and quiet spirit, and a true Christian in all her deportment; and as she lived, so she departed a devoted disciple of her Master. The people have lost in her a mother kind and truly loving them for the Lord's sake; their grief was great and the tears that were shed around her grave bear witneſs what she had been to them in life. The sympathy they have shown toward me has been surprising to me; and affords a proof how far Christianity doth soften the heart when it is real. Though much grieved & afflicted, yet I am fully resigned to my Father's will, and earnestly pray that this dispensation of his love may be sanctified unto me.- I am grieved to say that my health and strength have been visibly declining for several months past, yet have I been able to go through all my work, although at times with great wearineſs and depreſsion of spirits. A speedy change to Europe seems the only remedy to bring me up from sinking, for I am not aware that I labour under any organic disorder, it is from sheer debility I suffer. The Doctor, with whom I conferred, advised me to quit the Colony within a month or two, else I might probably have gone too far to benefit hereafter. I am however not over anxious, and grace enables me to contemplate come what may with the greatest composure and serenity. The Lord I feel persuaded will order all and make my way plain before me. I am glad to state that from a letter I received a few days since from the Rev Mr Woodman (whom probably you know from Mr Muhlhauser's communication) he is at the point of leaving Trinidad for Demerara; and having heard of the state of my health hath voluntarily offered to take charge of the Miſsion during my absence. I am now expecting him, and am sure the Lord will direct us with his counsel. The affairs of the Miſsion stand as usual; oh! that the Lord in his mercy may visit us with the grace of his Holy Spirit, who quickeneth whom he will.

I am thankful to observe that there are who pray most sincerely that the Lord may not leave them without a Domine; this is so far pleasing and evinces their sincerity toward the Lord, and the value they put upon instruction. Should all things be agreeably settled, I suppose you will not think me forward in quitting my post, which if otherwise I am prepared to hold till my last hour. Please to present my respects to all the respected Gentlemen of the Com & Believe me &c (Signed) J H Bernau.

Bp of Barbados. July 4. 1845.

Bishop of Barbados to the Revd. H. Venn.

Rec. Aug. 5/45.
Com.
Ans.

Revd. & dear Sir, Bishop's Court, Barbados. July 4. 1845.

You will probably have heard already from the Revd. Mr. Eckel, that the Island of Trinidad having recently been divided by law, for ecclesiastical purposes, into sixteen parishes, and seven of these having been constituted into six Rectories, two being in one case united, the following are among the Rectories, viz.

The Quarter of Savanna Grande, where Mr. Eckel is stationed, now the parish of St. Stephen.

The Quarter of North Naparima, now St. Paul's.

The Quarter of South Naparima, now St. Luke's.

These were the principal fields occupied by your Missionaries, and hitherto almost exclusively by them, the chief exception being in the case of Savanna Grande, where the work was begun long before 1836, though subsequently much interrupted. Looking to the benefits thus conferred by the Church Missionary Society, and being desirous that the work should be continued as far as practicable in the hands of persons, who might well be supposed to enjoy the confidence of the Society, as well as my own, I had the satisfaction, after visiting the parishes in question, and informing myself on the subject as fully as I was able during nearly a month's residence in Trinidad, of instituting on the 21st of May the following Clergymen to be Rectors; namely,

The Revd. A. E. Eckel to be Rector of St. Stephen's.

The Revd. Thomas Gilbert (formerly a Catechist of the Society) to be Rector of St. Paul's; your other Missionary, the Revd. J. G. Muhlhauser, having, as you are aware, been removed by death, to our great loss, last year.

The Revd. E. J. Hawkins (likewise formerly one of your Catechists) to be Rector of St. Luke's.

I am also in hopes of being able ere long to station a Clergyman, as Island Curate, at Adios, now included in the Parish of Christ Church, to which part of the Island Mr. Muhlhauser's labours were occasionally extended; and another at Point à Pierre (now St. Peter's) who may also attend to *Aopouche*, &c. (now *St. Matthew's*). But there may be difficulty in obtaining proper labourers for these cures, or a suitable provision for them. Altogether indeed I expect many difficulties, even in the parishes which have been constituted Rectories; more particularly in supplying St. Stephen's and St. Luke's with suitable Parish Churches, as well as in providing assistant Curates to each of the Rectors. Should the Society be disposed to give us any aid towards these objects, it would be most seasonable and acceptable. Though our Districts have become Parishes, and the Parishes Rectories, there is still a large amount of Missionary work more particularly among the Immigrants from Africa and the East, concerning whom I venture to enclose a copy of an Appeal, which will explain itself. The remark is still more applicable to Christ Church and St. Peter's, and, beyond even these, to the Eastern Coast, where there are a number of black disbanded soldiers with their families destitute at present of all spiritual care, amongst whom I am most anxious to place nominally an *Island Curate*, who would to all intents be a *Missionary*, as a large proportion of our W. I. Clergy still are.

When in Trinidad, I mentioned to His Excellency Sir H. Macleod the readiness of the Church Missionary Society to transfer to the Church for the purposes of their erection their Ecclesiastical buildings with the Schoolhouses, when their Clergy should be received on the Ecclesiastical establishment and their Missions provided for. It will, I trust, be allowed that the condition has been fulfilled: and I have to request that the Society will be pleased to communicate *directly with the Governor* of Trinidad, & to ask his Excellency to have the sites granted for their buildings by the Government, and which have *never been formally secured*, conveyed to the Bishop of the Diocese and Rector of each Parish for the time being in trust for the purposes of their erection, as also to authorise me, as Bishop, with the Rector in each case, to receive the same in such trust, agreeably to the tenour of the letters with which I was favoured by yourself on 15th Sept. 1843 & 1st August 1844, &

by Mr. Crates on 19th Sept 1842. A similar authority both to convey and to receive will also be required, where the land has been promised by private individuals, as in the case of Belmont, Ne Plus Ultra, and Williamsville; with a conveyance likewise in the case of Jordan Hill and Mount Stewart.

"I enclose a List of the Buildings as furnished to me by Mr. Eckel; and with a grateful acknowledgment of the extensive good done by the Church Missionary Society in Trinidad, have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) T. Barbados.

P. S. I should have mentioned that for the remaining nine Parishes the new Law contemplates Island Curates at £150 a year each, and Assistant Curates at £100 each; i. e. the Colony will contribute that amount, which must however be aided from other sources, to produce an adequate provision; the island contribution in each case to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council; which has been already given in two instances, and will soon, I hope, be extended to 4 or 5 more. I trust that the prominent part which the Church Missionary Society has taken in bringing about, under God's blessing, these satisfactory results will be to it a subject of grateful reflection, as it ought to be of thankful remembrance to the inhabitants of Trinidad, and to all who are labouring for the extension of Christ's kingdom amongst them. It is peculiarly so to me.

(Signed) T. B.

A List of Buildings belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Trinidad, with their respective sites, and the cost of their erection, as furnished by the Revd. A. E. Eckel in 1844.

	Buildings.	Land for site.	Cost. £	s	d
The Church was built by subscription aided by Grants, including one for half the expence by the local Government, & one from the Society for P. G. F. P. (S.) T. B.	Parsonage & out offices.	In San Fernando, on land promised by Government but not yet legally conveyed.	600	0	0
	School house.		330	0	0
	Infant do.		70	0	0
	Teacher's House.		150	0	0
	Chapel School.	At Belmont on land given by Judge Johnston but	400	0	0
		Carried over.	1550	0	0

		£
	Brought over	1550.0.0
Curate's House.	not formally conveyed.	350.0.0
Schoolhouse and outoffices.	at Jordan Hill, on lease for 20 years from 1838.	500.0.0
Chapel School:	at Ne Plus Ultra, given by	250.0.0
Residence for Curate or Catechist.	Wilson, Son, & Co. Dublin, but not yet conveyed.	250.0.0
Schoolhouse.	at Mount Stuart, given by R. Campbell Esq. (Estate mortgag'd.)	200.0.0
Chapel School and Catechist's Residence	at Savanna Grande given by Government, but not	690.0.0
Parsonage.	formally conveyed:	600.0.0
Chapel School & Master's Residence.	at Williamsville, given by H. Stewart Esq. but not conveyed.	300.0.0
Chapel School & Curate's Residence.	at Dunmore Hill, given by Government, but not conveyed.	565.0.0
		£5255.0.0

Amount of seven Parliamentary Grants of £165 each, is	£1155 . 0 . 0.	
Frazer's Grant to Ne Plus Ultra.	250 . 0 . 0	£1405.0.0
Contributed by C. M. Society		£3850.0.0

(Signed) T. Barbados.

Rec. Aug 5/45.

Conv.

Appeal of the Trinidad Propagation of the Gospel Association

Rec. Aug. 6/45

Ven. Archdeacon Trew to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Friend, Nassau, New Providence. June 23. 1845.

I have just received a very touching letter from the poor widow of the first Catechist the Church Missionary Society ever had in Jamaica — Mr. Eugene Kestler of St. Thomas in the East. Originally that individual was employed by myself when

I was Rector of that Parish, and to the day of his death, (which took place last year) he continued the consistent and devoted labourer in the cause of his Blessed Master. It is therefore with no ordinary feelings I attempt to advocate the cause of this poor widow. Did I myself possess the means of relieving her I would never have troubled you to lay this communication before the Society, but having no such ability, all I can do is to testify, that he was a man of God – that he lived and died in his master's service, and that he never once forsook the cause of the Society. Do then let me plead for his widow. A very small pension, or a gratuity would relieve her, and surely that God whose arm has so long been stretched around your Society for its protection & whose grace has so long sustained and blessed your Missionaries can abundantly repay this act of faith into your bosom. Need I say more. I leave the widow's case in your hands and sure I am, if it be possible, that you will recommend to the Committee to adopt some measure of relief suited to the extremity of her privations.

Believe me, &c. (Signed) T. M. Trew.

P. S. Mr Kestler was the first coloured Catechist ever employed in Jamaica, and I may say the first Catechist. He served your Society very many years.

(Signed) T. M. T.

Rec. Reply 4 Nov.
Bx: 3382.

Mrs Kestler to the Ven. Archdeacon Trew.

Ack.

Most Reverend Sir — Morant Bay, Jamaica. May 18/45.

I must beseech you will not consider my long silence (on a matter of such immediate importance to myself and painful intelligence to you) wilful neglect; as I can assure you most Reverend Sir the stroke to me is one long to be remembered and lasting as life, but blessed be God the stroke is from himself who has promised his grace in proportion to our day, I therefore take the encouragement of the apostle, everything worketh together for good to them who love the Lord as he is too good to be unmerciful and too wise to err.

I must now proceed to give you the painful intelligence of the death of my dear husband who departed this life on the 7th January last year long to be remembered by me but when I look forward to the time when we shall meet to part no more, I am led to dry up my widowed tears and sorrow no more, for he has left, bleſsed be God, a glorious testimony behind him of his acceptance with the father through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I trust he is now basking beneath the rays of the Sun of Righteousneſs.

His christian experience was indeed sublime, and he has died in the faith, gloriously triumphant, when asked in his dying moments by our reverend pastor if he was afraid to die, he exclaimed, for me to live is Christ, but to die is gain; and though I am now paſsing through the valley and shadow of death I fear no evil for his rod and staff supports me; he breathed out his last with joyous praises and glories to God, leaving with me a glorious testimony and advice to walk close with the Lord; happy am I upon such a ground as I have to write to you of such an afflictive bereavement, I am now left alone, a miserable poor destitute widow; and to add to my misfortune five months after the demise of poor Mr Kestler, I had to bury my adopted son, husband to my daughter in law. I am one who is now left a widow with five children and destitute, oh! what a shower of affliction yet will I rely on his goodneſs and mercy.

I must now Revd Sir plead my unfortunate circumstances to you and beseech your aid remembering the Lord hath promised a great reward to them who relieve the neceſsities of the poor

If it is poſsible may I beseech you to adopt some way to extricate us from the position we stand by making application to the Society that Mr Kestler was connected. As I can aſsure you most Revd and dear Sir, I am indeed very poor, reduced to a state of absolute want, and it is only by God's aſsistance that I do not altogether starve.

May I expect an answer from you, and once more before I conclude beseech your aſsistance in the name of the Lord, with every goodwill and wish for your and your family's health and happiness,

I am, Most Reverend Sir, Your's, &c.,

(Signed) Elizabeth Kestler.

Rec. Aug 5. 1845

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Ans. 11/28/45

Dear Sir, Church Hill July 5/45.

My Bill for £50, the amount of my salary for the past quarter, will be executed in favor of my friend the Revd. J. F. Sessing.

It is with great pleasure, and gratitude to a gracious and merciful God that I am enabled to state that myself and family are in the enjoyment of good health — that after repeated attacks of fever, I feel perfectly restored.

With my Journal I send you a copy of my Report to the Rector of Hanover as directed by the Bishop. This will perhaps be better than writing expressly for the Committee, because it is open to the judgment of one on the spot.

Isolated as we are, we deplore much the want of the Society's publications, and our situation here is not satisfactory in consequence of not knowing the mind of the Committee on this subject. As the Bishop however has just returned to the Island from his visit to Nassau and the Bahamas — although at present in quarantine — we hope he may have information on this point which I am sure will be thankfully received by us.

Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry Taylor

Rec. Aug 5. 1845.

Com.

Mr. H. Taylor's Journal March 26 to June 29. 1845.

Ans. 11/28/45

March 26. 1845. Moderate attendance at the Meeting this evening. The afternoon wet.

March 30. 1845. Moderate Congregation. The usual duties. Much rain in the afternoon and consequently the attendance at the afternoon service below the average.

March 31. 1845. Observed that there are nearly 100 names on the Day School Roll, the attendance however little more than 70.

I am sorry to have to add that I continue indisposed & unequal to my duties.

April 2. 1845. Unwell and unable to hold Meeting.

April 6 1845. Sunday. The usual duties. Could not refrain from glorifying the grace of God in the person of the old woman mentioned in my Journal under the date of the 5th of January last, and who is at the head of my first class in the Sunday School. Her make is portly, and as she sits before me wearing spectacles, has a very matronly appearance, nevertheless she is of a most cheerful disposition. I have often been struck with her uniform attention and devotion in the congregation, and with her not unfrequent emotion too. Well do I remember on one occasion when I introduced a solemn tune, and sung it for the first time in the congregation to that very beautiful and interesting hymn, beginning

"Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?
And did my sovereign die?"

how sweetly she sang, for the old lady has a good voice, until her feelings were overpowered, and still she sang although her voice trembled with emotion and her tears streamed her pleasing countenance. While I gazed upon her I could not help partaking of her feelings. Nor indeed I alone, for others seemed as deeply interested in this aged pilgrim as myself. At that time however the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit seemed to be often among us. But alas! where is it now? or rather where are they that felt, and rejoiced in this gracious influence? The old woman has been a Sunday scholar as long, I suppose, as Church Hill has been a Missionary station, and as her attendance has been regular, so the consequence is, that she can read her bible tolerably well.

April 9. 1845. Unwell and unable to hold meeting.

April 13. 1845. The usual duties. Congregation moderately large, and the attendance at the Sunday School good, more than 50.

April 16. 1845. Small attendance at the meeting.

April 20. 1845. Rather small congregation in consequence of rain.

April 21. 1845. The number of the names on the School is now upwards of 100 and the attendance 88.

April 22. 1845. Lately the school boys and myself have employed the hour between morning and afternoon schooltime, in constructing a road up to the Schoolhouse. That which we have hitherto used being steep and inconvenient. Last week I made a gate and hung it, and today the children were employed in repairing the road about it. While we were working I was much amused at the eagerneſs of several of the leſser boys, especially one, who was was most persevering in his entreaty to be permitted to carry a clod; but as we had but two diggers and many carriers all could not be supplied. Neverthelеſs Alexander did not for a moment omit his entreaties, "Now David," he would say, "do give me a clod; give me a large clod. Do, cousin David;" who by the bye is no relation to him at all, but this is negro parlance; "give me a clod as large as Allen's;" and so he went on, either begging, or crying, most aſsiduously.

April 23. 1845. Meeting this evening. Attendance small.

April 24. 1845. The Rev. Mr Lawson, the Island Curate, called upon me in company with Dr Grant. He said that the Bishop on his late visit had spoken kindly of me, and expreſsed a wish not to part with me; intimating at the same time that he would have no objection to ordain me. Mr Lawson therefore, wishing that I might continue in his district, offered me *a title* for orders providing *other matters* could be made agreeable *by* the C. M. Society!!!

April 27. 1845. Commenced Divine Service earlier than usual, and curtailed it also, that my wife and self might be enabled to attend the Communion at Green Island Church. This attendance prevented us from holding the Sunday School after the morning service and from having a second service in the afternoon.

April 30. 1845. The usual meeting at Church Hill.

May 4. 1845. Sunday. The usual duties. Average congregation. A young man of the congregation mentioned in a former journal, came to me after the morning service to say that he had been requested by a husband to speak to the wife in consequence of her ill conduct to him. He said he had another request of the same kind, but did not like to comply with either without first asking my advice. The influence that this young man, who is illiterate, has acquired, is solely owing to the excellency of his character. I remember on one occasion about 4 years ago he went into a religious meeting held on the estate where he then resided. The leader of the meeting during an address which he was making said, "Brode and sister, you see dee rainbow, de color, him fire and brimstone." As soon as he had uttered this, the young man interrupted him with this question, "who told you that the rainbow is fire and brimstone." The man answered, "de spirit tell me so." Alluding to the influence or teaching of the Holy Spirit. "Well then," was the reply, "you must not say what this spirit tells you." "But I must say what de spirit tell me," retorted the leader. "No," answered the young man mildly but firmly, because your spirit tells you contrary to the word of God, & therefore it cannot be true." The young man then explained to the people the real import of the "bow in the cloud," and as the leader was silenced, the meeting broke up immediately. Indeed neither error nor vice goes unreproved by him. On another occasion he was sitting in a friend's house after the public services of the sabbath were ended. The master of this house had salted mackerel on sale, and they were in the same room where the young man was. The wife looked in once or twice but hesitated to enter. The husband said, alluding to his wife, "Brother, Mrs. Jones does not like to come in while you are here." "But why," asked the young man, "does not Mrs. Jones like to come in while I am here." "Because," replied the former, "Mrs. Gordon has come to buy mackerel." "Oh," was the answer, "if Mrs. Gordon has come to buy, and Mrs. Jones is willing to sell, my being here ought to make no difference; if there is anything wrong, it is already done in the heart, and God has seen it. Neither of them ought to be afraid of me. The command they are breaking is not mine. They ought to be afraid of God." Some apology was then made by Mrs. Gordon about forgetting on Saturday, and having nothing in the house. Nevertheless she went away without purchasing. On that occasion I made this remark in my Journal, "He is one of the most consistent Christians I am acquainted with among all my people;

and his conduct since that time has only confirmed my opinion then.

May 7. 1845. Meeting at Church Hill.

May 11. 1845. The usual duties. The attendance under an average, no doubt in consequence of the present very wet weather.

May 12. 1845. The above remark applies to the Day School also.

May 14. 1845. Officiated at a funeral this morning, and afterwards visited Dugald Campbell, a scholar of the Day School. He has been ill for some time but being removed from his usual residence, and myself being unwell, I have not been able to see him before today; indeed on making a former attempt I failed to reach his abode and returned home to a fever bed. Poor Dugald was evidently hastening to the close of his earthly existence. He was little else than skin and bone, yet his face and legs were swollen to an unnatural size from debility, and he could breathe only with difficulty. "Do you know Jesus Christ, Dugald?" I said: but I could not catch his answer fairly. I think, he said, "He is the Son of God". I then varied the question, when as I hoped he made a greater effort & replied, "The Son of God, who came down from heaven to save us from our sins, and from God's anger." "And what are you Dugald?" "A sinner." "Then you see Jesus Christ came to see you." "Yes, Sir." And so we proceeded each question being more pointed than the last; but poor little fellow he had neither strength nor breath to continue the colloquy consequently I was obliged to allow it to subside into a simple exhortation to prayer & trust in Jesus; with which, after commending him to God, I left him for the present.— In visiting the negro children I have often been struck with the value of Watts first Catechism "of the Christian Religion" in conveying to them simply and plainly truths of the first importance. No sooner have I put a leading question to little sufferers such as I visited today, although not in the words, and without thinking of that excellent manual, than I have been answered appropriately from it, and in such a manner as to lead to an interesting series of questions and answers both instructive and suitable, showing plainly that there was a knowledge of truth proper for a moment of extremity, although its value might not truly be apprehended at the time of its reception.

May 16. 1845. Yesterday I heard that my poor little scholar Dugald was no more, and to day I committed his remains to their last resting place on earth. I regret much that either from want of opportunity, or ability, I did not see more of him during his illneſs. While I knew him as a scholar which extends to a period of 3 years, I always found him a quiet boy and well disposed. I trust the knowledge he acquired in the school – for he could read the Scriptures well – was useful to him during his sickneſs. After performing the funeral service I spoke to the people present about some very foolish superstitious notions that seem to have been gathering strength among them since my former residence here, viz. aſsuming that the cause of sickneſs is in some instances the influence of an evil spirit. Not long since a communicant of our Church, who has been for some time suffering from ill-health, it is much to be feared from his love of rum, employed a man to practise the Obeah art for his restoration.

May 17. 1845. Very wet weather and bad roads, in some places impaſsable for children, has prevented an average attendance at the Day School this week.

May 18. 1845. The usual duties. In the evening I was called out to visit a poor man dangerously ill, at the request of his mother who is a member of the Baptist community. Her son however was totally unprepared for the presence of his God should he be, as it is much to be feared, called away suddenly. How painful it is to behold such cases. Here is a man who has been afflicted in his feet as long as I have known him, apparently he has not been given up to pleasure, or the groſs indulgence of sin; and yet living within 100 yards of our Schoolhouse I do not remember ever to have seen him there: and his lameneſs has prevented him going a greater distance.

May 21. 1845. Meeting at Church Hill. Better attendance.

May 24. 1845. Spent the day in company with my wife in visiting the people among the rest an old white lady, 82 years of age, whose daughter died recently at our house. The old lady came to pay us a visit, as we have been long acquainted, and while here was taken ill. The daughter, aged 60, came to attend the mother, and was cut off rather suddenly, leaving her mother, sister, and daughter unprovided for, she having been their support since her husband's death. The old lady still continues indisposed.

May 25. 1845. Sunday. The usual duties, except that in consequence of rain we had no second service.

May 28. 1845. Visited the old white lady Mrs Lee. Meeting in the evening, but from the wetness of the weather and the consequent bad state of the roads, the attendance was small. The same remark will apply to the school, especially today.

May 31. 1845. Employed in visiting the sick. The first I called upon was Charles Reddick, a communicant who sent for me, a thing I am sorry to say which now happens rather seldom, so little spirituality is there in the religion of many professors. It was therefore quite cheering to have this call, & I obeyed it immediately. Reddick lamented his unfaithfulness to his profession, yet expressed his reliance alone in the Saviour for acceptance with God. I next went to see an old woman without an existing relative. She lay in the house of a man named Bowen, but seems miserably neglected and dangerously ill. I stooped down to speak to the old creature who was lying on the ground scarcely protected from the damp earth. She pointed to her mouth intimating her want of food. I spoke to her of her Saviour but I fear the wants of her body engrossed her whole attention. She had been two weeks without an evacuation and without the slightest medical attendance. I then went to see a poor little infant, some three or four months old, whose mother had recently died, and who was left to the care of an old woman with little help for one so destitute. Poor lamb! it seemed to look upon me with an imploring eye for that aid which perhaps none can render. And lastly I visited another miserable object, with a constitution broken, and dropsical, and scarcely able to move. This woman was living, or rather, perhaps, I might say dying in a wretched hovel in a great measure open to the elements without any one to assist her. When I use the term dying, I use it because I do not see how it is possible with the present extremely wet weather, which will very likely last for some time; and her wretched accommodation, if accommodation it may be called, that the slightest recovery can take place even were her illneſs of a leſs formidable character. Her misery may be imagined from her wish, and her manner of expreſsing it, "that if it were God's will to take her hence." I laid before her, as seriously as I could, her condition as a sinner, and her need of a redeemer, without whom death would be a terrible exchange. It is often painful, very painful, to see the lost condition of many of the poor old people who may have outlived their progeny, and for whom there appears to be no available provision: comforts in their extremity they have none, and of neceſsaries very few. This remark will also apply to many others who are infirm, yet not quite so destitute.

June 1. 1845. The usual duties. Weather very wet indeed. The congregation therefore was below the average, but much larger than I could have expected.

June 3. 1845. Slack attendance at the Day School in consequence of the extreme wetneſs of the weather, and the bad state of the roads.

June 4. 1845. Visited several sick people and buried the poor little infant visited on Saturday. Poor child! it appears to have died from want of proper nourishment. I was much pleased to hear that several of the communicants had visited the sick member mentioned on Saturday last, and held a prayer meeting in his sick chamber. Two of them were the individuals referred to in this Journal.

June 7. 1845. Employed in visiting the sick.

June 8. 1845. Sunday. Good Congregation – that is, something below 300, although the roads are in a very bad condition. I have lately observed one or two Liberated Africans, immigrants from Sierra Leone in the congregation, a few of whom are scattered about this neighbourhood, but I have not been able to speak with them personally while here, nor indeed to visit them at their homes from the wetneſs of the weather, and my other occupations. These Africans are paſsengers by the ship "Huntley," and are not of that claſs that ought to be permitted to emigrate from Sierra Leone, as their residence there must have been of a very short date indeed; none of those I have seen being, even now, after a residence of so many months in Jamaica, able to make themselves well understood in English. It appears therefore to me to be unfortunate that their deportation should have taken place at so early a period, because they cannot receive in Jamaica that attention that they would do in Sierra Leone; for no sooner do they arrive, than they are scattered over a large surface in small bodies in a country where schools may be said to be rare, and ministerial districts extensive. One consequence of their scattered condition is that they employ the sabbath in visiting each other. This combined with their small knowledge of the English language, the indifference of some who ought to look after their spiritual instruction, and the want of opportunity on the part of others, place them in a situation of little benefit to themselves as far as either mental culture, or religious knowledge, is concerned. Of course the managers of properties, generally, care nothing for their eternal interests. And it can scarcely be said that there is any other efficient care, or any care that can be made efficient. Were the immigrants of the class of instructed negroes, such as the little band located near Birnamwood St. George's, and were each cargo at least - instead of being scattered over the face of the island - planted in one spot, so as to become one congregation, - a real and important benefit would be conferred upon the island, so superior are they to the Creole labourers, and so praiseworthy, and worthy to be copied, is their example. I know there would be an objection to such location because it would increase labour only in particular spots, but such location would necessarily produce the diffusion of Creole labour which would eventually be the same thing as scattering the emigrants, and either engulphing them in the mass, or isolating them, as is the case in St. George's. But if immigrants must be such as those by the "Glen Huntley," still let them be placed together in considerable numbers to facilitate their moral and religious culture, and the benefit to the island will be according. African immigration under proper regulations, I feel quite satisfied, would be superior to any other, Coolie included, & be both beneficial to the island and to the individuals, which cannot cannot be said to be the fact at present. Had such been the case, I think it is very probable, that bright example in St. George's would not be, as it will be shortly, lost to the island, because those immigrants are making every exertion to return to Sierra Leone. And who says that will not be, small as the number is, a loss to Jamaica?

June 9. 1845. Visited the sick in town.

June 11. 1845. The usual meeting. Moderate attendance.

June 12. 1845. One of the Schoolboys absented himself while the others were working at the road we are making up to the School house. When I asked him why he had done so, his answer was, that his mother - who is not of the community - would not allow him to carry stones. I therefore sent him home. Several of our girls came to dig of their own accord.

June 15. 1845. Sunday. A rather larger congregation than usual, about 300, the place holds 500. Before commencing the morning service two of the African immigrants, a man and a woman were pointed out to me. I immediately went to speak with them but found them utterly unable to converse in English although from Sierra Leone, & probably in this island for 10 months. I tried to make the man understand if he would come to school I would teach him to read. Both were attentive during the service, but I fear they understood little. How few of the people now remain for catechetical instruction. This was not the case during my former appointment here.

June 18. 1845. The meeting this evening was better attended than usual. During the day visited the sick in the town. Found the last individual, mentioned on the 31st May, insensible.

June 21. 1845. Employed the day in visiting the sick. Buried Cornelia Daws, the poor woman I found insensible on Wednesday last. Took that opportunity in consequence of perceiving that unnecessary expences had been gone to in the funeral to point out the great neglect the deceased had been subjected to during her illness, and how much the money now uselessly spent would have added to the comfort of the departed while suffering here.

June 22. 1845. Curtailed the morning service and attended with my wife the communion at Green Island. Rain in the evening prevented our second service being held.

June 23. 1845. On going down to the children while at their work this morning found the boy who refused to aſsist, and whom I sent home on the 12th inst. labouring very cheerfully and aſsiduously among the rest. His parents had sent him back.

June 24. 1845. A man and his wife came to me with mutual recriminations each contending that the other was the cause of their frequent quarrels and consequent unhappineſs, I spent some time in begging them to try and forget the past and to exercise mutual forbearance for the future, & that they might succeed in this, pointed out the neceſsity there was that they should seek the aſsistance of the Holy Spirit. I then prayed with them before dismiſsing them.

June 25. 1845. Meeting at Church Hill. The attendance appears slightly to improve.

June 26. 1845. Visited in company with my wife the poor destitute old woman at Bowen's. Found her in so disgusting a condition that decency would not permit me to approach her. This arose partly in consequence of Bowen's wife being sick.

June 27. 1845. On returning home last evening from visiting the old woman at Bowen's I mentioned her condition to one or two of our neighbours, and I was pleased to find today, that while Bowen's own neighbours refused to aſsist a fellow creature in so wretched a condition - forgetting themselves what they may one day require - my aged, and respectable Sunday scholar, mentioned on the 6th of April, imbued with a spirit of true sympathy, and thinking nothing too mean that can alleviate a fellow creature's sufferings, went over the first thing this morning unrequested by any one to render what aid she could. This brings to my mind a circumstance that occurred about 5 years since. There was then a very aged, and consequently infirm old woman at Orange Bay, who was totally dependent upon the charity of her neighbours for food, but was otherwise totally neglected until she was terribly infested with vermin, especially chigoes. I visited her several times for the purpose, if poſsible, of instructing her in the things that belonged to her peace. The same kind-hearted woman, my Sunday scholar, who had then by no means attained a clear apprehension of christian doctrine, but like many others then - alas! and now too - cherished the pharisaical notion of personal sanctity being a consequence of profeſsion, and of the poſsibility of defilement from external objects, as if that which entered into the mouth could defile the man, asked my wife, "if she thought it was proper for her, a communicant, to wash the old woman who had only been baptised by a book-keeper?" "Proper" was the reply, it is proper to wash a dog if it needs it, much more proper therefore is it to wash a human being." This solution of her difficulty was just what the kind creature desired, and it was ever afterwards of use to her because it opened her eyes to the foolishneſs of a very pernicious notion. Relative to this notion I met with the following incident the other day. I was paſsing the house of one of our members, when I heard the following addreſsed to a man who attends very regularly at Church Hill, and who acts as Apparitor, "you have no busineſs to take that office in the church, and to interfere with the children." This was the cause of offence, because a child connected with the speaker had been corrected for ill behaviour - "none but a member ought to do that." Alas! alas! this man, member though he is, was racing his horse the other Saturday evening for drink and desecrated the following sabbath! But he is a member! -

June. 29. 1845. Congregation below the average. The usual duties. I have observed a young man - formerly a day scholar - but whom I had lost sight of - attending the services for several Sundays past. Today he joined the Sunday School. And requested me to get him a bible.

Rec. Aug. 5/45.
Com.
Ack.

Mr. H. Taylor's Report of Church Hill. July 1/45.

To the Revd. the Rector of Hanover.

Dear Sir,

I must confeſs that it is not without some despondency that I attempt the duty imposed upon me of reporting to you for the last quarter, although the retrospect is not without some redeeming points. The congregation appears to me to be taking

The attendance has not I think at any time exceeded 300.
Over the conduct of some of these I cannot but mourn, not only because I am disappointed to see the fruit of much instruction blasted, but also, I trust, because it is painful to see those who pride themselves in being called by the name of Christ lightly esteeming the precious blood of their Saviour and trifling with their immortal souls, while time is hastening them to judgment. And I think I may say I never in the course of my labours whether missionary or otherwise, so painfully realise the feelings of the prophet Jeremiah when he exclaims "Oh that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep," as I do at this time. There is no doubt my present and past connexion with, and hopes of, this people, and their present and past condition as a gospel-hearing congregation tend to depress my mind considerably; because the comparison will constantly and irresistibly force itself upon me; still laying aside the painful retrospect as far as possible, and thus confining myself to the people as they are – a professedly christian people. There is so much gross dereliction of duty when at least a decent, moral exterior might be expected, and this in those who cannot have remained uninfluenced by Gospel truth, & who are not insensible to its requirements, except so far as they may have hardened themselves against them by the soporific intention of *eventual compliance*, that I sometimes ask myself hath God said of these "let them alone, they are joined to their idols?" because they have forgotten to esteem already those privileges he has so recently conferred upon them. Charity weeps at the reflection, and would nerve the tongue, could the tongue effect the revival, with double power, "Cry aloud," she said, "and spare not," but who is sufficient for these things!

The redeeming points are the long-tried consistency & devotion of a few, who exemplify the power of the gospel in a very pleasing manner, and the usefulness of the school in this populous and extensive district, where it has been – and is – the only means of instruction available to the members of our Church, since the commencement of this station. The roll now contains the names of 110 scholars with still a prospect of increase; although from the wetness of the season and consequent bad state of the roads which are sometimes impassable, the attendance has been rather under 70, since the early part of the quarter when it exceeded 80, making a difference of about 80.

The following data furnished by me to the Revd H. G. Lawson, the Island Curate of Hanover at his request, seem to me to be worthy of a place in a quarterly report as tending to show the value of Church Hill at least as a school station. Its value in other respects can only be fully known when it is furnished with a suitable labourer.

Dear Sir,

I have not been able to ascertain the number of childr that have at different periods attended the school at Church Hill because the rolls have not been preserved. I have however found one complete list for the commencement of 1842, the year in which I left this place. This presented to me the names of 180 children – 107 boys and 73 girls – as attending at that time. From which I discover that 72 now attend the services of the Church Establishment, 32 are Dissenters' children, 33 still attend the school, and 43 are unknown because I cannot trace them. Presuming that 30 of the 43 unknown are connected with our Church, and adding 30 of those who yet attend, we have 132 connected with us still. This number joined to 73 who now for the first time are connected with the school will produce the number 205, as the amount of those connected with the establishment, who either formerly attended the school or attend it at present. This is the best result I am able to arrive at, and I think shows the benefit of the school in a very pleasing light when it is remembere how many of those attending the services of our Church are grown up and are intelligent members of it. Of the 72 referred to, 31 are young women – at least obtaining their own livelihoo and more than that number are young men. But still this does not present by any means the full benefit of this station which existed 4 years before the time my return refers to; durin the whole of which period of 7 years there has been no other school connected with the church in this district, nor is there any account to be obtained of the many who have been instructed in the Sunday School although instances of its good effects are constantly before me. The children are employed a short time every day in manual labour, at present in making a road up to the Schoolhouse. Were my position here certain for a time the school might become an industrial school in a full sense."

Your's, &c.

Recd. Aug 20/45.
Com.
Ans. Oct 11/45

A Revd. F. Redford to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Siloah, St. Elizabeth's. July 10. 1845.

I have much pleasure in presenting the Committee with some account of my proceedings during the six months that I have laboured here; but would first ascribe heartfelt thanksgivings to our Heavenly Father for the uninterrupted good health enjoyed by myself and family during the whole of the period. I have not been prevented by sickness from attending to my duties. My only hinderances have been those stated in my letter of the 30th ult., which I could not send to the Post Office (30 miles distant) in time for the last Packet, it will therefore accompany this.

I would observe at the outset that although I cannot report any great victory achieved for our Redeemer over the god of this world, still I have met with sufficient encouragement to prove that my labour has not been altogether in vain in the Lord. On my arrival I found much coldness and indifference to spiritual things amongst the people, many errors prevailing, and several who had formerly promised well, whose names were in the list of Communicants or Candidates, living in open sin. Much of my time has been occupied in rectifying these things. Much as we must regret that such should be the case in any portion of the visible Church, yet both experience and analogy painfully testify that it is a result which might have been expected from the withdrawal for so long a time of the public means of grace and pastoral superintendence. If there is no shepherd to guard the flock, can we be surprised that the wolf should make them an easy prey? If there is no husbandman to watch the field, will not the enemy sow his tares? If the luxuriant soil of the human heart, always fertile for evil, be not cultivated and sown with the good seed of God's holy word, it will naturally produce noxious weeds, briers and thorns.

To show to what a state of moral degradation the people would have sunk had they remained destitute of religious instruction, I will mention a fact which occurred only the week before my arrival. Two Obeah men came to this district from the north side of the Island, to practise their sinful and absurd rites; and I regret to add, they had many followers. On one occasion they met in great numbers around a large silk cotton tree; when the Obeah men told the people very gravely that they had lost their shadows, but if they would each give them fourpence they would ascend the tree and fetch them down again. Many paid the money, and one of the Obeah men went to the top of the tree muttered some unintelligible words and then came down with his hands closed and told the people that he had got their shadows again, but would not let them out of his hands unless they gave him more money. This is an instance of credulity and superstition which almost exceeds belief; and gives us cause to fear that the people in other abandoned stations of the Society may be following similar delusions.

I have a great obstacle to the full discharge of my duties which was unknown to my predecessor; this arises from the population being for the most part scattered over a large extent of mountainous country. Before the emancipation they resided on estates in the valley on each side of Silvah, few of them living more than 7 miles from the Church. Being thus concentrated it was a comparatively easy matter to visit them. Now about three fourths of the people in the district have purchased small pieces of land on the Nassau mountains, some 19 miles from the Church, the greater part from 7 to 12 miles. Many have located themselves in places that are almost inaccessible. Hence it is impossible to pursue a systematic plan of domiciliary visitation, which I found so beneficial in Trinidad. I have repeatedly had to ride more than 30 miles in the day to visit one sick person, over rugged mountain tracks in some places almost precipitous.

But notwithstanding these obstacles, & the discouraging circumstances to which I have alluded, there is still much to cheer the mind, and to call forth thanksgivings to the God of Miſsions. The attendance at Siloah Church is steadily increasing and there is greater seriousneſs and decorum in their behaviour. The average morning is from 750 to 780; few can stay to the afternoon service, having so far to walk home. Since February 33 persons have come to me under serious impreſsions to have their names added to the list of Candidates for the Holy Communion. I have 163 candidates for this sacred ordinance after having pruned the list of several whose behaviour was not in accordance with their profeſsions. During the half year I have admitted into the Church five adults, who, having given evidence of a renewed heart, received the sign and seal thereof in baptism. In addition to my Sunday Services at Siloah I have a meeting each Saturday for familiar catechetical instruction of the claſses into which my Congregation is divided, as Communicants, Candidates for Communion, and Candidates for Confirmation; these claſses meet in rotation, the meetings are very well attended, and in one or other of the claſses nearly every member of my Congregation is included. The people have most liberally aſsisted me in providing means for the support of the Schools, to the defraying several small expences connected with the Church. Finding myself entirely without the means of providing Schoolmasters, &c., I appealed to my Congregation in a Sermon from the words, "Freely ye have received, freely give;" the result is a collection amounting to no leſs a sum than £112..3..0 Sterling; a very large sum to be voluntarily given by a poor people; and which will nearly support my Schools. It proves I think that they value the means of grace, and the instruction which their children receive in the Schools.

The School at Siloah is going on upon the whole satisfactorily; the children having been so long neglected were almost as unruly as wild aſses' colts. I have been favoured in meeting with an European, a pious man, whom I have engaged as master here, and have given the Accompong School to the charge of the young man whom I mentioned in my letter of March 3, who was educated in the Society's Normal School at the Grove. There are at present 50 boys and 65 girls in this School. There is also an average attendance of 100 adults in the Sunday School, and many more would attend if I had books for them. I have been very much inconvenienced, and the children hindered in their learning for the want of School materials, reading and copy books, pens, slates, &c. I enclosed an order for some in my letter of March 3rd, but no notice is taken of it in your last. Several ships have arrived at Black River from London which might have brought them ere this. If they have not been shipped when this reaches you, they had better not be sent now, as from the tenour of your last, I cannot but feel that my stay here is very uncertain.

I recently had an application from the people residing in the South West part of my district, about 8 miles from Siloah, to open a School amongst them. They are willing to build a Schoolhouse at their own expense, which might be used as a Chapel for a weekday Service. Between 60 and 70 children will attend the School as soon as it is commenced, who are now entirely destitute of all means of instruction. I am afraid of undertaking more on my own responsibility than I have at present, and have written to the Bishop for aid towards the object, which I trust he will be able to afford me. I had a weekday Service here, but for want of a beast to carry me thither, have been compelled to discontinue it. When there were three Miſsionaries in this district, where I am now labouring alone, Divine Service was regularly performed in this neighbourhood, and there was also a flourishing School.

I have spent much time in speaking privately to the Candidates for Communion, to ascertain as far as poſsible the state of their minds, and to give to each the counsel or warning they might individually need. For this purpose I have met six or eight each day, two days in the week; and have been much pleased with the simple Scriptural manner in which many of them expreſsed themselves. Some of my questions were designed to show what extent of biblical knowledge they poſseſsed. On asking an old man, an African, some questions in Scripture history, he replied; "Minister, me no can tell you dem tings; me no read de book; but me can tell you dis, me love me Maſsa Jesus 'cause him love me first and die for me who sin too much 'gainst him, and when me come to the table me will think more of him love; and go try love him more." Simple statements like this encourage me much in my work, inasmuch as they show that whilst my people are being instructed by my imperfect ministrations, they are at the same time being taught by the Holy Ghost, the only sure guide into all truth, who applies the preached word, and reveals the things of Jesus to his believing people.

There is another interesting portion of my district which I must notice, and to which I am happy in being able to devote some portion of my time. This is Accompong, a Maroon town, the oldest of the Society's Stations in this parish, but which was abandoned before Siloah. I have here a weekday Service which is well attended; indeed if I may make the comparison, the Maroons are more thankful for the means of grace being restored to them than the Negroes around Siloah. They have been much longer without a Miſsionary than the people at Siloah, and yet they were living in a more consistent manner, and there has been leſs to complain of and correct among them. They have been for some weeks engaged in cutting a road over the mountains from their town to my house, about 6 miles, that I may visit them with greater facility. The distance I had to ride to them before they made this road was above 16 miles. It has been a most laborious work, and they have cheerfully undertaken it without any pecuniary remuneration. They have also new thatched the Chapel Schoolhouse, and have promised to repair the dwelling house, which was built by the Society, when the road is completed. These exertions show that they value the preaching of the word, and the means of religious instruction. The School is in a very flourishing state, the attendance has increased in the last three months from 36 to 75. Here too I feel the want of Schoolbooks exceedingly. The children are better trained at home than those who attend Siloah, and are more eager to learn when at School. It is a pleasing sight to see them running up the hill on which the Schoolhouse stands on all sides, as soon as they hear the bell. Several of their parents have told me that they cannot keep them at home on any account, they will run off to School when the bell rings let them be in the midst of their dinner, or doing what they will. There is also an early School for Adults commencing at 6 in the morning, which is attended by 10 Males, 12 Females, whose chief desire in coming to School is to be able to read the Bible. The Maroons have contributed about £13 Stg, towards the support of their School.

I have here given you, My dear Sir, some account of my labours and trials, you will I am persuaded sympathize with me in the latter; and rejoice with me in any measure of success which may have attended the former, ascribing all glory and praise to Him, to whom alone it is due.

Intreating a continued interest in your prayers, and with Mrs. Redford's kind regards, Believe me, &c.

(Signed) Francis Redford.

Summary of the Nassau Mission.

2 Stations. 1 English Clergyman. (m)

1 European Layman. 1 Countryborn Layman.

1 Countryborn Female Teacher. 248 Communicants.

2 Schools, containing 90 Boys. 160 Girls. 22 Adults.

Names of the Teachers connected with the Mission.

European. Robert Blair. (m)

Countryborn. William Burt Wright. Caroline Reid.

Rec. Aug. 26/45. A Revd. F. Redford to the Lay Secretary.

Com.

Ans. [illegible] My dear Sir,

Siloah, Jamaica. June 30. 1845.

I have received your's of the 16th ult., and am sorry to find that the Committee still adhere to their resolution as to the withholding the usual allowances which I expected to have received on my arrival in this Island.

In the interval which has elapsed since my last, the impression under which I then wrote has been strengthened, and I now see clearly that I cannot support my family here, pay house rent, provide animals for the proper discharge of my duties in an extensive mountainous district, & purchase a few articles of furniture, linen, &c., out of £300 per annum.

I will not say that I have been deceived by the Committee, their uniform kindness and consideration for upwards of eight years is sufficient to satisfy my mind that they would not knowingly act otherwise now; but this I may say, that neither in the Instructions of the Comm.ee, in your Letter of Oct. 18. 1844, or in any private interview was there one syllable expressed which could lead me to believe that so long as I might be connected with the Society, I should be on any other footing than that on which I was in Trinidad, or on which the Society's other Missionaries are placed.

In page 7 of the Instructions the Committee say, "It will ever be their desire and endeavour to minister to the temporal wants of their Missionaries;" and at page 22 is their promise to regard me in the light of their other Missionaries, until I should become an Island Curate connected with the Church Establishment of this Island." This is so clear and explicit as to leave no room for "misapprehension." You will perhaps remember also that about a fortnight before we sailed, I applied for a portion of my salary in advance to purchase some supplies, &c., by which I might have saved at least 25 per cent; you answered that although you were aware I might do this to advantage, yet my salary would be ample to purchase whatever I should require at the current prices of the Island. This was in accordance with the tenour of my Instructions, and therefore I did not press the subject further.

It was not until the 21st of October, the day before we embarked, when I received your letter of Oct. 18th, that I knew what the amount of my salary would be, and that the Committee declined to charge themselves with any other expense; this I could not bring myself to believe applied to the withdrawal of allowances invariably made, but that it implied no more than that I need not expect any aid from the Society towards the support of Schools, or the erection of a Church or of Schoolhouses in connexion with my Mission. But if, as it now appears, it never was the Committee's intention to do more than simply to pay that salary, I think it would have been better if the Committee had acquainted me with that intention at an earlier period, rathe than to have delayed until the eve of our departure), when, our paſsage being taken, and our luggage on board, I had no alternative but to sail.

You observe in your last that I am similarly situated to the Revd. Meſsrs. Winckler and Cooper. With respect to Mr. Coope I know but little, he was not however sent out by the Society, but merely taken up by the Comee. on the spot pro tempore. Mr. C's case therefore and mine are not analogous. Mr. Winckle resembles mine much more, and I am glad you have allude to Mr. W. in this respect, as you thereby furnish me with an argument; I wish for no more than to be placed on the same footing as Mr. W.; he, in common with every Miſsionary sent hither by the Society, has had the allowances for which I ask: he has been provided with Animals, house, furniture, linen, earthenware, &c., in fact more than I have asked for

In part 5 of your last letter you recommend me to solicit local contributions to meet the expenses which my salary cannot cover. I have already appealed to the people for aid towards the support of my Schools, which now contain 180 children, and they have most nobly responded to the call; I solicited the contributions of my Congregation in a sermon about three months since, the result is a collection amountin to £108.13..9* Sterling; but I cannot appropriate this to my own use, every farthing is required for the support of the Schools, and I am persuaded the Comee. would not wish them to be closed. Besides this collection the people have contributed in alms at the Communion in the last six months no leſs than £24..4..0 Stg., which enables me to relieve the temporal want of the many sick, infirm and blind persons in my district. The people have, I can aſsure you, given to the utmost of their power. They cannot do more.

To show that it is quite impoſsible for me to provide the neceſsaries of life for my family, and at the same time procure from my salary the things which have been hither allowed to others, I annex a statement of my neceſsary expenses for the half year just ended, independent of board and servant's wages.

* Since increased to £112..3..0 Sterling.

1 Horse, Pony and Mule.	£56..0..0.
Side Saddle and Bridles.	7..15..6.
Culinary Utensils & Cutlery.	10..13..11.
Earthenware and Glaſs.	5..11..3.
Bed and Table Linen.	11..4..8.
Waterproof Boots & Cloak.	5..0..0.
Rent ½ year.	12..10..0.
	£108..15..4.

Hence there is but £41..4..8 remaining for our board and servant's wages for the six months; and yet you forbid my drawing another bill until the middle of September, so that in fact we must live, or rather hunger, and pay our servants for nine months, out of £41..4..8; and this too in a country proverbially dear.

Besides this I yet require for the proper discharge of my duties, and if I had poſseſsed the means would have purchased ere this.

1 Horse and 2 Mules which will cost about	£48..0..0.
2 Mattraſses and a few articles of furniture.	20..0..0.
A small cart and harneſs.	14..0..0.

This with a second ½ year's rent £12..10..0. amounts to £94..10..0.

As to what I yet require some explanation may be neceſsary: with regard to the additional animals, I would observe, that I have only had one horse hitherto, besides a pony I bought for Mrs Redford. My horse was overworked and I have not been able to ride him for the last two months; if I had had another horse to have relieved him in time this would not have been the case. I then rode my wife's pony until it was nearly in the same condition, this prevented me from going to Church or visiting the Schools for more than a month. I have repeatedly been called to visit the sick and dying, and could not go for want of an animal. I have also been compelled to discontinue visiting the Schools twice a week for the same reason. Twice my Congregation have aſsembled in the Church on a week-day and have been disappointed; I could not go down to them, many of the people had to walk to and from Church 12 or 14 miles. I commenced a week-day service in a distant part of my district, which was well attended, and was the only means of grace within the reach of many old infirm people, this too I have been obliged to give up, my mule broke down with me in returning from this place, and I have not been able to ride him again so far. I have only been enabled to continue my weekday service at Accompong, Maroon town by one of the Maroons kindly sending over a Mule to carry me thither. The Committee must not be unmindful whilst I am speaking of the animals that I require, that I am now occupying a district in which were formerly three Miſsionar labourers, who each had a full complement of horses, &c., provided by the Society. I cannot describe the rugged and difficult roads and mountain paſses over which I have to travel, which are so trying and fatiguing to the poor beasts.

Then as to the Mules and cart, these I require to bring supplies, provisions, &c., from Black River, a distance of 32 mile, the nearest place that I can procure anything, and where my supplies are landed that I buy in Kingston. For want of these I only got up the last package of my luggage about 10 days ago, which had lain there since December; I have also had provisions lying there upon the wharf until they were spoiled. Many of the planters have been exceedingly kind in lending me a cart and oxen occasionally, but this they cannot always do, especially in crop time when I most require it. My predeceſsor Mr Dixon had a cart and mules for this purpose. As furniture and Mattraſses about £20 will provide what we require, our landlord having kindly lent us several articles. I did not ask the Committee to supply these but simply mention it as an item of expenditure which must be incurre if I remain here. If then I expend the additional £94, an you will I think perceive that I cannot stay here to any good purpose without doing so, there will only remain out of the £300 about £96 for the maintenance of myself and family, servant wages, and to meet any other unforseen expence which I may b obliged to incur. All I require is food and clothing for myself and those belonging to me, and facilities for carrying on my ministerial duties. I desire not the luxuries, or what many would call the conveniences of life. Mr Cook and other Islan Curates have told me that they find it difficult to live upon their salary which is £400 Stg, and those of them who have bee connected with the Society have had the benefit of the allowances which the Committee refuse to give me.

From the simple statement I now beg respectfully to lay before the Committee it must be evident to them that I cannot meet these expences, I cannot then remain here to involve myself in pecuniary difficulties which are now increasing weekly. I have therefore no other alternative but to request the Committee will provide me with the means of returning to England. I never had a more painful task than to write thus to the Committee and shall be very sorry to relinquish this extensive sphere of usefulness; but it is equally painful to feel day by day that I am either prevented from fulfilling my duties as I should desire, for want of animals, or that I am trespassing upon my strength and health, at no time robust, by undue exertion; as when I walked a few weeks since to my Church, a distance of six miles, under a burning sun, rather than disappoint my Congregation on the Sunday. It is painful too to feel that without any mismanagement or extravagance on my part, I am without the means of supporting my family.

I have already shown that the people, amongst whom I labour, can give no more than they have done, and it is all required for my Schools. The Bishop has too many stations already to provide for from the limited funds at his disposal to aid me here. Siloah cannot be made an Island Curacy as there are now two in the Parish: and with the prior claims of many Clergymen who have long resided in the Island, it will be long before I could expect his Lordship to appoint me to an Island Curacy. therefore after mature consideration, I feel compelled to make this application to the Committee, and with great regret to withdraw from a sphere of labour, the duties of which my limited resources prevent me from fulfilling.

I shall feel greatly obliged by your bringing this before the Committee at the earliest opportunity.

I remain, dear Sir, Very faithfully Yours,

(Signed) Francis Redford.

Rec. Aug. 20/45
Comm.
Ans. Feb 28/46

A

Mr. H. Taylor to the Lay Secretary.

Church Hill. July 21. 1845.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated March 1st, through want of definiteness in its address did not reach me until the 13th Inst, and then only on application to the D. P. M. G. at Kingston in consequence of seeing among a list of unclaimed letters about to be returned to England that one was inscribed H. Taylor.

There appears to be an omission in your acknowledgme of communications received from me as you do not notice my Journal and letters of October last. My reason for thinking thi is merely an omission, is, that I then informed you that I had executed a bill in favour of my dear friend the Revd. J. L Lessing, which has been duly honoured.

In No. 3 of your letter where you state that the Bishop of Jamaica had withdrawn my licence for Salt Savanna, I think there is a mistake. My licence as Lay Reader never wa withdrawn by his lordship, but merely that of the building at the request of Mr. Wildman's Attorney. On the receipt of thi information the moment I was able to attend for the removing of the furniture — for in the meantime I was laid on a fever bed I gave up the keys. I fear this impression, which if it really had been true, would have implied at least, distrust of my conduct on the part of his Lordship, may have damaged me in the estimation of the Committee, whereas my interviews with the Bishop since that time are to me complete evidences of the contrary. The Bishop's Secretary in notifying the withdrawal of the licence from the building specially pointed out that my own was not withdrawn, but he required from me explanations to satisfy his Lordship, which I afforded.

Paragraph No. 2 of your letter has given me great pain so much so, that I fear were I to attempt to state it, it would seem like exaggeration. The seven years and a half that I have spent as a Missionary in this Island, although during the time I have experienced more obloquy and annoyance the na and degree of which, being personal, I have never thought it worth while even to mention, and the justness of which is only known to him to whom all hearts are open, than during the

32 years of my previous existence, as well as trouble otherwise, yet, there is no portion of my life which has been more satisfactory to me, and under which I have received greater consolation, and if I had ever a desire to spend and be spent for the glory of God, I think I have it now, not impaired, but strengthened, at least until I received your letter, since then my heart has sunk, you will perhaps think this is wounded pride. Oh! no, Sir, pride would seek to justify itself, which is the farthest wish of my heart, or rather perhaps I had better say, as far as poſsible from my intention. I am well aware representations have been made to the Committee by Mr Wildman from the very first, of the differences that occurred at Salt Savanna, and if I knew that these combined with the opinion that the Bishop had withdrawn my licence, or if these alone had made an unfavourable impreſsion on the minds of my respected employers, my burdened spirit would be very considerably lightened, but I fear as you use the words "your own correspondence and proceedings," that the Committee confine their opinion to what I myself have written them, and this it is that oppreſses me. I believe I have erred in judgment, I think I have not been sufficiently explicit to you; I fancy I have not expreſsed myself well. It is no consolation to me to suppose, if I could suppose it, that others might have come out of such a situation with leſs honour, but on the contrary, my heart quails when I think I have failed to manifest "a christian spirit." I have been charged with the want of this over and over again by my opponents. My complaints were on public not on private grounds, because my duty was interfered with, not that my personal convenience suffered, and my annoyance was great, and my conscience answered, no. Alas! how frail is human nature! How deceitful the heart! As if this very consciousneſs was a snare to me, the fervour and form of my denial betrayed the spirit I could not plead to, and the manner of my shrinking from blackguardism and impurity lays me open to reproach, when I anticipated what might happen at Salt Savanna & shrunk from it in the first instance, I did not expect this; but I must acknowledge not only that retrospect now, but the whole

buſsineſs from the very first has been painful to me. Oh that I had distrusted myself as well as feared what I now painfully realize! In matters of this kind I am naturally, I believe, open and straightforward and apt to overlook consequences, and this I know may be carried so far as to become presumption.

In reply to No. 4. I would state that I do not anticipate a permanent residence at Church Hill. In the best days of this statio it could not support a labourer. Prior to my departure hence in 1842 I had subscriptions for the purpose amounting to £100 per annu but that time as my recent communications will show has paſsed, I fear, not to return. The Baptist Ministers who generally have several Chapels each, and thousands of members from whom to derive their support, are now complaining that these sourc fail in their wonted supply. Your late Miſsionary, Mr. Leſsing, in a letter to me, says, "I am sorry to say & I must join in the universal complaint that the negroes are getting worse and worse every day. Mine not exactly immoral, but careleſs and indifferent to religion in the highest degree." Mr. Anderson the lawyer — than whom the people never had a warmer, a more sanguine friend — otherwise a most charitable man, wrote to me among other things, "the moral condition of the people generally is so low, that I hardly know how to form an estimate of religion at all." Awful testimony! Mr. Anderson's opinion is fro his extensive intercourse with diſsenters, himself being one, of very great weight. I could give striking instances in confirmation, and of sad consequences too which are still more to be deplored. Unleſs therefore the Bishop aſsumes the station, permanency here cannot be expected.

I complied with your request with regard to the Revd. J. Stainsby immediately on receiving your letter, but have no heard from him since. It was his intention to leave the Isla this month for America; but I believe he had not done so when I wrote to him.

The Bishop has for some time wished to know what support the Committee intended to give me here, to this, hitherto, I have not been able to reply, but will write to his Secretary by the present post, now that I have informatio on this point

My family and self, I bless God, are in good health. Praying that the Holy Spirit may rest upon the Committee in their important labours, I am, &c.,

(Signed) Henry Taylor.

Rec. Aug 20/45. A Mr F. Byrne to the Lay Secretary.

Feb 28/4

Dear Sir, Kingston. July 16. 1845.

I beg leave to advise a bill at 35 d/s, drawn in favor of Messrs Patey, Sewell, & Co. Kingston, Jamaica, for fifty pounds Sterling, being the amount of my quarter's Stipend as Catechist, &c., to the C.M. Society at Prattville to 30th June 1845.

(Signed) Francis Byrne.

For the above I feel truly grateful to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and to you their indefatigable agent.

If it would not be taking a liberty, I would be thankful to ascertain from the Society through you, if the Station, Prattville, I at present occupy, has been handed over to his Lordship the Bishop.

If not, and were it the pleasure of the Committee to allow me to reside at and occupy the Station permanently, the Congregation would guarantee a proportion, say half of my Stipend – probably the whole – rather than the Station should be abandoned; of course subject to the support of his Lordship, the Bishop, from whom I hold my licence as Catechist and Lay Reader to the Society. By letting me know the pleasure of the Society on the subject as soon as possible, you will much oblige, Your's very respectfully,

(Signed) Francis Byrne.

[illegible] Sept. 17/1845. A Revd J. Stainsby to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Lucea Jamaica. August 5. 1845.

On Thursday last the 31st July we laid the first stone of the intended Chapel at Chichester. This has been delayed partly by the absence of the Bishop on visitation to the distant parts of his diocese Honduras, and on his way to the Bahamas, he called at the Havanna in Cuba. On his way from Nassau in H. M. Steamer Hermes to Kingston a case of small pox broke out. This subjected his Lordship and family to quarantine for two or three weeks after their arrival at Port Royal. In the meantime the health of Mrs Spencer it seems had been deteriorating; therefore the medica men have advised his Lordship to visit England, and he is now on his way having left on the 24th July. The case I am told is likely to prove fatal, being a derangement in the organic structure of some of the vessels of the heart. It may be somewhat abated by the winter climate of England, but like most cases of this kind it is believed it will run its course, and end in death.

But what I wish particularly to call to your attention i that when the Bishop visited Winckler's station at the beginnin of the year, he said, he was in correspondence with an ironmaste who would supply him with churches at £1 a sitting; and tha he would write for an iron church for Chichester. Since that moment in February last not a syllable has been received or any information in any way whatever. We are now in a position to go on and if the iron be not forthcoming we had much better get on with stone. Will you therefore, or the Committe rather, direct a communication with his Lordship to find ou if iron is to be supplied or that it is expedient to use it as the Bishop suggested. For my part I doubted from the first the ability of the party to supply a church on the terms mentioned and this particularly after the price of iron rose so considerably. It would be well to be sure how much more will be required for a church after the iron has been procured and put up. In some instances I have been led to suppose that the iron would only form a kind of skeleton of the building: so that it is not improbable but a very large expenditure of other materials woul afterwards be required to complete the edifice. I have made this application to you on the ground that you will be in circumstances to wait upon his Lordship if he wish, and bring him to a decision, which we know, by experience, a lette written from a distance will not always do.

I rejoice with all the friends of the Church Missiona Society at the evident blessing with which the great Head of the Church has favoured the labours of its servants in different parts of the world. May He increase it more and more! I remain, &c.,

(Signed) J. Stainsby.

Rec. Sept 9/45
Con.
Ans. Feb 25/46

A

Revd C. A. Cooper to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir, Falmouth, Jamaica. Aug. 5. 1845.

Although little has occurred since my last report of any note, yet I feel constrained to write a few lines if only to inform you that affairs at your Station at Rural Hill are going on prosperously.

I had hoped that e'er this I should have the pleasing duty to perform of relating the circumstances connected with the Consecration of the Church and Confirmation of about three hundred Candidates. And most truly do I regret that the Bishop should have been compelled to sail for England without visiting that part of his Diocese. However I trust the Great Head of the Church will still overrule all to His own glory and the good of His people. The work of grace is, I humbly trust, going on. The people seem more alive to benefits of religious instruction for their children - and more thankful in proportion, for our exertions in their behalf. We have now two hundred and forty-five on the books and our usual attendance is about one hundred and seventy.

I feel it my duty to inform you - in compliance with the advice of Mr Griffiths - of my intention shortly to be united to the widow of your late Missionary the Revd J. Gibson, this step I sincerely hope will meet your approval, as it does that of Mr Griffiths, in whose judgment, I believe, you place considerable confidence. And in connexion with this subject I wish to make known to the Committee that so deeply attached are we both to Mr Griffiths that I should most gladly embrace an opportunity of being removed to a cure near him, if one should be afforded me of which I could avail myself consistently with that duty I owe to the Church. This wish has been submitted to the Bishop, who is now in London. And I beg leave to mention that if the

Committee now feel disposed (as once they did) to provide a Clergyman for Rural Hill themselves, some arrangement might probably be made with the Bishop which would meet the wishes of all. As I understand his Lordship wishes to send a Curate here to aſsist Mr Griffiths in his laborious duties.

Of course the step I am about to take is known to the Bishop. Indeed Mr Griffiths mentioned the whole matter to him when on Visitation here. And he kindly added that my removal near him would be as agreeable to him as myself. I must add, that although on these accounts I should be thankful to be placed near Mr Griffiths, yet I do trust that whenever I may be, my time and labour may be devoted to winning souls to Christ.

And if the Lord shall please to bleſs my exertions to the conversion of one sinner from the error of his way, I shall indeed have enough to compensate me for all self-denial and disappointment.

Ever hoping for a share in your fervent prayers for a succeſs in the work of the Lord, I remain, &c.

(Signed) Chas. A. Cooper.

Ansd

Recd Nov. 9/45
Comm.
Ack.

Rev. J. F. Seſsing to the Lay Secretary.

My dear Sir,

Birman-wood Oct. 15. 1845

It is now a long time since I had any communication in writing with you, and I feel the present will appear to you rather of of a selfish nature; but I aſsure you it is sheer neceſsity which compels me to try this experiment. My object in writing to you is to see whethe Providence will not open a way for me, through your instrumentality, to visit home for the double purpose of placing three of my children into Schools & of strengthening our own worn-out bodies & spirits. In order to accomplish this I must procure a substitute to take my place till my return. I need hardly tell you how scarse these men in Jamaica are, and no neighbouring Clergyman can do my duty & his own, owing to the distant & out of the way situation of my Chapel. So it occurred to me whether Mr Henry Taylor your Catechist may not at last prove the best individual for this purpose provided he can be made available. I am aware that his Salary in Jamaica is to cease at mid-summer next year, and that he then very much against his will and inclination returns home unleſs some provision be made for him in this country. I am aware likewise that Mr Taylor was not a favorite ~~of~~ with Mr. Panton & his Committee, & I attribute it to a certain forwardneſs in his character & a want of refined education in the former, not indeed injurious to his Christian character but affecting the demeanour of a gentleman, which proved a barrier to his being recommended hitherto as a fit candidate for Ordination. Notwithstanding I undertake, on my own responsibility to recommend my friend Taylor for that Office for which his soul prayed and longed these last six years. I think I know Mr Taylor better than any one in the Island; we maintained a regular monthly correspondence together ever since we knew each other, and I can declare as the result of observation and ample proof, that he is a talented, sincere, pious, and hardworking servant of Christ; and that in my estimation he deserves this promotion as well as several of your former Catechists whom I could name, in every point of view, & who were favoured perhaps, merely because they could please better or had some private interest. Excuse this straightforward sentence, which I would not have uttered did I not know its truth. Now it struck me should you feel disposed to favor Mr Taylor, who at present is much afflicted with ſickneſs in his family I would kindly request you to recommend him to the kind consideration of his Lordship our Bishop for Ordination, who is in England. I gladly offer him a temporary title during my absence, and I have no doubt, that after my return his Lordship may be able to provide for him otherwise, should your Society not wish to retain his services. I believe Mr Taylor is prepared at any time to paſs an examination, such as required previous to receiving Holy Orders. I have thus undertaken to speak a word both for Mr Taylor & myself in order I think to acquire the means of becoming eventually more useful in the service of our God. He knows that I have no sinister motive in this my request except that I should prefer Mr Taylor to any one whom I do not know, as the pastor of my flock. He knows my toil and labour in this place for the last nine years and in which my good wife took an overshare; but He also knows that we cannot go on much longer without sickening, except temporary relief be afforded us. May God in mercy guide you to act such a part as shall conduce to the glory of His name in the salvation of sinners.

I have at last finished my Chapel, but sacrificed a sum of £120 in the endeavour to have it ready for consecration sometime before his Lordship sailed, but in this expectation I was disappointed, hoping however that it may be one of his Lordships earliest acts after his return.

I have no doubt you would be delighted to see this place. It affords a lovely sight in this spiritual wilderneſs. My congregation is still in a hopeful state; but I find it more difficult than before to exercise true Church discipline, and I fear the spiritual condition of the Negroes generally is on the decline. Formerly every thing in the way of improving them was done for them and now they will do nothing for themselves. They seem to be satisfied with any degree of religion, and it is difficult to excite them to activity in the cause of God and to aim at higher perfections in the Christian life. My earnest prayer is that God may bleſs all your Miſsionary labors and especially that the seed sown in this field by your Miſsionaries may not be lost, but in due time spring up, prosper & bring forth fruit to the Glory of God.

(Signed) Jacob F. Seſsing

P.S. In the event of their being a favorable prospect and a hope of having my & Taylor's ardent wish fulfilled, may I beg of you an early reply to this my letter, in order to enable us to make distant preparations

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Rec. Dec. 5/45
Com.
Ans.

A Rev R Woodman to the Lay Secretary

George Town, British Guiana,
Nov. 3, 1845.

My dear Sir,

My arrival in British Guiana no doubt surprised you, seeing that the Bishop of Barbados has been so anxious to procure Clergymen. To explain this it will be neceſsary to look back to the time I was connected with the Society. I think then it was contemplated to extend the Miſsion in British Guiana by sending my excellent friend the late Mr. Muhlhauser to Warapoota. To this place I hoped to accompany him, or at any rate I trusted the Society would have been enabled to provide another Miſsion field. How pained I was I need not say when the Society said that for the Catechists they could not provide but would recommend us to the Bishop. I say pained, for having entered the Society I was anxious to labour in it, & if I know anything of myself, willing to die in its service. The Society having cast me off I had no alternative. I remained therefore in Trinidad, aſsisting my dear Brother Mr Muhlhauser until the day of his lamented decease. Soon after his death Trinidad was visited by Mr. Bernau & his late Wife. At this time I opened my mind to dear Bernau, for such I then found him to be _ a brother. I told him that it was never my intention to have left the Society, & even now

I would apply again if my post in Trinidad could be occupied as I then had the entire charge of Mr. M's District. Dear Mr Bernau took his departure, expecting I might soon follow him; but this I was prevented from doing for nearly 12 months, when both Stations San Fernando & Belmont were filled up. I had written eight or nine months before of my intention to leave as soon as the places could be filled up. It may be asked, why I did not write the Society before I quitted Trinidad? The reason was twofold. I did not think it honest to correspond with any Society concerning such a matter while in the Diocese of Barbados, & I was anxious to try whether I could undergo the fatigue of a Missionary life in British Guiana. This latter I now, under Divine blessing, think I can sustain. Therefore without any hesitation or reserve, I place myself at the disposal of the Society should they see fit to accept me again as a labourer in their service. Conscious of my own defects for such a service I might hesitate to offer myself; but knowing the most feeble instrument can accomplish the work of Him who said, "My grace is sufficient for thee", I freely in His strength express my willingness to go wherever you may require my services. May the Lord be graciously pleased to direct the Society for His own glory! Entreating an interest in your prayers, I remain &c.

(Sigd) R Woodman

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